

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1900

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

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, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15, 1901.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Bearing in mind the extent of the geographical area over which the Indians of the Dominion are scattered, the differences in their environment, the diversity of their manner of life and occupation, as well as their respective distances from their first point of contact with civilization, it cannot but be regarded as a matter for congratulation to be able to state at the outset that in the main the year has been one during which prosperity and progress have been everywhere in the ascendant.

Prosperity or its absence during any given period can be readily recognized, but to appreciate progress, especially among the Indians of the younger provinces, involves a knowledge of their condition extending over years.

The following remark which the Commissioner makes in connection with the subject of progress in his report, which will be found among others submitted herewith, serves as an apt illustration of what is meant. He says: 'True, comparing one year with another lately preceding it, the advancement may not appear very marked, but looking back as I can over a quarter of a century of Indian history in this western country, the transition is wonderful.'

While, therefore, no marked change of a general character need be expected, a perusal of the various reports of officials and agents, herewith respectfully submitted, will disclose many and interesting signs of improvement made by bands and individuals, during the course of the year under review.

In my report last year reference was made to the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the provisional district of Athabaska and adjacent country.

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During the year a commissioner was sent to carry on details of the work which could not be completed by the original commissioners at the time of their visit, full-particulars of which will be found in his report hereto attached.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statements will show the births and deaths in the various provinces for the past year, and the strength of the population throughout the Dominion as compared with the preceding year.

The information available for districts beyond treaty limits is necessarily too indefinite to admit of the births and deaths being given with regard to them.

	Births.	Deaths.	Gains.	Losses.
Ontario.....	456	513	..	57
Quebec.....	246	219	27	..
Nova Scotia... ..	50	38	12	..
New Brunswick.....	46	23	23	..
Prince Edward Island.....	15	22	..	7
Manitoba.....	234	234
North-west Territories... ..	507	587	..	80
British Columbia... ..	779	921	..	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,333	2,557	62	286

Net loss 224.

POPULATION.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ontario....	20,753	20,703	50	..
Quebec....	10,690	10,785	..	95
Nova Scotia.....	1,953	2,018	..	65
New Brunswick... ..	1,667	1,639	28	..
Prince Edward Island.. ..	315	308	7	..
British Columbia.....	24,096	24,523	173	..
Manitoba....	6,815	6,754	61	..
North-west Territories.. ..	16,993	17,714	..	721
Outside Treaty....	15,099	14,566	533	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	98,981	99,010	852	881

Net increase 29.

It was fully explained in last year's report how the classification of the population of the districts mentioned had to be changed in consequence of the making of a new treaty, and all that need be said now is that a further transfer has been necessitated in consequence of the adhesion to the treaty of the Indians of the Fort Resolution district who could not be treated with by the commissioners last year.

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While, however, the transfer last year involved the dropping of a considerable number from the census as a result of the more accurate enumeration obtained in the course of negotiation of the treaty, this year the number of Indians in the Fort Resolution district, heretofore estimated as 553, has in the course of transfer to the North-west Territories been increased to 756, because the Commissioner found 223 beyond the formerly computed number.

This addition of 223, together with the slight fluctuation always going on between the Indians of certain districts and the United States, accounts for the net increase shown for the Dominion, notwithstanding the preponderance of deaths over births during the year.

This comparatively excessive mortality, all the more remarkable in view of the otherwise generally prosperous condition of the Indians, is attributable to an unusual number of fatalities among the adults resulting directly or indirectly from consumption, and among children from measles and whooping cough.

It has been necessary year after year to reiterate the statement that scrofula and pulmonary diseases, more particularly phthisis with its correlative hemorrhage, have been the scourge of the Indian population.

That the deaths from these causes during the past year have been even more numerous than usual results from the supervening effects upon impaired constitutions of the grippe which has been so prevalent on the reserves since it made its appearance some ten years ago. Moreover the unusual mildness of the winter and somewhat sudden and extreme changes in the temperature in the spring, had an unfavourable effect upon the sufferers of the class referred to. Fortunately the disease has largely disappeared, and where it still lingers has only in exceptional instances retained the virulence of its character, but, none the less for a year or two to come an increased death-rate will serve as an unpleasant reminder of its former prevalence.

The mortality among young children seems to be to some extent due to the carelessness of parents in allowing them to be unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

There can be no doubt that as the Indian population is pretty well holding its own despite these strongly prejudicial factors, it would soon begin to materially increase were they removed.

As to the proper care and treatment of young children and infants, it does not seem unreasonable to expect that the unremitting efforts of medical officers, and others actively interested in their welfare, will have some effect through time on a people who manifest so marked affection for their children, and perhaps the greatest reliance in this direction may be founded on the training given to the girls at industrial and boarding schools.

HEALTH.

What has been said about scrofula and consumption applies very generally to the great majority of bands throughout all the provinces. Grippe, as already stated, has been dying out, and although somewhat prevalent during the preceding year in parts

of Ontario, has during the past year been pretty well confined to some of the bands in the district of Lake Superior, who suffered more or less severely during the fall.

In the province of Quebec the hunting Indians of Bersimis were attacked by it after coming out of the woods, as were the Montagnais of Lake St. John, during the winter, but fortunately pneumonia and other complications so common in former years, were absent.

From the eastern provinces grippe seems to have pretty well disappeared.

In the Rat Portage district and in Manitoba there have been some lingering remnants noticed, but nothing of a general or severe character.

In the North-west Territories its presence has only been reported as among the Stonies and in the Duck Lake and Hobbema agencies, but only at the last-mentioned was it prevalent in severe form.

In British Columbia it was noticeable among some bands in the West Coast, Williams Lake, Kwawkewlth, Cowichan and Babine agencies, and although, as a rule, its attacks were of a comparatively mild character, unfortunately at Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine, they could hardly have been of a more virulent type, for complicated with pneumonia, the disease carried off thirteen and twenty-seven members of the respective bands.

The only reason suggested for this exceptional malignity at the two points mentioned is the atmospheric condition prevailing, the miasma of the adjacent muskeg swamps being said to settle down over the villages like a heavy fog.

Measles of a mild type were epidemic in Ontario among the Six Nation Indians and their neighbours the Mississaguas of the New Credit, also among the Munsees of the Thames.

To the Chippewas of Nawash at Cape Croker, who were also visited by it, the disease proved much more disastrous, carrying off nineteen of their number.

The Indians of New Brunswick generally suffered more or less, but in the south-west division there were no fatalities, and at the Tobique reserve only three out of thirty-eight attacked, succumbed.

The Rat Portage district was not entirely free from the disease, although it could not be said to be epidemic on any of the reserves, but in Manitoba, in the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies, a good many deaths among children resulted therefrom.

In the North-west Territories it appeared on a very few of the reserves, but only at Cote was it attended by any serious consequences.

In British Columbia there was no repetition of the serious outbreak which occurred at the canneries the year before, although it is reported to have been lingering in a mild way, more especially in the Cowichan agency.

Whooping cough has been epidemic at Georgina and Snake islands in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, and in Manitoba in the Berens river, Clandeboye and Manitowapah agencies, also in British Columbia, particularly in the Kamloops agency. Excepting

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perhaps in the province of Ontario, where it did comparatively little harm, a somewhat heavy fatality among young children resulted from its attacks.

Although there have been the ordinary ailments to which all communities are more or less subject, the general health has been good throughout the reserves, excepting that of the Indians in the Lake Superior district in Ontario, of the Micmacs of Maria of Quebec, and of the Bloods and Blackfeet in the North-west Territories, where a good deal of sickness has prevailed.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The department is keenly alive to the importance of precautionary sanitary measures on the reserves, and annually impresses the subject upon the attention of its officials, agents and employees.

While there is no doubt that a great deal of sickness has been averted by the adoption of precautions of a sanitary character, it is not contended that there does not remain much to be accomplished in this direction. However, in judging of results it must be remembered that the department's officials have to rely mainly on moral suasion rather than compulsion for the carrying out of their directions.

The only legislation bearing on the matter in the Indian Act is that which allows the chiefs of any band in council to frame, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, rules and regulations for the care of the public health.

In view, however, of the slowness of municipalities to initiate and enforce sanitary regulations, unless under pressure from provincial or other higher authority, it need not be wondered at that little if anything is done by Indian communities under merely permissive legislation, and there are so many difficulties in the way of providing machinery for the enforcement of such enactments, and the exaction of penalties to compel compliance, as to necessitate the utmost caution with regard to legislating in a compulsory direction.

However, everything must have a beginning, and a departure in the right direction has been made by the chiefs of the Six Nations band, who have formed 'rules and regulations' for the protection of the public health, the working of which will be watched with interest.

To revert in this connection to the subject of phthisis, considering its prevalence among the Indians, it is clear that no precautionary measures could be taken in any more important direction than that of mitigating that disease.

Since the disease is transmitted by infection, and plenty of pure fresh air is the principal factor in its treatment, and remembering that isolation of the affected is practically impossible, it follows that the main sanitary precaution with regard to it must take the direction of insuring sufficient breathing space together with light and ventilation in the dwellings.

It has been suggested to the department that the matter is of sufficient importance to justify the prohibition of the erection of a dwelling-house by any Indian upon his reserve, unless of dimensions and on a plan approved by it. This, however, is as yet considered unpracticable.

So far as the precaution of vaccination is concerned, while a good deal of difficulty is experienced in inducing some Indians to submit to the operation, the large majority do so with a fairly good grace, and the others are willing enough to follow suit when small-pox approaches within appreciable distance of them, as it recently did in the vicinity of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion, and in the northern part of the province of New Brunswick.

The removal of garbage from about the dwelling-houses and premises, and the prevention of its accumulation in places calculated to endanger the purity of drinking water, are on the whole fairly well enforced.

Other sanitary precautions, having reference to internal cleanliness and ventilation of dwellings, cleanliness of the person and the proper cooking of food, are not lost sight of, and some, if slow, progress is being made in these directions.

DWELLING HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Houses, barns, stables and kindred structures are of so permanent a nature as under ordinary circumstances to preclude the expectation of finding any marked change in their character in the course of a single year, and so far as they are concerned all that can be said is that here and there the erection of a considerably improved house, barn or stable has been noted, or more frequently some improvement of a dwelling such as the addition of a kitchen, the substitution of a shingled for an inferior class of roof, or the laying of a floor.

Varied as are the circumstances and surroundings of the Indians scattered over the Dominion, their dwellings range from the primitive one-roomed cabin built of logs, unfloored and roofed with mud, to a class of residence, while inferior to some, are yet superior to many occupied by many white residents in the country.

The best houses are to be found among the farming communities of Ontario and in the villages in Quebec and British Columbia, a large proportion being excellent frame structures of modern pattern.

Next in order come the houses of the farming communities in the younger provinces, the majority of which are built of logs, fairly well floored, roofed and lighted, and then the cabins of the hunting and fishing bands, and otherwise vagrant Indians along the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the shores of Lake Superior, in the woods on the lakes of the Rat Portage district and Manitoba, in the outlying parts of the Northwest Territories, and the inland valleys of British Columbia—whose dwellings gradually wane in size and character in proportion to distance from civilization until the type of booth or hut is reached.

Little if any change need be expected in the houses of the hunting and fishing Indians so long as their surroundings remain as they are, but among others, although as already said not much can be noticed in the course of a single year, steady improvement is going on, particularly with reference to the members of the farming communities in the younger provinces, who are gradually approaching the conditions attained to by the same class in the older provinces.

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In the villages of British Columbia improvement is very noticeable, and the proportion of good frame cottages which are being built and occupied by the younger people is rapidly increasing.

In the North-west Territories the introduction of saw-mills on some of the reserves and their establishment in the course of ordinary commercial enterprise in the neighbourhood of others, has done much of late years to encourage the improvement of the houses.

It may be remarked that a better class of dwelling not only improves the health, but as houses are partitioned off so as to afford separate sleeping-rooms, the morals of the Indians, and in fact their social tone generally.

In order to give a somewhat more definite idea as to the character of the houses on reserves in the North-west Territories, the following extracts may be quoted from a report made a year ago by Inspector Wadsworth of a house-to-house inspection of the dwellings of the Indians of the Blood reserve.

This special inspection was made in order to satisfy the department as to the extent to which the unsatisfactory hygienic condition prevailing among these Indians was to be attributed to the character of their houses.

In summarizing the details of his report the inspector writes the following:—
'In the foregoing description of Indians' houses, numbering 165, I may state that over one hundred are described as having turf roofs. A roof of this description here is always pitched to a ridge pole, and on this are laid boards which have gravel or turf placed on them, so there is a marked distinction between this roof and an ordinary flat mud roof of the Crees.

'A shingle roof here for the ordinary-sized house costs nearly \$60, for rafters, boards, shingles and nails, on account of which there are not more of them. (There are forty-six of them.)

'Forty-four houses have only the natural clay floors. Those as yet without floors may be divided in three classes. (a) Those who have recently built or rebuilt a house and did not complete it before winter set in. (b) Nomadic Indians who visit at neighbouring towns nearly all summer. (c) Poor old widows, having no man to build a better house for them.

'In the whole outfit I only saw three or four houses that I would call unsanitary, and as no one was ill in those, there was little reason to complain. Generally speaking the houses were reasonably clean. There was sufficient bed clothing in every house, some of this was quite expensive, to suit the new bedsteads, and there were very few that were not well aired.

'The door-yards of the houses were in all cases quite clean, rubbish not being allowed to accumulate.

'I have not attempted in this report to describe the farm-yards, stables corrals, it would have taken up too much time to take down notes of these on the spot, on a cold day. Suffice it to say here, there was plenty shelter, and hay for all the cattle

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owned on the different divisions. The cattle were well, looked healthy, and in very good condition.

'There were no sick to speak of on the reservation. The few who were sick I advised to go to the (reserve) hospital, or have since sent the doctor (whose services are provided by the department), to see them.'

It may be added that no small amount of taste is exhibited as to the structure of many of the houses, and it should be remembered not only that these Indians were among the last to come under the direct control of the department, but also that they live in one of the districts where the scarcity of timber has greatly increased the difficulty with regard to getting the Indians to provide themselves with proper dwellings.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians in so far as their method of supporting themselves goes, may be divided into two classes, viz.: those who engage in agricultural pursuits and the kindred industry of stock-raising, and those who depend upon hunting, fishing and other natural resources.

This suggested cleavage can not, of course, be made abruptly, because among what may be classified as farming bands there are quite a number who avail themselves largely of natural resources, and on the other hand there are many of the hunting and fishing Indians who eke out their maintenance by doing a little in the way of agriculture.

The combined population of the Maritime Provinces amounts to some 4,000 souls, and the area cultivated is in the proportion of about a quarter of an acre to each unit of the population. This is not, however, equally distributed, for in New Brunswick the approximate proportion is one acre to every two of the population, in Prince Edward Island one to every four, and in Nova Scotia one to every seven.

Coming westward it will be found that in the extreme east of the province of Quebec a little cultivation is done by the Micmacs of Maria, but practically none between there and Lake St. John, at the head of the Saguenay river where the Montagnais reside.

Throughout the balance of the province farming is carried on to some extent by all the bands, but excepting at Oka it can not be said to be prosecuted extensively or with much interest by any of them. So far the area cultivated throughout the province has been in the proportion of about one-third of an acre to each unit of the population, a better showing than for the Maritime Provinces, but a considerable way behind the province of Ontario, where the proportion has been about one to one.

The farming Indians in Ontario may with sufficient accuracy be described as those occupying the reserves in that part of the province lying south of an imaginary line drawn from the most northerly point of Parry island in the Georgian bay to Golden lake.

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These Indians comprise Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Munsees, Mississaguas, as well as the tribes of the Six Nations' Confederacy, viz. : Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.

Along the north shore of Lake Huron some few of the bands of Ojibbewas farm more or less extensively, but all along Lake Superior whether in the eastern or western division such cultivation as is practised is but an adjunct to other pursuits.

To the westward in the Rat Portage district there is some farming and stock raising carried on by the Indians in the southern part of the Couchiching agency, but throughout the district generally the country is of so heavily timbered and rocky character, that little more than gardening is attempted, and that principally as the province of Manitoba is approached and the land becomes somewhat better adapted for it.

Passing into Manitoba and proceeding up Lake Winnipeg and on through the Pas in the northwestern part of the province, rocky and swampy lands afford very little opening for any agriculture beyond the cultivation of patches for gardens and roots.

In the Manitowapah agency there is not much farming undertaken, but more live stock is kept.

In the Clandeboye and Portage la Prairie agencies in the southern part of the province the Indians farm to a considerable extent, and are fairly well provided with stock.

Still moving westward and crossing into the North-west Territories, with the exception of some few outlying bands pretty well all of whom are in the provisional district of Saskatchewan, the Indians may all be classed as dependent upon agriculture or stock-raising.

In British Columbia in the reserves along the coast, that is to say, in the North-west coast, West Coast and Kwawkewlth agencies, the land in the reserves is for the most part tidal, timbered or rocky, and even along the banks of the Nass, Kitamat, and Bella Coola rivers, where more or less arable lands can be found on their reserves, the Indians make little use of it and neglect such little patches as they cultivate, to go to the canneries.

In the other agencies of this province farming is very generally prosecuted, but the extent of it is of course largely affected by the nature of the reserves, some having extensive natural meadow and bottom lands, and excellent pasture along the slopes of the foot-hills, together with considerable areas of bench lands which require little if any irrigation, while others have only the intervals on sparsely timbered hills for grazing and for purposes of cultivation bench lands which need irrigation.

In the province of Ontario there has been as compared with the preceding year a shrinkage in the area cultivated to the extent of some fourteen hundred acres, and with the exception of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the fluctuation has been too slight to merit comment, Ontario is the only province in which this has occurred.

Nor is the reason far to seek, for the decided preference Indians manifest for less monotonous and laborious occupation extends to many of those who have become habituated to agriculture.

When work is plentiful and wages high, a number will be enticed away from the farms, and it is in Ontario, more than in any other province, that the Indians would be most affected by such conditions.

In this province the Indians' method of farming does not greatly differ from that of the average white farmer, and they have much the same kind of implements and stock. Some are more fully imbued with the white man's ideas than others.

Many members of the Six Nation band attended meetings held on the reserve by the Farmers' Institute of the south riding of their county, and some were observed to take an intelligent part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match held by these Indians was well attended, as was the fair, under the auspices of the reserve's agricultural society. During the year ten large barns were built and fencing and draining were carried on extensively.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have five wagons engaged in hauling milk to the cheese factories.

These are cited as examples of the progress attained by some of the most intelligent bands.

Crops, whether of cereals or of roots, were not equal to those of the preceding year. Fall wheat was seriously injured by frost before there had been a sufficient fall of snow to protect it.

At Walpole island where the Indians are fortunate in possessing soil second to none in the Dominion, a start has been made in the direction of growing sugar beets, and if, as seems to be anticipated, the province gives assistance towards the establishment of sugar factories, the raising of sugar beets may develop into a most profitable industry for these Indians.

In the province of Quebec the area cultivated has been increased by some seventeen hundred acres, and is likely to be gradually still further enlarged in the future, in consequence of the failure of other resources. The crops were sufficiently good to encourage those who had extended their operations.

In the farming part of Manitoba the yield of wheat and oats was affected by drought and was not as abundant as the year before, but on the other hand the return of potatoes was considerably greater. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the area cultivated was slightly enlarged.

In the North-west Territories, in the district of Assiniboia, some of the grain was slightly damaged by early frosts, but a large proportion gave fairly abundant returns of excellent quality.

In the northern part of Alberta and the Saskatchewan the grain did fairly well, excepting in the Battleford and Prince Albert districts, where the quality was not quite so good.

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The year was not so good for roots and vegetables, although there was not much ground for complaint.

In British Columbia there has been some extension of the area under cultivation and the Indians have grown less wheat but more oats and pease. Grain crops did not give as good a yield as for the preceding year, but the crop of potatoes was almost doubled.

LIVE STOCK.

The farming Indians of Ontario and Quebec have a fair quantity of live stock, and utilize the milk from their cows in much the same way as any other class of farmers.

In Quebec in proportion as agricultural operations are becoming more extended, the number of horned animals is gradually increasing.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories comparatively little use is made of their cows for dairying purposes, although their value in that direction is coming gradually to be better recognized and can be more strongly inculcated as the danger of starving the calves diminishes.

The policy of the department with regard to these Indians, when in the course of development into farmers, has been to discourage the use of horses in favour of oxen for working their farms. The Indians naturally take much more kindly to handling horses than oxen, but before allowing them to acquire draught animals, a long course of training was necessary to teach them the different treatment required by such animals and the ponies to which they had been accustomed, and which were allowed to run out all winter and paw the snow in search of their provender. Another strong objection in the earlier days to encouraging the acquisition of good horses was the certainty that they would be diverted from their proper purpose and encourage Indians to drive or ride about to the neglect of their work.

In British Columbia the farming Indians, considering the character of their reserves, hold a fair amount of horned stock, and the number is increasing. They possess horses of a much better class than the ponies of the North-west Territories, and in fact some of the best animals in the province are in their hands.

It is, however, in the North-west Territories that stock-raising has developed into a conspicuously important branch of agricultural industry.

In Treaty No. 7, and other localities where the attempt to raise cereals has proved a failure, stock-raising must eventually be and is fast becoming the mainstay of the Indians.

But throughout the reserves generally the raising of cattle is an important feature of the farming operations, and from small beginnings the herds have gradually increased until there are some sixteen thousand head in the hands of the Indians in the Territories.

Excepting in the North-west Territories, the Indians depend mainly upon the cultivation of hay and other fodder to feed their stock.

In the North-west Territories they depend almost entirely upon the wild grass to furnish their hay, but as stock increases in some districts the day is drawing appreciably nearer when this natural source of supply will prove insufficient, and some experiments are being made in the direction of growing hay.

The crop of hay throughout, both wild and cultivated, was somewhat short, not so much on account of want of growth as in consequence of the difficulty in curing, resulting from the wetness of the season.

Fortunately the winter was unusually mild, and the snow disappeared early in the following spring, so that despite the somewhat narrow provision of hay, the stock came through in excellent condition.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal of the natural resources available by the Indians.

In Quebec the Indians along the Gulf of the St. Lawrence had a very successful year, and with good prices for their furs, largely increased their earnings. In Ontario they just about held their own.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories combined, the aggregate earnings from the hunt were within a few dollars of what was made the year before, a slight fluctuation in favour of the Indians of the Territories just counterbalancing a falling off in Manitoba.

In British Columbia, although the hunt was good in parts, the extreme mildness of the winter was not favourable for the catch of furs, and, on the whole, a somewhat smaller amount was earned.

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, and in the North-west Territories, there has been nothing in connection with the fisheries to call for special comment, and it will suffice to mention that the earnings from such source were a little in advance of the preceding year.

In Lake Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, the fishing as far up as Blood Vein river was not so good as usual, but from that point northward it gradually improved in character until it became unusually good. Fortunately the Indians below Berens river have opportunities not enjoyed by those further north, of earning a good deal of money in the bush and by working in the saw-mills, and consequently were not so much affected by the comparatively poor fishing as the others would have been.

The run in the Skeena and Nass rivers was very good, and consequently the for their food supplies, but on the wages earned by catching them for the canneries.

The run in the Skeena and Naas rivers was very good, and consequently the Indians of the northwest coast agencies, and those who come from as far inland as

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Hazelton, in the Babine agency, did very well at the coast canneries, while the latter had an excellent run in the Hagwilget river near home.

At Fraser river the run of sock-eye proved a failure, and consequently the Indians of the agency which takes its name from that river, as well as those from the Cowichan and Kwawkwalth agencies and from Anderson lake, in the extreme south of the Williams Lake agency, did very badly, and returned to their reserves with a poorer supply of provisions and clothing for the winter than for years back.

Nor did those who remained for the run of coho salmon, which begins in the latter part of September, improve their position, as the majority had all they could do to earn enough to pay for their provisions when at work.

The seal-hunting Indians of the West Coast agency had a prosperous season both at the California coast and in the Behring sea.

In addition to hunting and fishing the Indians generally make a by no means unimportant addition to the food supply by gathering wild fruits and berries, making maple sugar, and, in some localities, gathering wild rice. Where a market for wild fruits and berries is available, they gather considerable quantities beyond what they themselves consume, and find no difficulty in disposing of the surplus at remunerative prices. Perhaps under this heading should be included the gathering of senega-root, by which means many in some of the agencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories earn by no means inconsiderable sums. Where the root is fairly plentiful an industrious picker can gather some ten pounds in a day, and the price has ranged from 25 to 35 cents per pound. The agent at File Hills reports that his Indians during the month of May and early part of June earned eleven hundred dollars from this source.

VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While the Indians have just been considered with relation to their dependence on agriculture and natural resources respectively, it must be remembered that numbers of both classes contribute by various other industries to support themselves and benefit the commonwealth. In fact the only Indians who fail to do this to some extent are those who lack opportunity, in consequence of distance from civilization. The class now referred to may be subdivided into those who engage in what may be termed home manufactures of one sort or another, and then sell their products, and those who hire themselves out in some capacity and receive wages in return for their services.

In the Maritime Provinces, in addition to the ordinary fancy wares, the manufactures consist chiefly of baskets, snow-shoes, moccasins, tubs, mast hoops, canoes and boats. In the province of Quebec, among the Indians west of the Saguenay river, the manufacture of fancy wares, baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes has been carried on much more extensively than in any of the other provinces, but the failure of their market is fast compelling the Indians to turn their attention to other methods of supporting themselves. In the past the Indians found a profitable market for baskets and fancy wares by selling them to tourists and taking them to the water-

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ing places on the Atlantic coast and to the resorts in the White mountains, but they no longer do so in consequence of having lost the privilege so long accorded them of carrying their wares into the States without the exaction of duty, and, furthermore, on account of a falling off for the last year or two in the number of tourists. What with this and the collapse of the market for moccasins and snow-shoes, together with the restrictions placed upon hunting and fishing by the establishment of the National Park (Quebec), and the leasing of the fishing in the lakes outside its limits, these Indians are being forced to turn their attention much more to agriculture.

In the younger provinces the conditions are such as to afford comparatively little market for such manufactures as have just been referred to, and consequently little is done, although where opportunity offers, such as for boat-building for the canneries in British Columbia, the Indians prove willing and capable of taking advantage of it. The nature of outside employment is determined by the surroundings. Few are mechanics, but, wherever unskilled labour is in demand within reach of their reserves, they find no difficulty in securing work. That to which they seem to take most kindly and which, in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Rat Portage district and parts of Manitoba, is most accessible, is in connection with the lumbering industry, and they work in the lumber camps, at stream-driving, rafting, and in the saw-mills.

In the province of Quebec some of the bands get similar openings for this labour, while at Caughnawaga the iron bridge and hydraulic companies afforded employment within easy range to those who desire it.

In the agricultural districts in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories the Indians make most by selling hay and fire-wood to the settlers, working out as farm labourers and freighting.

In British Columbia a large proportion obtain employment during the seasons at the canneries and in the hop-fields, others work out as farm hands, preferring to serve as cowboys, others engage in mining, others in packing and freighting by land and water.

The aggregate of the Indians' earnings throughout the Dominion for the year was, in so far as it has been possible for agents to keep track of them, \$3,212,040.05, an increase of \$403,356.74 over income derived from same sources the year before. This includes value of farm produce, wages, earnings from fishing, hunting and various other industries. In the nature of things it is impossible for agents to inform themselves exactly as to the amount Indians may make in various ways, especially when at a distance from their reserves, so that, probably, the actual amount was considerably greater.

The Indians have other sources of income, notably interest money on funded capital, annuity payments and land rentals, but what has been mentioned represents effort on their part, and it will be seen from the sum mentioned above that they have been industrious and prosperous. That this increase has largely resulted from an improved condition of things generally will be borne out by a consideration of the fact that wages earned have increased in the province of Ontario by \$60,228.28, in

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Quebec by \$20,259.75, and in British Columbia by \$19,518, and in the last mentioned province the increase of earning from miscellaneous industries reached the large figure of \$147,855.

MORALITY.

With regard to estimating the condition of morality, great care must be taken in the selection of a standard for purposes of comparison, and there is no direction in which it would be more unreasonable to gauge the progress of our Indians against the development of Christian civilization at the conclusion of the nineteenth century.

The Indian in his untutored condition probably has as well developed a sense of right and wrong, or what we call conscience, as any other class of man left to the unassisted guidance of his own nature. It is observed that the ideas as to what constitutes right and wrong entertained by the Indian are formed or deeply affected by his environment. For example, the Indian when he roamed the plains in his natural condition deemed it an entirely praiseworthy act to crawl through the grass as dawn was breaking and steal horses from the camp of another tribe. Yet theft between members of the same tribe was almost unknown and was regarded with far greater reprobation than in a civilized community. A wider consideration of the effects of the Indian's primitive condition on the development of his code of ethics would serve to explain why, when in contact with civilization he has been found to be so law-abiding on the whole, as also the direction taken by his errors in so far as he is prone to go astray. As I had occasion to point out at some length when reporting a year or two ago, the first effects of contact with civilization upon the physical condition of Indians are in some ways prejudicial, and the same thing may be predicted with regard to their moral state. The strongest factors in the improvement of the moral tone are, of course, education and example, and naturally the most powerful influence is that exerted by the missionaries of the various Christian denominations, who have done and are still doing so much to elevate the Indian. It is true that the Indians of Canada, at any rate those who have been overtaken by civilization within comparatively recent years, have been singularly fortunate, inasmuch as they have been taken hold of by the government and at the very outset protected, as far as possible, against debauchery through drink, and from being defrauded of their property.

Through time the Indians by direct education and contact with an improved class of settlement gradually learn to distinguish and thus get the moral benefits of civilization and improve their social tone in all directions.

It is obvious, therefore, that the moral condition of the Indians will vary in accordance with the length and intimacy of their intercourse with civilization, and, that under the most favourable circumstances, improvement must be slow. At the present day, notwithstanding the length of time during which the Six Nations Indians have been under missionary and other civilizing influences, about one-fourth of their number remains avowedly pagan. Of course such paganism as theirs has been greatly modified through contact with civilization, but on the other hand, it undoubtedly not only affects their moral conduct but has a certain influence upon those of the professedly Christian members of the band.

The form of paganism which prevails among the Indians who have not been overtaken by settlement, nor reached in advance thereof by missionary effort, or who, like the Bloods, in Treaty No. 7, have apparently resisted influences brought to bear upon them, is accompanied by far grosser vice, although even they have reached the stage of being ashamed of flagrantly immoral practices and conceal them so successfully as to make it very difficult to ascertain the extent to which they still exist.

Speaking with such absence of exactness as the nature of the subject alone admits of, it may be said that as a consequence of their tribal customs there is a common hereditary tendency among them to what we would regard as laxity with regard to the marriage bond and the relationship between the sexes, and this laxity becomes more pronounced according to conditions hereinabove described, until a stage of gross vice is reached. On the other hand, there are communities in which an excellent tone prevails and it is no uncommon thing to find the Indians themselves requesting the intervention of the department in cases in which individual members may be guilty of conspicuous immorality.

The Sun Dance, the Tamanawas and the Potlach festivals help to keep alive habits and practices which are most objectionable, but, as they have their religious and economic features, the department's policy has been to suppress the worst features and wait for time and other influences to do the rest. This policy is having the desired effect as fast as could have been expected, although sometimes the embers which had been thought to be pretty well dead will flicker up fitfully, and some Indians who have abandoned these dances and festivals revive them for a year or so.

Among communities in the older provinces within easy range of places where liquor is retailed the majority of the Indians under the fostering protection of the provisions of the Indian Act have learnt to keep aloof from intoxicants, and among them the temperance sentiment is steadily growing. Among outlying bands the position is different and liquor is smuggled in by traders and others, resulting in orgies at certain seasons. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the greatest trouble in this direction is experienced among the Indians who take hay or fire-wood into the settlements for sale or work in the vicinity of railroad towns and find half-breeds on the watch for them to take their earnings and convert them into liquor for them.

In the prohibition days, the North-west Mounted Police could, and did watch the points at which the smugglers made their ingress, but under the changed conditions they are comparatively helpless. In British Columbia the majority of the bands are at a distance from temptation, but the Indians who go to work at the mines and canneries are constantly exposed to it, and the constabulary force does not seem sufficiently strong to enforce the law in this respect. However, the department does all it can, and, without doubt, much is being accomplished in the way of restraint and the building up of character upon which after all the main dependence must be placed. From anything in the nature of serious crime there has been even a more marked absence than usual.

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EDUCATION.

There is very little change to note in connection with educational matters.

Of day schools one has been closed in each of the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and a corresponding addition made to the number in British Columbia and Manitoba respectively.

The change in the classification of the population already explained in connection with the making of the new treaty has caused the transfer of three day and three boarding schools from the number of those hitherto shown as outside treaty limits, to the Northwest Territories.

Three new boarding schools have been established in British Columbia and one in Manitoba.

Perhaps what attracts most attention when looking back over the year is the increasing difficulty experienced with regard to recruiting pupils for the industrial schools in Manitoba, and still more in the Northwest Territories.

When reporting three years ago, attention was directed to the necessity for the exercise of extreme caution relative to the further extension of this class of school. The reason adduced was that education had to be considered in relation to the future of the pupils and the prospective openings which the progress of settlement might be expected to afford for those who had acquired an industrial training.

There is, however, no doubt that in so far as obtaining pupils is concerned the industrial are suffering somewhat at the hands of the boarding schools, which, instead of fulfilling the intended purpose of acting as feeders for the former, are to some extent supplanting them. Naturally, parents prefer to keep their children in the schools nearest their homes, and equally natural is it for the teachers of boarding schools to desire to retain their pupils instead of drafting them to the higher institutions.

The number of children on the roll of all classes of schools was 9,634, as against 9,606 for the preceding year, and the average attendance 6,193, as against 6,167, a slight increase in both directions.

So long as the Indians remain a distinct people and live as separate communities, their attitude towards education will in all likelihood remain much as it is today, which means that they will not be anxious for further education for their children than will serve as a convenience and protection with regard to such dealings as they have with the white population.

In the younger provinces the same motives actuate the Indians who are in contact with settlement, and the interest taken in education on the reserves bears a distinct relation to the extent of their intercourse with the outside world, and consequently is increasing.

The Indians of the fishing and hunting districts, remote from settlement, take very little interest in schools, and the pagan bands, as a rule, are actually hostile to

them, and while their environment remains as it is, the extent to which education, excepting in the direction of religion and morality, would prove an unmixed benefit is open to question.

LAND.

During the year sales of surrendered surveyed Indian lands were made to the extent of 52,454·81 acres, realizing the sum of \$51,115.26. Upon payment in full and proof that conditions of sale had been complied with, 285 letters patent were issued and recorded under authority of the 45th section of the Indian Act and the usual returns were sent to the different registrars of counties and districts in the Dominion, covering Indian lands patented within their respective jurisdictions, also to the honourable the Provincial Secretary for Ontario, showing Indian lands patented within the province.

Hay and Griffiths islands, in the Georgian bay, at the entrance of Colpoy's bay, having been surrendered by the Indians and examined and valued, tenders therefor were called on July 21, and sales thereof were made to the highest tenderers, realizing \$2,900 for Hay island, and \$4,021 for Griffiths island.

On July 29, tenders were called for a number of islands situate in the Georgian bay and Lake Huron, contiguous to the Great Manitoulin island, but owing to a protest against the sale having been made by the honourable the Commissioner of Crown lands, Toronto, the islands were withdrawn from sale, pending the settlement of the question of title thereto between the Dominion and Ontario governments.

The west half of the township of Tupper, the west half of the township of Archibald and the townships of Havilland and Ley, in the Batchewana Bay district, having been surveyed, were, on July 12, placed in the hands of the Indian lands agent at Sault Ste. Marie for sale as agricultural land, subject to the land regulations of the department, upon upset prices based on the surveyor's valuation.

A large number of permits to prospect for minerals were granted, covering the Parry Island Indian reserve, but no mineral claim was located by any of the parties to whom permits were issued. In the Garden river and Batchewana agency a large number of applications for mineral claims, covering copper, were received, but in no case has the purchase of any mining claim been completed.

Location tickets, granting title to individual Indians for lots on their reserve, were issued under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Act, during the past year to the number of thirty-nine. At present there are 912 location tickets current.

Under the provisions of section 11, added to the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases are issued to white men in accordance with written agreements entered into between them and the Indian locatees, or owners, and during the past year 109 such leases were issued. There are, at present, 976 leases current. The

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leases on the Tyendinaga Indian reserve having expired on February 1, last, it was decided that the local agent should forward new agreements for lease for five year terms, and a large number of leases have accordingly been issued to replace the expired ones.

Under the provisions of the timber regulations, licenses issue for different classes of timber on Indian reserves surrendered by the Indians. At present there are the same number of licenses current as last year, viz.: twenty-four, one license having been cancelled and one issued.

SURVEYS.

A large amount of surveying has been done in connection with Indian reserves and lands, during the past year.

In British Columbia the surveys of the reserves for the Katzie band in the Fraser agency have been completed.

Additional reserves have been allotted and surveyed for the Meshelt and Klahoose Indians at Agamemnon Channel, Malaspina Strait and Pender Harbour in the Fraser agency, and at the head of Hoskyn inlet, Valdez island, within the Kwawkwalth agency.

The reserves for the Kispyoux Indians on the Skeena river, above Hazelton in the Babine agency, and two reserves on the Similkameen river, for the Upper Similkameen Indians, in the Okanagan agency, have been surveyed, and parts of the boundaries of the Osoyoos reserve have been retraced.

Some of the boundaries of the Hope Indian reserves in the Fraser agency have been re-defined and connections made with the adjacent township surveys.

The town plot of Kincolith in the Tsimpsean reserve has been subdivided into village lots with the view of locating the Indians thereon.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a special survey of Fish creek, in the Sarcee reserve, was made for the purpose of ascertaining under what conditions certain rights for watering purposes might be granted to adjacent white settlers.

An inspection of the south limit of the Blood reserve, in connection with the public roads that may be opened across it, and the surveys of a road allowance south of the reserve and of a small timber limit were made.

The limits of the Peigan reserve were retraced and mounded, and those of their timber berth defined and a road allowance, which formerly passed through the reserve, is being surveyed in a more advantageous position, outside of it.

The boundaries of the Red Deer industrial school have been re-established, and an inspection and survey made in connection with the water supply for the establishment.

Lot No. 14, Portage la Prairie, allotted to the Sioux Indians, has been defined and posted.

The survey and valuation of the remaining surrendered portion of the Gambler's reserve, which was commenced last season, has been completed.

A reserve north-west of Nut lake, for the Kinistino band, has been surveyed.

The work of re-surveying the boundaries of the Bear's Hills reserves in the Hobbema agency, has been completed.

An inspection and survey in St. Peter's reserve, Manitoba, of the land surrendered in 1875, has been made, the lines having become very much obliterated, and the value of the land increased since that date.

In Ontario the surrendered Indian land in the township of Neebing, being a part of the Fort William reserve, has been re-posted, and a survey of the Indian holdings on the Kaministiquia river, in the said reserve, has been made.

Kettle Point reserve and Stony Point reserve, in the county of Lambton, and Mud Lake reserve, in the county of Peterborough, have been subdivided into farm lots, which will be located to members of the bands owning the respective reserves.

An inspection and survey of Salmon island, situated at the south-west end of the Tyendinaga Indian reserve, was made in order to decide whether the island formed part of the reserve.

A road allowance and a number of lots in the town plot of Colborne, Caradoc reserve, were re-surveyed and posted.

The limits of the Gros Cap reserve, on the north shore of Lake Superior, were defined.

The work of surveying the islands south of Moose Deer point, in the Georgian bay, under the control of the department, has been continued. About two-thirds of the total area has been covered by survey.

The survey of the islands under the control of the department, west of the Saugeen peninsula, has been commenced.

In Quebec, certain lands purchased by the St. Regis band of Indians, adjacent to their reserve, were subdivided into small farms and allotted to members of the band.

In Nova Scotia, the boundaries of the Fisher's Grant reserves in Pictou county, have been retraced, in order to prevent trespass.

FINANCIAL.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Trust Fund on June 30, last, was \$3,893,-622.63, as compared with \$3,785,616.35 at the end of the preceding year.

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The receipts during the year, including interest and legislative grants, amounted in the aggregate to \$379,697.36, and disbursements to \$271,691.08.

The balance at the credit of the 'Indian Savings' account has increased from \$14,656.48 to \$16,408.55 during the year. This balance includes \$1,748.13, the amount at credit of a section of the savings account, entitled the 'Bull Fund,' which is made up of contributions from the Indians of various reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, towards the purchase of bulls for the improvement of their stock.

The expenditure from consolidated fund was \$1,093,429.01.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY NO 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 11, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report having, in pursuance of the commissions entrusted to me by you, visited the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and all the posts from Fort St. John, on the Upper Peace river in the west, to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake in the north. During that visit, acting as your commissioner for the purpose, formal adhesions to treaty were taken from certain Indian inhabitants of the ceded territory belonging to eight bands who were not treated with last year, annuities were paid to all treaty Indians, and business of a general character was transacted with and for them; acting as a commissioner to receive and hear half-breed claims over three hundred and fifty cases were dealt with; and acting magisterially as a commissioner of Dominion police and a justice of the peace for the Territories, nineteen cases of crime and misdemeanour were disposed of. Separate reports touching upon half-breed claims, public order and minor Indian matters are being submitted.

My commission to take adhesions to treaty eight was designed to enable me to treat with the Indians of Fort St. John in the Upper Peace river, and the various bands on Great Slave lake that trade at Fort Resolution, to the end of bringing them into treaty relations with Her Majesty's government.

There came to meet me, however, in addition to these, two bands of Indians, undoubted inhabitants of the tract covered by Treaty No. 8, with whom I was not empowered to deal, one of Crees from Sturgeon lake and one of Slaves from the Upper Hay river. Both of these desired to enter into treaty, and it became necessary to decide whether they, after having come from distant points to meet one whom they looked upon as a representative of the government, were to be dismissed non-plussed and dissatisfied, or be allowed to give in their adhesions. It being impossible to communicate with the department, and as the title of these people to the benefits of the treaty was beyond question, the conclusion was unhesitatingly adopted that it was my duty to assume responsibility and concede those benefits to them. The instruments embodying their adhesions are submitted herewith together with those I was empowered to take, which contain the adhesions of certain of the Indians of Fort St. John and the whole of those of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, whose hunting grounds lie within treaty limits. It is hoped that you will approve this assumption of responsibility, and that the sanction of His Excellency in Council will be extended to all the adhesions.

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Last year 2,217 Indians were paid. This year 3,323 claimed the annuity, an increase of 1,106, or almost fifty per cent. Of this increased number 249 belong to, or have now joined, bands treated with in 1899, and 858 to the following bands which remained undealt with in that year, namely, Crees of Sturgeon lake; Beavers of Fort St. John; Slaves of Upper Hay river, who trade at Vermillion; and the Dogribs, Yellowknives, Chipewyans and Slaves of Lower Hay river, who trade at Fort Resolution. Some Caribooeaters, belonging to the country east of Smith's Landing on Great Slave river, also came into treaty, but they were incorporated with the Chipewyan band of Smith's Landing, being allied thereto. Six new chiefs were recognized.

As was reported by your commissioners last year, there is little disposition on the part of most of the northern Indians to settle down upon land or to ask to have reserves set apart. Dealing, under your instructions, with demands for land, two small provisional reserves were laid out at Lesser Slave lake for Kinosayo's band, and fifteen or sixteen applications were registered for land in severalty by Indians who have already, to some extent, taken to agriculture.

It appears that this disinclination to adopt agriculture as a means of livelihood is not unwisely entertained; for the more congenial occupations of hunting and fishing are still open, and agriculture is not only arduous to those untrained to it, but in many districts it as yet remains untried. A consequence of this preference of old pursuits is that the government will not be called upon for years to make those expenditures which are entailed by the treaty when the Indians take to the soil for subsistence.

The health of the Indians in the district seems to vary with the times. When game is plentiful it is good, when scarce, it is bad. The want of rabbits along the Peace and Hay rivers caused suffering to the Beavers and Slaves in part of the western portion of the territory last winter; but, in the eastern portion, the Chipewyans were unusually well off, cariboo being plentiful. At Fond du Lac, it was said, there was less disease than for many years. No such loss of life from starvation as has often characterized northern winters was reported, and the measures for relieving sick and destitute Indians planned by the commissioners last year, operated well and alleviated distress in many deserving cases. Dr. Edwards, who accompanied me, gave advice and dispensed medicine to a large number of Indians and vaccinated many. Great appreciation of his services was manifested.

At nearly all the important points the chiefs and more intelligent men who were present at the making of treaty last year, asked for extended explanations of its terms, in order that those of their bands who had failed to grasp its true meaning might be enlightened, and that those who were coming into treaty for the first time might fully understand what they were doing. In the course of the councils held for this purpose, it was possible to eradicate any little misunderstanding that had arisen in the minds of the more intelligent, and great pains were taken to give such explanations as seemed most likely to prevent any possibility of misunderstandings in future.

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Each of the many appointments made was punctually kept, a fact which appeared to give great satisfaction to both the traders and the Indians.

Appended is a summary of the bands paid, showing the admissions to treaty permitted this year.

There yet remains a number of persons leading an Indian life in the country north of Lesser Slave lake, who have not accepted treaty as Indians, or scrip as half-breeds, but this is not so much through indisposition to do so as because they live at points distant from those visited, and are not pressed by want. The Indians of all parts of the territory who have not yet been paid annuity probably number about 500 exclusive of those in the extreme northwestern portion, but as most, if not all, of this number belong to bands that have already joined in the treaty, the Indian title to the tract it covers may be fairly regarded as being extinguished.

Most respectfully submitting this report,

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACRAE,
Commissioner.

Documents accompanying this report :—

- No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake band.
- No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.
- No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.
- No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake,
Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake,
Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake,
Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.
- No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to treaty this year (1900).
- No. 6. Map showing the distribution of Indians in the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and the extent of that territory.

The Cree Indians, of Sturgeon Lake, and the country thereabouts, having met at Lesser Slave Lake, on this eighth day of June, in this present year 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, the said James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and the headmen of the said Cree Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Lesser Slave Lake, on this the eighth day of June in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Gunn and Albert Tate, Interpreters.

ALBERT TATE,
PETER GUNN,
GEO. HOLMES,
MYLES O'C. MACDERMOT,
W. J. O'DONNELL,
A. CHEESBROUGH, *Const.*
R. FIELD, *Const.*

J. A. MACRAE,	his
MEE-SOO-KAM-IN-OO-KA-POW	X, mark
	his
WILLIAM X PEE-YU-TAY-WEE-TUM.	mark
	his
MEEK-COO X MOOSO-OS.	mark
	his
ALEXIS X PA-PASS-CHAY,	mark
	his
THE X CAPTAIN,	mark

The Beaver Indians of the Upper Peace River and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort St. John, on this thirtieth day of May, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headman of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner, and the following of the said Beaver Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort St. John, on this the thirtieth day of May, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same has been read and explained to the Indians by John Shaw, Interpreter.

JOHN SHAW, *Interpreter*,
W. J. O'DONNELL.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

his
MUCKITHAY X,
mark

his
AGINAA X,
mark

his
DISLISICI X,
mark

his
TACHEA X,
mark

his
APPAN X,
mark

his
ATTACHIE X,
mark

his
ALLALIE X,
mark

his
YATSOOSE X,
mark

The Slave Indians of Hay river and the country thereabouts, having met at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cessions made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and principal men of the said Slave Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in the year 1900.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Louis Cardinal.

his
LOUIS X CARDINAL,
mark

Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
ALFRED SPEECHLY WHITE,
ISAÏE GAGNON,
GEO. KNAPP,
H. J. LAROCQUE,

his
MARTIN X OUELETTE,
mark

Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
WILLIAM LETENDRE.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

his
ALEXIS X TATATECHAY,
mark

his
FRANÇOIS X TCHATEE,
mark

his
GIROUX X NAHDAYYAH,
mark

his
KOKA X,
mark

his
KACHWEESALA X.
mark

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The Indians inhabiting the south shore of Great Slave Lake, between the mouth of Hay river and old Fort Reliance, near the mouth of Lockhearts river, and territory adjacent thereto, on the mainland or on the islands of the said lake, having met at Fort Resolution, on this twenty-fifth day of July, in the present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, 1900, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the said Indians have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Resolution, on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read over and explained to the Indians by Rev. Father Dupirer, W. R. Norn, A. Mercredi.

L. DUPIRER, *O.M.I.*,
 W. R. NORN,
 ALÉXANDRE MERCREDI,
 THOS. J. MARSH,
 F. C. GAUDET,
 (The mark of Michel Mandeville),
 [Indian characters.]
 (The mark of Chief Pierre Squirrel),
 CHARLIE NORN,
 RICHARD FIELD.

Witness:
 T. C. RAE,
 OLIVER MERCREDI,
 J. S. CAMSELL,

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

his
 DRIED X GEESE, *Chief*,
 mark
 his
 WAY-MI-AH X, *H.M.*,
 mark
 his
 CRAP-WA-TEE X, *H.M.*,
 mark

For the Dog Ribs.

his
 SNUFF X, *Chief*,
 mark
 his
 TZIN-TU X, *H.M.*,
 mark
 his
 ATE-EE-ZEN X, *H.M.*,
 mark

For the Yellow Knives.

his
 SUNRISE X, *H.M.*,
 mark
 his
 LAMELISE X, *H.M.*,
 mark

For the Slaves of Hay River.

his
 LOUISON X *ARTHAY. Chief*,
 mark
 his
 OLIVER X *AJGERICON*,
 mark

For the Chipewyans.

his
 VITAL () LAMOËLLE,
 sign
 his
 PAULETTE () CHANDELLE,
 sign

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians who joined Treaty No. 8 in A.D. 1900 and received annuity and gratuity—the bands treated with for the first time being denoted by italics (annuities paid to those delat with in 1899 not shown).

Band.	Whereabouts.	Chiefs.	Head- m n.	Indians.	Cash paid.
					8 cts.
Crees (Kinoosayo's)	Lesser Slave Lake			10	120 00
<i>Crees</i>	Sturgeon Lake	1	1	93	1,170 00
Crees (Testawit's)	Peace River Crossing			20	240 00
<i>Beavers</i>	Fort St. John			46	552 00
Beavers	Fort Dunvegan	1		74	920 00
Beavers (Tete Noire's)	Fort Vermilion			18	216 00
<i>Slaves of Upper Hay River</i>	"	1	2	175	2,176 00
Crees (Tall Cree's)	"			43	516 00
Little Red River	Little Red River			9	108 00
Chipewyans	Fort Chipewyan			1	12 00
Crees	"			1	12 00
Chipewyans	Smith's Landing		1	35	452 00
<i>Chipewyans</i>	Fort Resolution	1	1	111	1,386 00
<i>Yellowknives</i>	"	1	2	191	2,308 00
<i>Dogrihs</i>	"	1	2	119	1,504 00
<i>Slaves of Lower Hay River</i>	"		1	103	1,258 00
Chipewyans (Maurice's)	Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca)			65	780 00
Crees	Fort McMurray			30	360 00
<i>Stragglers</i>	"			17	204 00
Crees	Wabiscow			39	468 00
<i>Crees</i>	Whitefish Lake			2	24 00
<i>Crees</i>	Trout Lake			1	12 00
		6	10	1,203	14,858 00

SUMMARY.

Total admitted in 1899	2,217
" 1900	1,218
Total of Indian annuitants under Treaty No. 8	3,323

Certified correct,

J. A. MACRAE,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING ADHESIONS TO TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on January 3, 1901.

On a report dated December 22, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs referring to the Order in Council of February 20, 1900, approving of the Treaty, known as Treaty No. 8, made in 1899, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabaska, and stating that as the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty above mentioned, were unable last year to meet the Indians of Fort St. John and Fort Resolution, it was necessary to appoint a Commissioner during the season of 1900 to take the adhesion of the Indians in those localities and on March 2, 1900. James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, was commissioned by Order in Council to obtain such adhesions.

The Minister submits herewith the report of Mr. Commissioner Macrae, accompanied by the following documents:—

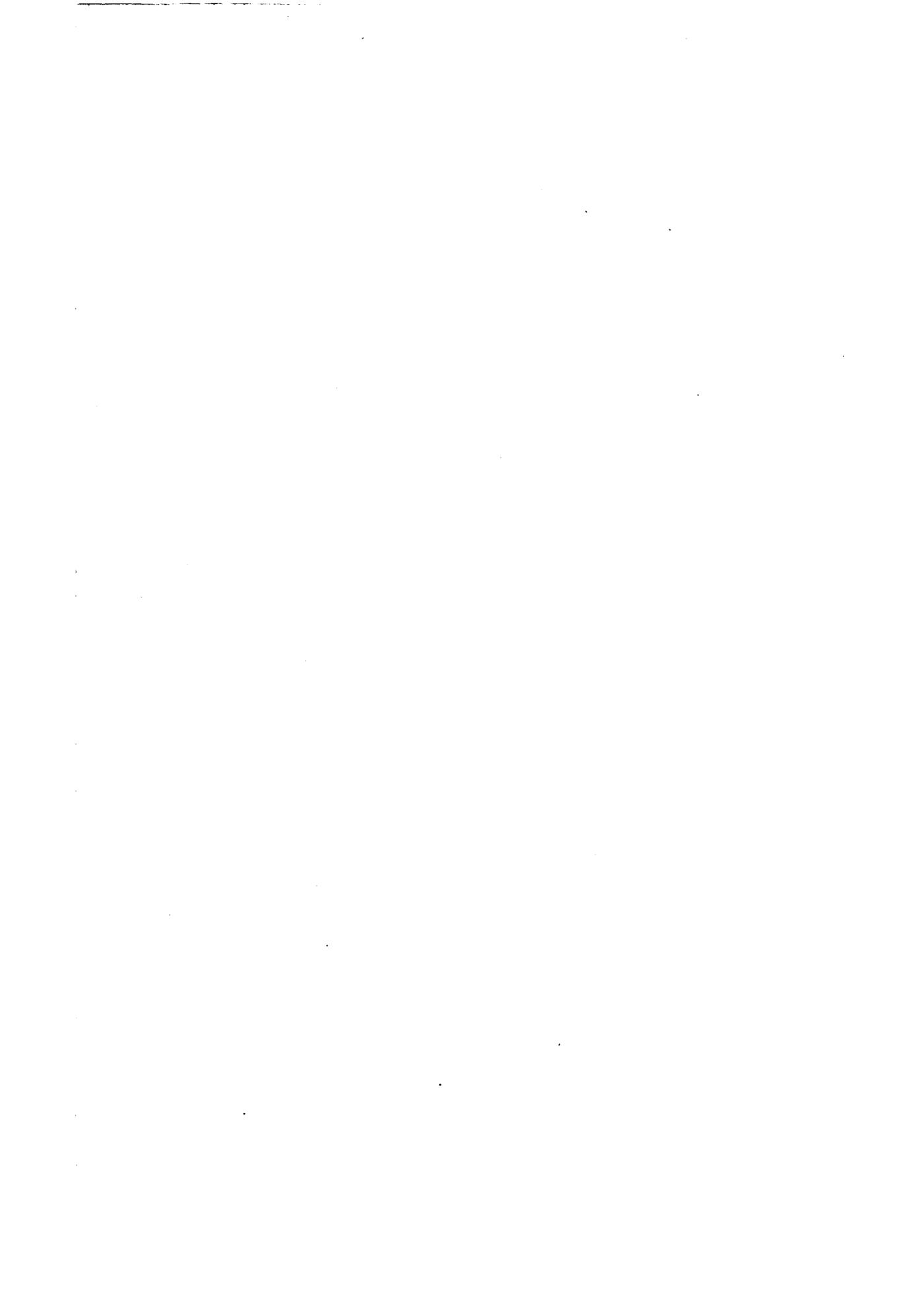
- No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake Band.
- No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.
- No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.
- No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake.
 - Adhesion of Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake.
 - Adhesion of Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake.
 - Adhesion of Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.
- No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to Treaty this year (1900).

The Minister recommends that for the reasons stated in Mr. Macrae's report, all the adhesions taken by him be approved by Your Excellency in Council and that the original adhesions be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs and the duplicates thereof kept on record in the Privy Council Office.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



Department of Indian Affairs

1900.

MAP showing the Territory ceded under treaty No. 8, and the Indian tribes therein.

Scale. 100 miles to an Inch.





LONG CLAWS - INDIAN - ARIZONA







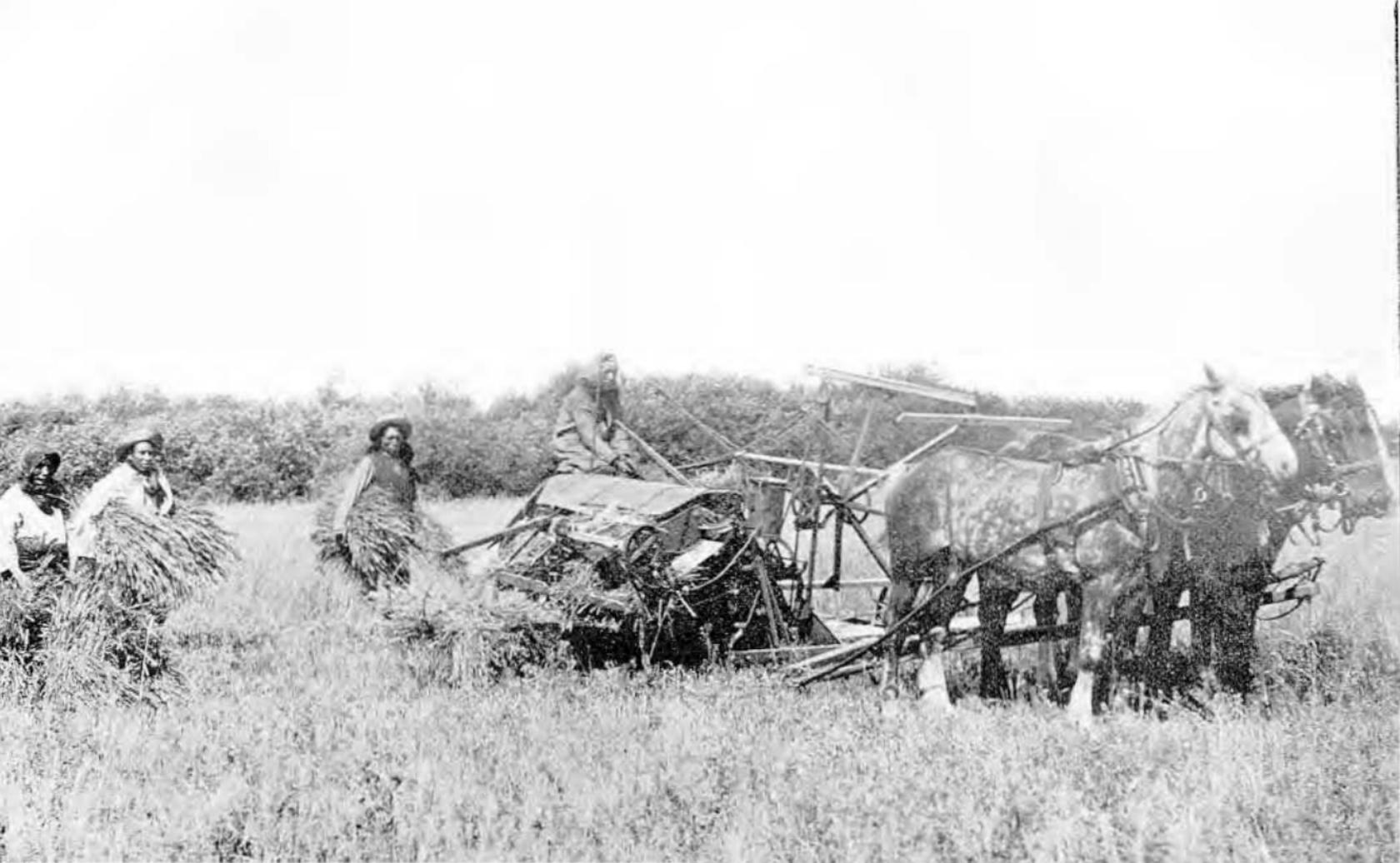
















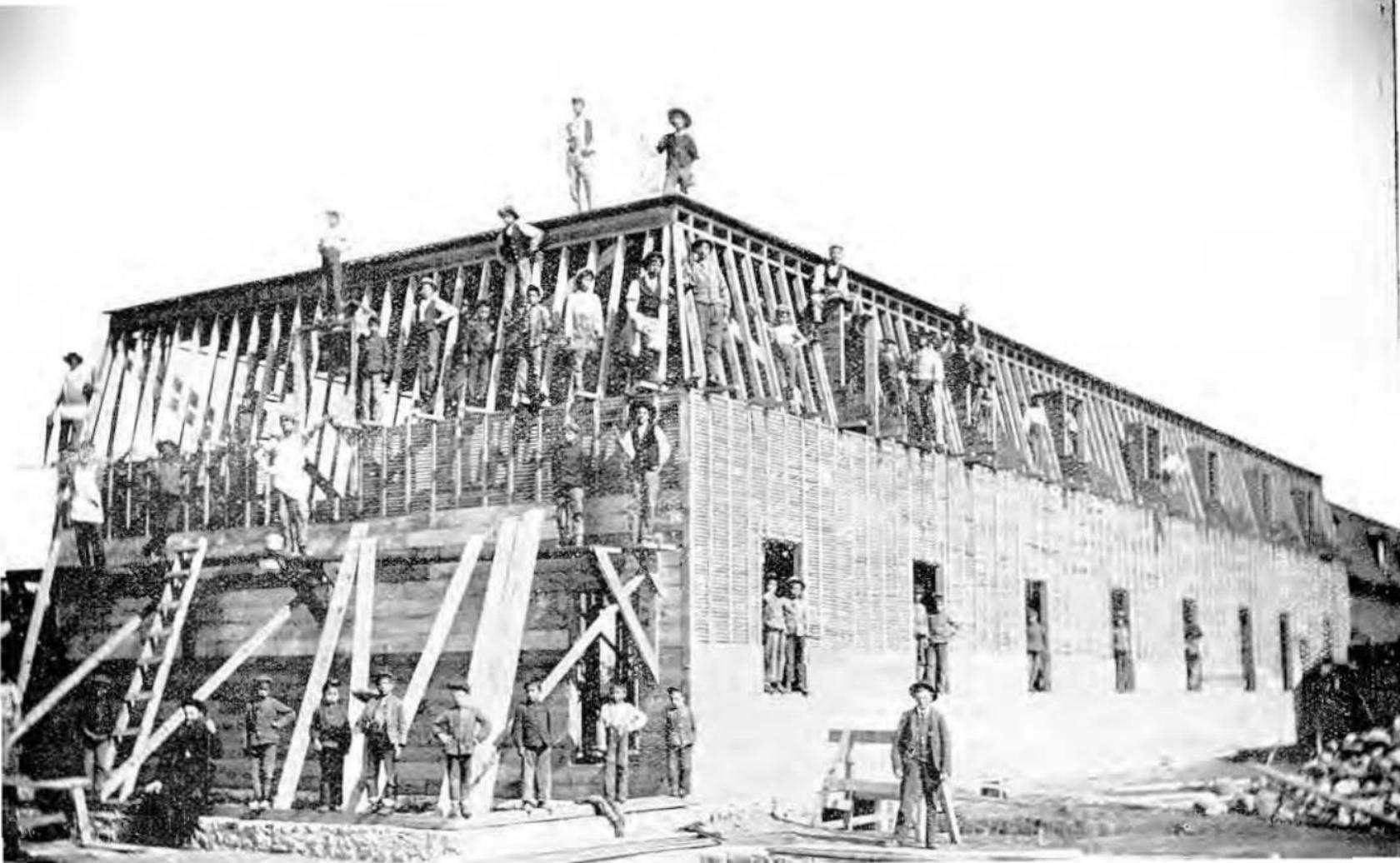


















REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, September 29, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—This band is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, these Indians having at one time lived on the island of that name.

Population.—There is a decrease of two in the population since last year, the number now being two hundred and sixty-eight.

Health.—The health of the band has been good, with the exception of two cases of consumption. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, and no epidemic has prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians during the summer are engaged on their farms. The soil being good, they generally have good crops. In winter wood is taken out and sold to the steamboat companies, so that the Indians are kept constantly employed. The younger men of the band act as guides during the tourist season. Fancy work engages the attention of the female members of the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwellings are gradually being made more comfortable, and there is a decided improvement in the appearance of the cattle, which has been brought about by the purchase of an excellent bull a few years ago.

Education.—The school is under the capable supervision of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, and the children make good progress, but a difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two churches, which are well attended. Services in the Methodist church are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hunt. Services in the Roman Catholic church are conducted by Rev. Mr. Copegog, sr., a very respectable and exemplary man.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and in consequence of being constantly engaged at employment which gives fair remuneration, they are certainly making progress, and are gradually becoming quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. Intemperance is certainly on the decrease amongst the members of this band.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
VIRGINIA, July 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe; Georgina Island being about five miles from Jackson's Point, a well-known summer resort, and Snake Island, twelve miles further west, near Morton's Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a rich clay soil.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and sixteen—forty-three men, forty women and thirty-three children, six less than last report, there having been seven deaths and one birth during the year. Four of the deaths were caused by whooping cough, which was very bad among the children last summer; the other three who died—two men and one woman—were all very old people.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year. With the exception of whooping cough, there has been no contagious disease. The houses and yards are very well kept, all garbage being removed and burnt early in the spring, and all sanitary regulations pretty well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. The soil being well adapted for raising grain or roots of any kind, some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living and are doing fairly well; a few who depend mostly on working out and basket-making do not do so well as those that farm. Some make a good deal by fancy work, making oars, axe-handles and whiffletrees. Some of the young men go north in the spring to drive saw-logs, and get good wages; others make good wages in the spring peeling slippery elm bark, which they sell to druggists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is very good, there are some very fine milch cows and a thoroughbred Jersey bull, also a number of good horses.

The implements are pretty good. There is a ten-horse power threshing-machine in good condition, one binder, one reaper, one mower and twenty-two ploughs and plenty of harrows, also three horse-rakes.

The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and three frame barns; the rest are built of logs. The dwelling-houses with two or three exceptions

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are well kept. The Indians will no doubt improve their buildings very much in the next year, as we had a saw-mill on the island last spring and cut sufficient lumber for their use for some time to come.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina Island, taught at present by the Rev. Mr. Oakley. His presence on the reserve will do much good.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve; the Indians attend service twice each Sabbath. Sometimes the service is conducted in the Indian language by James Ashquabe, but always once each Sabbath. The service is conducted by the teacher or the Rev. Mr. Brace. The church is well attended; a number of the Indians are members. They keep the church in good repair; it has been freshly painted this spring. No other religion than Methodism is taught on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving. A few are indolent and do not provide much ahead and will not take advice. The chief, Charles Big Canoe, and John Big Canoe, Daniel Big Canoe, Albert Big Canoe, Albert McCue, George McCue, Thomas Port, James Charles, Thomas Charles, James Ashquabe, jr., and William J. Ashquabe, are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band do not drink strong liquor, but three or four will drink when they get a chance. Most of the Indians are moral in every way. There are one or two families that I cannot class with the rest. The teacher, chief, councillors and myself are making a special effort to better their moral condition.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are intelligent and speak the English language. Most of them read and write. They have a good church choir. The Rev. Mr. Brace held special services for some weeks on the island last winter; quite a number confessed conversion and have since joined the church.

Crops.—The crops look very well, much better than they did a year ago.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

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 sixteen thousand acres, about sixty-five per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and eighty-eight, composed of one hundred and twenty-one men, one hundred and thirty women, eighty-one boys and fifty-six girls. There have been four births and nineteen deaths, and one went out of the band by marriage, and one came in, making a decrease of fifteen as compared with the census of last year.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say this band suffered greatly from an epidemic of measles which visited the reserve last summer ; also from consumption. There were nineteen fatal cases. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to. The dwellings in most cases are neat and clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter. In their personal appearance the Indians are generally neat.

The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement. A few of them are working all their holdings, and are doing fairly well. They have all the farming implements necessary, Chief McGregor having had a self-binder for a number of years. They have also purchased about twenty cows during the past two years.

I regret to say that but few of the Indians can be induced to save their seed grain ; they sell it in the fall and winter, then have to purchase it in the spring at a much advanced price, to say nothing of the trouble and loss of time in replacing it.

A number of the men work in mills, loading vessels, and rafting in summer, fishing in the fall, and in lumber camps in winter, for which they receive good wages.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fairly good progress. The premises are in good condition, and are being thoroughly fenced with the Page wire fence and gates.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve attend divine service fairly well. They have two comfortable and commodious churches, one Methodist and one Roman Catholic. There are two hundred and forty-one Methodists, one hundred and thirty Roman Catholics, and seventeen Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of the band are strictly temperate ; a few are addicted to strong drink when they can get it, but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect. Regarding morality, there is room for improvement, though it is a great deal better than it was some years ago, and there appears to be a steady and healthy change for the better.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along very well ; their progress on the whole has been fair. I am sorry to have to report that the hay crop has been a failure this year on account of the cold backward spring, and the extremely dry weather. A much larger acreage of spring grain and roots was sown this year. The much-needed rain has come during the past two weeks, and now we are hopeful that the grain and roots will improve, so that they will be nearly up to the average.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
• *Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, August 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

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RAMA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the beautiful and picturesque town of Orillia. It contains about two thousand acres of fairly good land.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and thirty, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-seven women, fifty-three boys and fifty-seven girls; a decrease of two since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year. The principal cause of death among them is consumption. An outbreak of fever was reported last winter, but upon inquiry no case was found.

Resources and Occupations.—Rama Reserve is most favourable for agricultural purposes, and a number of the Indians are farming their own lands with marked success, while others gain a good livelihood by fishing, hunting, acting as guides to American tourists, and basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses on this reserve are principally frame, and nearly all are neat, clean, and in good condition. Barns and stables are also frame, and are kept in a fair state of repair. The Indians own some good horses and other stock.

Quite a number are well supplied with farm implements; there is one self-binder on the reserve.

Education.—Education is provided for the children of this band with the greatest care. The school is well equipped, and the teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, is very earnest and thorough in his work. The pupils are making decided progress, particularly those who attend regularly.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on this reserve, under the charge of Rev. J. Lawrence, who preaches every Sabbath. The members of this band are principally Methodists. A warm interest is manifested by them in church and Sunday school work.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally moral and temperate in their habits. There is one temperance society on the reserve, which is doing good work. There are a few in this band that do not appear to be able to resist the temptation to drink when liquor is placed in their way by unscrupulous white men. But I am pleased to report that they do not get as much liquor as in former years, owing to the increased difficulty of obtaining it.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, October 15, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia live on three reserves—the Sarnia Reserve situated on the bank of St. Clair River, south of the town of Sarnia, and Kettle and Stony Point Reserves, situated on Lake Huron.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Population.—The population of this band is now four hundred and fifty-four, an increase of two since my last report. There were four births, three joined the band by marriage, and there were five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians under my charge have enjoyed fairly good health this last year. No contagious disease has broken out among them. Sanitary matters have been carefully attended to. The Indian women, as a rule, are clean, neat and industrious.

Education.—We have a school on each of the three reserves. Miss Frances Welsh is still teaching on Sarnia Reserve, and Miss Ethel Jacobs is teaching in the Kettle Point school at present ; but I regret to report that the school on Aux Sables reserve is closed on account of unsatisfactory attendance.

Religion.—On the Sarnia Reserve we have two churches—the Anglican and Methodist—in which services are held regularly every Sunday and once during the week. The Indians take an interest in all these meetings.

There is also a Methodist church on each of Kettle, Stony Point and Aux Sables Reserves in which services are held alternately.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians make their living chiefly by farming, at which some of them have become very efficient, especially on the Sarnia Reserve.

Some of them bring in money by fishing. I am pleased to report that the crops this year are very good. The threshing is finished and the grain has turned out very satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and sixty-eight Indians on this reserve, made up as follows : one hundred and seventy-five males and one hundred and ninety-three females. There have been seventeen births, and five united with the band by marriage, seven deaths and six decreases by other causes, making an increase of nine as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been remarkably good for the past year. They are fairly clean in their surroundings, and sanitary laws are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. A limited quantity of timber is cut during the year. A number of the Indians are engaged as hired help throughout the country. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering ginseng-root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are being gradually improved ; also stock and implements.

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Education.—There are three brick school-houses, fairly well equipped, which are kept open during the two hundred and sixteen teaching days of the year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches, three Protestant and one Roman Catholic. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. One of the characteristics of this band manifested during the year is their loyalty to their Queen and country. Progress for the past year has been general and fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Among the members of the band there is a noticeable improvement in their ability to abstain from strong drink. The marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

General Remarks.—The prospects for the coming harvest are fairly good. Hay, which has been already harvested, is one-third lighter than last year. The fall wheat on the reserve is much better. The chief, Thos. Solomon Mandowab, has a few acres that will yield forty bushels to the acre, which is safely harvested, he having cut it with his new binder. Some of the young Indians are very much more interested in farming than their fathers were in the past, and although their inherited disposition to trifle away time is against them, they will make fairly good farmers.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
KOMOKA, October 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida Reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains four thousand six hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the 'Six Nations.'

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seven hundred and eighty-three, consisting of four hundred and thirty-six males and three hundred and forty-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. A measles epidemic prevailed during the spring months, but the mortality on that account was small.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making, and from pulling flax among the whites.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. David Williams has a large brick dwelling, which was completed last year. The barns and horse stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance was slightly reduced on account of the measles epidemic in the spring months, but, on the whole, the progress of the children was good during the year.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve, two Methodist and one Anglican. The church services are well attended, and the Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors.

In several instances the marriage law is not observed as well as it should be. Sometimes men and women live unlawfully together.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc Reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful undulating fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and seventy-two, consisting of two hundred and forty-five males and two hundred and twenty-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed. A measles epidemic prevailed during the spring months. There is more mortality from consumption than from any other disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are principally farming and stock-raising. Last winter a large number of permits to cut and sell soft elm timber were granted; this gave employment during the winter months.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. John Sutherland has a new brick dwelling of good size.

Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The attendance during the spring months was unusually small, owing to the measles epidemic. One of the schools had to be closed for a few weeks on that account. The schools are all well equipped. One new school building was erected during the year.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religion. The church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adhere to the English Church, and the remainder to the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate.

The marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

General Remarks.—A shed was erected in connection with the jubilee council house grounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc Reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of sixty-eight males and fifty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. A measles epidemic prevailed during the spring months. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. The stock is fair. The Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been fair, and the children have made fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly, and are well attended.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

CORMAC, October 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of eight in the band under my care, a family having left the reserve two years ago and returned this spring, making the population ninety-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake Reserve is good. Their houses are clean. They can compare favourably with their white neighbours in that respect.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are working in the shanties in winter, and on the 'drives' in the spring. They got a grant of \$300 to build a road through the reserve, and made it. I can honestly say they are the best gang of road-makers, or as good as there is, in Ontario. They far exceed my expectation in that line.

Education.—The children are progressing rapidly under the able management of Miss Casey, who is a splendid teacher.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Temperance.—These Indians very seldom indulge. In fact, I have not seen the sign of liquor on one of them for the last year.

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

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, July 9, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin Island. Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Sixty is the total population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good. No epidemic has made any depredation in this band. Sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Resources and Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupation is working in the bush in winter at the lumber camps, and farming, and loading vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their houses are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and little stock of any kind, and very few farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and they have a nice church in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Partly owing to the absence of liquor on the island and partly on account of their being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and, in morality, are above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and intend paying more attention to farming.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are thrifty and live comfortably, and will compare favourably with any of the larger bands in making a comfortable living.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and thirty-one.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out and the dwellings of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, and they are making satisfactory progress. They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer. Making sugar and picking berries also afford them considerable revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings for the most part are constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are well kept, neat and comfortable, and their houses are fairly well furnished. The Indians of this band are making more rapid progress in farming than any other band under the supervision of this agency and are getting into the way of using the machinery necessary for that purpose; and their farms are fairly well stocked with cattle and horses.

Education.—The school is well attended and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wilwemikong priests, and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is a broad-minded, honest, energetic man, and treats all subjects fairly and with good sound judgment, and looks carefully after the best interests of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality this band will compare favourably. Very few complaints are made and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, take a great interest in education and agriculture, and the chief appears anxious to have his band advance along both these lines, and his opinion and advice are much respected.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

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Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year ; there has been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises clean and observe the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in winter in the lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties ; and loading vessels and cultivating the land in summer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. There are two organs in the village. David Sampson is now occupying his frame dwelling and is a progressive farmer, having harvested over six hundred bushels of grain and roots last season. He cultivated twenty-five acres of land. These Indians have considerable stock—cattle, horses and pigs—which are well cared for and are in good thriving condition.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school-house, and take a great interest in school matters and are very anxious to have the children educated. The children have not been making the progress the band would like, but for the last year have much improved.

Religion.—These Indians for the most part are Roman Catholics. They have a nice comfortable church, which is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries, and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are making good progress, and their condition is entirely satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture, and shows great enterprise in educational matters and will compare favourably with any band in the agency.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is four hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of seven souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good and sanitary measures observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend to a great extent on the soil for their maintenance. They work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer, and are comfortable and happy.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very little stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are making a good comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—In temperance and morality this band will compare favourably with other bands.

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WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the Whitefish River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay: It contains an area of about two hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-four, consisting of twenty men, twenty-one women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. No epidemics have visited the reserve, and sanitary precautions are duly observed. Houses are kept clean and comfortably furnished.

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 and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a good state of repair. Stock is well cared for, and most of the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—On this reserve there is one day school conducted by Mr. S. H. Ferris, under whose able management the children are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious, law-abiding, and are steadily improving.

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band numbers sixty-two, consisting of twelve men, twenty-five women and twenty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. The Indians garden, fish, pick berries in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very comfortable log dwellings ; have but little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady and industrious, and are getting along as well as can be expected.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

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Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of thirty-seven men, forty-seven women and seventy-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has broken out amongst them, and, as a rule, they keep their dwellings in a sanitary condition.

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

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a fair state of repair. They have very little stock and but few farming implements.

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve, one near Naughton, which is conducted by the Rev. R. Black, Methodist missionary, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are fairly well attended, and the progress of the children is as good as can be expected.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Roman Catholic and Methodist persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do, but as yet they do not appreciate the advantages to be gained by giving their attention to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-one, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-eight women and one hundred and nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been generally good, with no unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed.

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 and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are composed mostly of logs, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of fair quality, and they have sufficient farming implements for their requirements.

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

Religion.—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

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

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women and thirty-seven children. They live mostly

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at West Bay, on the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In 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 three hundred and forty-eight, consisting of seventy-one men, ninety-five women and one hundred and eighty-two children. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the other Indians of the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, five women and five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Upon the whole, they are clean and tidy, and have their homes comfortably and suitably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are all in good condition. Stock is well cared for, and they have an ample supply of farm implements to meet their requirements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty, and are getting along well.

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

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the thriving town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-eight, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty women and forty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians of this band for the past year have been fairly healthy; their dwellings are thoroughly clean and in a sanitary condition. All the water used for drinking and culinary purposes is from springs, which may eventually prove a source of epidemic, but the Indians have been cautioned on this point by their efficient medical officer, Dr. Carruthers.

Resources and Occupations.—The soil, which is generally well cleared, is a rich sandy and clay loam, and all the Indians of this reserve are farmers in a small way. During the summer season, after the crops are planted, they are actively engaged at

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good wages in the lumber mills at Little Current. Last winter they took out two thousand cedar railway ties, for which the department obtained a good price for them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on the reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township. The Indians' farming implements are of the latest pattern, and their system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the regular Canadian farmer. The Indians are improving their stock every year; they find a ready market with outside drovers.

Education.—The children can nearly all read and write. They are quick to learn, and they attend school regularly.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have in no way deteriorated since my last report. They are industrious, progressive and ambitious, and appear to realize thoroughly the benefits to be derived from their intercourse and commercial relations with their white neighbours. They are steady and have lost the characteristic nomadic habit of the aborigine.

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

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is eighty-nine, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-one women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Consumption, the dread foe of the Indian, has been busy here during the last year, principally due to exposure, hereditary condition and neglect of proper precautions. The Indians' houses were all whitewashed this spring.

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.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are generally very comfortable, and their stock is well cared for. They are not so well equipped with farm implements as is desired.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress under the able tuition of Mr. B. Fuller.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They are devout and orderly in their demeanour. Their church is a credit to the reserve, and they are regular in attendance at service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be said to be progressing. They are intelligent, law-abiding and well-behaved.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are both moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin Island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.

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Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-seven, consisting of twelve men, eighteen women and thirty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed, all their dwelling-houses have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. The Indians farm, fish in summer ; and take out timber and work in the timber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs, and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements is ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve, under Roman Catholic supervision. The children attend fairly well and are making good progress, owing to the untiring efforts of the teacher, Miss Moran.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin Island, east of the township of Assiginack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—They number about seven hundred and forty-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—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 comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land and fishing. These Indians are taking more interest in agricultural pursuits every year. Last winter they took out twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two cedar railway ties, nine thousand one hundred and thirty-six cedar posts, two hundred and seventeen cords of pulp-wood, and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-three feet, board measure, of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them at the highest market prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and are kept in a good state of repair.

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

They have all the farm implements they require.

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

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and the influence of the missionaries is a great factor in the advancement of this band.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in the band who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but, on the whole, the band is temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
 ROSENEATH, August 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith statistical statement and report in connection with the Mississagua Indians of the Alnwick Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three acres, of which about two thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres are cleared, and about one thousand acres under lease to white men.

Population.—There are now two hundred and thirty-one in the band, being an increase of four over last year. There were eight births, two joined the band through marriage, and there were six deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There is only one case of sickness and that is consumption. With the exception of this one case, the sanitary condition of the band is excellent.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve being situated in a good agricultural district, many of the Indians have good success in farming, in fact, some of them cope quite successfully with the white population. On the other hand, many live by fishing, hunting, basket-making, wage-earning and gathering ginseng-root.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve with few exceptions are frame, and are kept in a good state of repair.

The stock is fair indeed ; and the Indians possess a fair lot of agricultural implements.

Education.—Mr. Frank Allan taught the school during the past year ; but owing to the irregular attendance, the educational progress was not as good as it might have been, yet, considering the attendance, very fair progress has been made along this line.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are nearly all industrious and are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits and along educational lines. The whole reserve has been improved in a manner that reflects credit upon the members of the band.

Religion.—There are two hundred and twenty Methodists, nine Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in the band, nearly all of whom are attendants upon divine service and their characters are much elevated thereby.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians indulge in intoxicating drinks occasionally. There seems to be a considerable improvement in the moral tone of the members of the band, however.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and comprises six thousand acres, four thousand eight hundred acres in the township of Tuscarora, and one thousand two hundred acres in the township of Oneida.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, as shown by the census last taken, is two hundred and fifty, consisting of seventy-two men, seventy-seven women, sixty-seven boys, and thirty-four girls, an increase of six since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians during the fall and winter was good, until spring, when an epidemic of measles and chicken-pox broke out amongst the younger members of the band, especially those attending school. Every possible sanitary precaution has been taken with regard to keeping the premises clean. All rubbish that accumulates during winter is collected and burned up in the early spring, and nearly all the children have been vaccinated.

Education.—There is a good brick school-house on this reserve, well ventilated and well equipped. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is good, and there is a marked improvement in the progress of the pupils, through the ability and energy of the present teacher, Mrs. Martin. I am glad to say she has excited an increased interest in school matters, and there is more of a general desire amongst the parents for the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve, both of the Methodist denomination, under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Taylor, who is well liked and doing good work. Both churches as a rule are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, and are making very fair progress and becoming somewhat better off. The harvest of 1900 promises to be very much better than a few of the previous years. There will be an abundance of fodder for their cattle for the coming winter. Their councillors are intelligent men, who seem honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large number of this band are strictly temperate and shun all alcoholic beverages, and thus retain their manhood; but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is too often given them by unscrupulous persons. This curse of intemperance undermines and retards the work of the church, and as it leads to other vices, of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some of the members of this band.

General Remarks.—Taking the past year as a whole, steady progress has been made in almost every branch, nearly all the public buildings having received a com-

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plete overhauling in the way of general repairs, including the council-house, school-house, wood-shed, drive-house and stable, and fencing around the public buildings, new pump in well at school-house, and repairing roadway between the township of Walpole and the land of this reserve.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake Reserve is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared; about two hundred and forty acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-two women, nineteen boys and seventeen girls. During the past year there were three deaths and one birth, a decrease of two since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. They have very comfortable, and some of them very clean and tidy homes.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, trapping, and gathering wild rice. Most of the Indians on this reserve work their land; some, however, make a living by trapping, gathering rice, working in the bush in winter, and on the 'drives' in spring; also working with farmers.

Buildings.—There are on this reserve eleven frame and fourteen log houses, ten barns, ten horse stables, and seven cow stables.

Stock and Farming Implements.—Of stock these Indians have seventeen horses and six colts, and sixteen milch cows. They have also a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Some of the children here attend school very regularly, and appear to be learning fairly well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists. They have a very neat little church, and Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches to them every Sabbath evening. They have also a Christian Endeavour Society.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these people are law-abiding and well-behaved, although there are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally.

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MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census of the band is one hundred and sixty-five, composed of forty-five men, thirty-eight women, fifty-six boys and twenty-six girls. During the past year there have been seven deaths and six births, and two girls married members of the Alnwick band, making a decrease of three since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been a great deal of sickness during the past year. These Indians are very neat and tidy about their homes, some of them very much so.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are trapping and hunting ; some of the Indians hire with farmers, others work in the lumber camp in winter and on 'drives' in spring, while others work their land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-one frame and twelve log houses on this reserve. The Indians have also twelve barns with a goodly number of horse and cow stables. They have fifteen horses and fifteen good milch cows, besides a number of young stock. They have also a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—The children here have been attending school very regularly, and learning remarkably well during the past year, with Miss Lily Middleton as their teacher.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church. A Methodist minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath, and they all attend the services very regularly. They have also a good Sunday school with Mr. Joseph Whetung as superintendent for the past year. The school is well supplied with necessary helps and papers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, on the whole, are industrious, and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year. I might here mention Daniel Whetung, Joseph Irons and others who take a great interest in their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here appear very honest and well-behaved, there being very little intemperance in the band.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, September 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the island of Scugog, in the township of Scugog, county of Ontario. It comprises eight hundred acres, of which seven hundred and forty are cleared and about five hundred under lease to white tenants. The soil is very well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of the band shown by the present census is thirty-eight—nine men, twelve women, ten girls and seven boys. There has been no increase in the population during the past year.

Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of colds, there has been very little illness and no deaths. Cleanliness and order are fairly observed.

Resources and Occupations.—While hunting, fishing and basket-making are the chief occupations, there is a slow but steadily growing interest in agriculture.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—There is a small number of frame buildings in excellent condition, but the log houses are in a state of decay, which renders them uncomfortable, if not injurious, to the occupant. There is the necessary supply of farm implements, and this summer a new binder has been added to the number.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but facilities for education are within reach of the children, and the progress made by those in regular attendance is very fair.

Religion.—The service which is held in the Methodist church on the reserve is well attended by the Indians, two-thirds of whom are members in good standing.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a careful observance of law and an ordinary degree of thrift among these Indians.

Temperance.—There are a few who indulge in intoxicating liquors to their detriment, but the faithful adherence to temperance principles by the greater number of the band is worthy of note.

General Remarks.—If during the year the progress has not been as great as desired, it is partly owing to the fact that the Indian nature is slow in awakening to a sense of its innate ability. If the Indians possessed more self-confidence, better results would follow.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
MARYSVILLE, August 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings, and is said to contain an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twelve hundred and forty-eight, consisting of two hundred and sixty-three men, two hundred and ninety-five women, three hundred and forty-four boys and three hundred and forty-six girls. There were thirty-one births and twelve deaths ; three joined the band and one left it, making an increase of twenty-one over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality has been considerably lessened since last year, there being a decrease of twelve deaths. The health of this community is as favourable as that of other settlements in the neighbourhood. In the beginning of the year there were two cases of diphtheria successfully treated by anti-toxin.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry and fishing.

The crops for the past year were not as good as the preceding year.

Many of the women engage in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are constantly improving their houses and barns. Several new houses were built during the past year.

Their stock is of fair quality and well kept.

Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Education is provided for all the children of the band. There are two hundred and forty-seven children between the ages of six and fifteen who should attend school. There are four schools taught by female teachers, one holding a first-class certificate, and three holding third-class certificates ; and the authorized course of studies is followed. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto. The parents all endeavour to have their children well educated.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and two mission school-houses used for divine service. There are four services each Sunday, and an evening service during the winter ; also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary, except one service held at the mission school erected by Chief Anonsoktha in 1880, which is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr. The Presbyterians have one frame church, and on July 29, 1900, ex-chief Jacob B. Brant was ordained elder of the Presbyterian church. The Indians take great interest in their religion and attend church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are making good progress, and becoming better off. There are five wagons engaged on the reserve hauling milk to the cheese factories, and a number of Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours.

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The chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches constructed.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—Twenty-seven of our young men joined the volunteers and drilled at Kingston during the month of July, 1900. Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Foresters' Island Park, which is located in the Bay of Quinte, near Deseronto, and is largely patronized as a summer resort. The Independent Order of Foresters held its annual retreat at the park during the month of July.

The brass band practises regularly and continues to improve its playing. The indications of the welfare of the band point to a successful future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 22, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, adjacent to the River Thames, and has an area of three thousand and ten acres of fine farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Delaware tribe, but are known as the 'Moravians of the Thames.'

Population.—The band numbers three hundred and two, made up of eighty-four men, seventy-eight women, seventy-one boys and sixty-nine girls, being a decrease of two during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. The children have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures are well observed; whitewash is freely used; the houses present a clean and tidy appearance, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians, as the land is of good quality and easily worked, and those who work are making a success of it, while others are careless and indifferent and have hard work to make ends meet. Many make a living by working for neighbouring farmers. A few do some hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of the Indians live in log houses, most of which are comfortable. The houses lately erected are frame and have more conveniences. All barns are frame, and the stabling is much improved for the comfort of the stock.

One can see a marked improvement in the stock for the past few years.

The Indians who are thrifty use all modern implements, while those who are not, use very inferior ones.

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Education.—Only one school, situated in the centre of the reserve, is now kept ; the Moravian mission school being closed as it was thought to be unnecessary. All can attend the Moraviantown school, and I am pleased to state that there is a marked improvement in the attendance and in the school during the past year. We aim at enforcing the school regulations, which are of material help.

Religion.—The spiritual interests of this tribe are looked after by the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian churches. Services are held in each every Sabbath and are well attended. There are services on week nights also.

Temperance and Morality.—The ability of these Indians to abstain from strong drink is remarkable ; very few are in the habit of drinking to excess. Their morals are fairly good so far as I am able to judge.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the three Indian bands under my charge, viz., the Garden River band, the Batchewana band, and the Michipicoten band.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is also occupied by part of the Batchewana band. It contains an area of over twenty-nine thousand acres. A very small portion of this is under cultivation. When the season is favourable, hay and potatoes are raised in considerable quantity ; oats and pease in moderate quantities. The soil is very sandy in most parts.

Tribe.—These Indians are descended from Ojibbewas and Chippewas, mixed with French half-breeds, who by far exceed the Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The census, as far as taken, shows a population of one hundred and twelve male adults, one hundred and twenty-three female adults, one hundred male children, and one hundred and one female children, a total of four hundred and thirty-six. There were sixteen births during the past year and twenty-four deaths.

Health.—The houses and approaches, as a rule, are clean and kept free from rubbish. There has been a great deal of sickness during the past year of various kinds, and many deaths have occurred in consequence, although nothing of a contagious character. During the small-pox scare, most of the Indians were vaccinated, and the disease did not get among them.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly log and a few frame houses. The stables and outhouses are of log. There is a fine council-hall, and a lock-up.

Occupations.—Farming in a moderate way, berry-picking, basket-making, going out with fishing parties, working in the lumber camps, and during the past year all those willing to work have been able to get employment at good wages.

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Stock.—The stock consists for the most part of horses and cows of an ordinary breed, oxen, pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning-machine, horse-rake, spades, shovels, rakes, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one, the Roman Catholic, a very good and comfortable building, and very well attended, and the children are getting on very well. The Protestant school, built some thirty years ago, is not in very good repair. The attendance at this school is not so satisfactory; the trouble has been to get a permanent teacher. The last one, Mr. Kane, was getting the children on well, but had to give up at the commencement of the holidays, and I have not been able to get one since.

Characteristics and Progress.—I have little to say in the way of progress so far as farming is concerned. The last two years have been enough to discourage the Indians on the reserve; the early frost and late wet spring last year spoiled the entire crop of many of them. Hay turned out well, but oats and pease very poor, and the potato crop was not up to what it used to be. Had it not been for the work they obtained, it would have been hard for many of them.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been several convictions of both white men and Indians on the reserve during the past year. Fines and imprisonment have followed, but this seems only to have a temporary effect. All the liquor appears to be got from the American side. One bottle of whisky was seized by me from a white man and handed over to the general hospital, Sault Ste. Marie. Small quantities seized are always destroyed.

The morale of the band are improving, owing in a great measure to the Roman Catholic priest, the Protestant minister and the chief, who have been doing all they can to check the evil that prevailed. The chief of the band is Michel Cadotte, with four sub-chiefs, elected June 28: John Askin, Joseph Nowquaik, John B. Lesage and Michel Belleau.

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—As already stated in former reports, this band has two small reserves, one at the Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie River, and the other at Goulais Bay. Many of the band are on the Garden River Reserve, where they have been for the last forty years. The reserve at the rapids is a very valuable one, though small, being well situated for a water-power and electric works. It used to be a good and profitable fishing ground for whitefish, but the building of the canals, bridge, and the driving of lumber over the rapids has completely destroyed the fishing, and where hundreds of fish were taken in former years, tens are not taken in now.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the same tribe as the Garden River band, and like them have a great many French half-breeds among them.

Vital Statistics.—The census this year so far as taken shows a total of three hundred and fifty persons: one hundred and five adult males, one hundred and eleven female adults, sixty-five male children, and sixty-nine female children. There were ten births and twenty-one deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses and approaches are clean and neat. Like the Garden River band, these Indians had a great deal of sickness, and many deaths. They were also vaccinated during the small-pox scare. I took Dr. John Reid with me for that purpose to both Batchewana and Goulais Bay, where all residing in these two places were vaccinated. The members of this band in ordinary circumstances engage their own doctor and furnish their own medicine.

Occupations.—A considerable portion of the band live at Garden River, where they have plots of land, and cultivate to a small extent; besides this they do a good

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deal of exploring, working in lumber camps, picking berries, basket-making, and other work. Most of them are comfortably off. The remainder of the band are scattered; farm a little at Goulais Bay and Batchewana, where some of them have land of their own. These do a little hunting, work for the fishing companies, and explore. Some of the women make very nice rag mats. They appear to be very comfortable.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the buildings belonging to this band are on the west side of the Garden River, on the Garden River Reserve, where the land is low and of a better quality than on the east side. The other buildings are at Goulais Bay and Batchewana. The Indians are mostly squatters on private lands and along the lake shore. They possess ploughs, harrows, fanning-mills, hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, scythes and cradles. They have horses and cows of an ordinary breed, pigs and poultry. Some of the latter they raise to sell. The last two seasons have been against them. Frost, rain and potato-bugs did much damage.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children attend the Garden River Roman Catholic school, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—Most of the Indians belong to the Roman Catholic religion; there are a few Methodists. The former have two churches, one at Goulais Bay, and one at Batchewana. The services are conducted by a missionary and layman on Sundays and holidays. A missionary pays occasional visits, and is very attentive in cases of sickness and in performing the service for the dead. The Methodists have no church or minister.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as I have made of the Garden River band. The Indians and half-breeds living at Batchewana and Goulais Bay are removed from the temptation the others are subject to, and it is only when coming to the Sault that they have an opportunity of getting liquor, and they get away before they can be punished.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is at Gros Cap, about three miles from Michipicoten. It has not been occupied by the Indians for some years, but last year they surrendered an area of one thousand acres, which is now occupied by the Algoma Central Railway Company, and has become quite a place of business. There is a fine harbour there, and the work going on has given a great deal of employment, with good pay, to the Indians of the band. I hear it is now the intention of many of them to locate on this reserve, and make homes for themselves and families.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas, mixed with English, Scotch and French half-breeds. The language principally spoken is Indian; some few of them speak English.

Vital Statistics.—The number of this year's census is three hundred and thirty-one, namely, eighty-three male adults, ninety-five female adults, seventy-one boys and eighty-two girls. There were eleven births and fourteen deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I visit the Indians only once a year when paying Robinson Treaty annuity money to them, when I go to Biscotasing, Chapleau, Missinabie and Michipicoten Rivers. It is only in the last-mentioned place that I see any of the houses. Some seventeen families reside here and are well-to-do. The houses are built on Crown lands. At the time of my last visit all the Indians were in good health; there had been some sickness among them last winter and early spring. This spring they were all vaccinated.

Education.—There is a school up the river on the Crown lands opened last year, which has been well attended. Miss Clarke, the teacher, appears to be doing good service. The time of my visit was in the vacation.

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Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church alongside the school, but no regular priest. The priest visits it at certain periods, and in the meantime services are performed by a layman. Most of the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church; those at Chapleau and Missinabie belong to the Church of England.

Chief.—Chief Legard, I regret to say, departed this life in the spring. He had occupied the position for some ten years. Old age was the cause of his death. He has been succeeded by James Cass, a very good and industrious man, who promises to do the best he can for the morality and advancement of his band. Gros Jambette, the second chief, lives at Chapleau or Lake Windermere.

SHINGWAUK HOME.

I have pleasure in testifying to the excellent work being done in the Shingwauk Industrial Home, also in my jurisdiction, and under the management of Principal George L. King.

The records of the institution show that capital progress was made during the year in class-work and the various industrious taught. The day schools are divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. Eleven boys recently qualified for promotion into higher grades, and two passed the high school entrance examination.

The different industries taught are: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming. The boys take a keen interest in their respective trades, and under their instructors rapidly become adept. The following will be of interest as showing how a pupil's day in the Shingwauk Home is divided. If he be a senior, the twenty-four hours are apportioned as follows:—

	Hours.
School-work.....	4
Trade or housework.....	4½
Meals.....	1½
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers.....	1½
Recreation.....	3½
Sleep.....	9

except on Saturday, when the number of hours devoted to study must be added to these of recreation. And in the case of a junior boy attending school all day:

	Hours.
Class-work.....	6½
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers.....	1½
Meals.....	1½
Recreation.....	4
Sleep.....	10½

An important feature of the year's work was the completion and opening of the Wawanosh Home for Indian girls, adjoining the Shingwauk Home.

The new building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, especially the dormitories, which latter are furnished with iron bedsteads and wire mattresses similar to the boys' dormitories. In addition to secular and religious training, the girls are taught sewing and domestic work. They share in common with the boys the day school and main dining-hall. In other respects they are entirely separate and have their own play-grounds, &c. The number of pupils at present enrolled is seventy-three, *i.e.*, sixty-one boys and twelve girls. These numbers are likely to be increased by the advent of eight more girls before navigation closes.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, October 13, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

The land along the rivers and for some distance back is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land wet.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and eight, consisting of sixty-five men, eighty-seven women, eighty-three boys and seventy-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Special sanitary precautions were maintained during the outbreak of small-pox in the neighbouring towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, with the result that the band escaped the disease. The general health of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians in summer are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries; in the winter, cutting cord-wood and working for the lumbering companies.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year and another is in course of construction.

Stock.—There is a decided improvement in the class of stock owned by the Indians, though the number is about as formerly.

Farming Implements.—Several Indians own all the implements required; the others use those purchased by the band, the only thing that they hire is a mower to cut hay.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking.

Religion.—Of this band two hundred and seventy-three are Roman Catholics and thirty-five are pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church, and St. Joseph's Convent, the latter in charge of the Reverend Mother Superior and four Sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and capable, but they do not devote as much attention to farming as desirable, though several have made distinct improvements on their land and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the band are strictly temperate; and immorality is the exception. There is a steady improvement in both these respects.

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RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nipigon River, near Lake Helen, and consists of six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and seventeen, consisting of fifty men, fifty-four women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been excellent during the past year. During the small-pox outbreak a portion of this band, resident at Wolf River, and two families resident at Lake Helen, were quarantined, and the band vaccinated. They also escaped the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon River fishing. Some engage in farming to a small extent. During the winter they live by hunting and working in the woods.

Buildings and Stock.—There are few buildings on the reserve, but at the Mission and on the river below Nipigon Station there are a number of good houses. These Indians own some really good stock.

Education.—There is a good school-house on the reserve, but as the Indians nearly all live at the Mission, or down the river, it has been closed for a number of years. There is also one at the Mission, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—Of this band thirty-one are Anglicans and one hundred and eighty-six are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority are industrious and intelligent. Charles DeLaronde was appointed fisheries overseer on the river this summer, which is, I believe, the first instance in this agency where a person of Indian blood has received a public position.

Temperance and Morality.—The band as a whole is all that could be desired. Occasional complaints are made, but upon being looked into, they are usually found to be without good foundation.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nipigon, and consists of seven thousand five hundred acres.

It is well wooded along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it. The soil is light. There is also another reserve at Jackfish Island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers five hundred and eighteen, consisting of eighty-five men, one hundred and nine women, one hundred and seventy boys, and one hundred and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The present health of these Indians is good, but last fall they suffered greatly from grippe.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is their principal occupation. Some act as guides to tourists who fish in the Nipigon. A few clearings on the reserve are planted with potatoes.

Should the government ever allow Lake Nipigon to be fished with nets for the sale of fish, it should be a great source of revenue to the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians own very few buildings, and no stock or farming implements. They were supplied with hoes this summer, for which they were very thankful.

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Education.—The school, which is situated on Jackfish Island, is not as well attended as it should be, but as the Indians are away hunting, with the exception of a few families, a moderate attendance is all that can be expected.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans, two hundred and twenty-three are Roman Catholics, and two hundred and ninety are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are well spoken of by parties who engage them as guides. They appear to be awakening to the necessity of engaging in agriculture, as the scarcity of fur-bearing animals is becoming more noticeable every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Being far removed from where intoxicating liquors are sold, they have no opportunity to indulge. They appear to be of good morals.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of six men, thirteen women, fifteen boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and the reserve is kept quite clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The pursuits of the Indians are hunting, fishing, and exploring for minerals. They also raise potatoes and vegetables, and sell a large quantity of blueberries in season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable. The chief has an ox and a plough.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which is well attended.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but as work is very scarce, they do not make much advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very moral people, and intemperance is rare.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms, fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers two hundred and seventeen, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-eight women, sixty-one boys and fifty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of the band has been good. The reserve is clean and well looked after by the chief.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a good deal of farming. They also engage in hunting, fishing and exploring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are not large, but are comfortable. They have only the stock and implements supplied by the department.

Education.—The school is well attended and the pupils show fair improvement.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans and two hundred and twelve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and fairly industrious. They are showing a disposition to engage more extensively in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are above the average.

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LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of Long Lake and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers three hundred and seventeen, consisting of sixty men, seventy-nine women, seventy-nine boys and ninety-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Education.—There has never been a school at this reserve, as the Indians are almost constantly away hunting.

Religion.—Of this band nine are Anglicans, two hundred and eighty-three are Roman Catholics and twenty-five are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and intelligent, but make no progress in the way of agriculture, devoting their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. They have no chance to indulge in strong liquors, being six days' travel from the line of railroad.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, September 12, 1900.

The Honourable

The 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, 1900.

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 twenty-seven square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve, exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, is one hundred and six, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-four women and forty-five children. During the year there have been two births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the

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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. The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season ; and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvement of these is not as noticeable as I should desire. 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 have certainly improved during the past year. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, besides the children of those Indians resident 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 attendance and progress have been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are represented as follows : Forty-nine Methodists, thirty-five Roman Catholics and twenty-two pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Allen Salt, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

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

Temperance.—There has only been one case of intemperance reported to me among the members of this band during the past year, so in this respect their conduct has been very good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

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

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and four, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty women and fifty children. During the year there have been four births and three deaths, making a total increase for the year of one.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good, and there has been a great improvement as compared with the year ended June 30, 1899, during which eight deaths were recorded.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve comprise : farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit. 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 the Indians in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril, employs a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians 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.

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Education.—The children are taught in a school-house on the reserve 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 twenty-four. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Religion.—In this band religious denominations are represented as follows :—Seventy-three Methodists, and thirty-one Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve ; the one belonging to the Methodists, which is now completed, being a very creditable structure ; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet. Services have frequently been held in the new Methodist church and have been well attended.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not 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 of fishing for the Buffalo Fish Company, at Pointe au Baril ; and if more of them would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to gain a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among these Indians 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.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-five, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-four women and sixty-four children. During the year there have been four births, three deaths and twenty have left the band, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising the band of nineteen for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, only three deaths being recorded during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are : agriculture, fishing and hunting. The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them for earning a living.

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

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The buildings belonging to these Indians 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 houses in this superintendency.

Their agricultural implements are few in number, comprising three ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng Inlet. The Methodists have also erected a very good church, and services are frequently held in it by visiting clergy.

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Characteristics.—These Indians 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 of these respects has been during the past year all that could be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-eight, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-seven women and ninety-six children. During the year there were seven births, eight deaths, three left the band and one joined it, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being constantly carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at their village at Beaucage Bay, where the school is presided over by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is very good and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—These Indians are a bright and intelligent body of people, and in numerous respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps, and hunting as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year among the members of this band, I conclude that their conduct in this respect has been very good ; while morally they stand very high.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French River. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-seven women and thirty-five children. During the year there were two births, making a total increase of two in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber which, if disposed of, as it could

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easily be to great advantage, would place the members in a very prosperous condition. At present most of them are in very indigent circumstances and are likely to remain so as long as the present policy pursued by them regarding their timber exists.

The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and working in the lumbering camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number, and built of logs.

The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and should be in a more prosperous condition, but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

TEMOGAMING BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogaming, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogaming is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscaming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty-three women and thirty-one children. During the year there has not been a birth or death recorded, so that the total number of members comprising the band remains the same as last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. The Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear Island a few houses have been erected, but the majority of the Indians live in tents all the year round.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post, but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogaming from the outside world, I do not see how services are to be conducted in this edifice when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is proved by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

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 twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, in the province of Quebec.

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Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-three, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-three women and seventy-one children. During the year there were four births, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of four for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. The members of this band depend chiefly on farming as 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 act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to these Indians 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 twenty-eight. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of ninety-nine Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and seventeen Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora and partly in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six 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 the tribes composing the Six Nations confederation was not always the same ; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted,

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since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and sixty-three men, one thousand one hundred women, eight hundred and thirty-six boys and eight hundred and eighty-nine girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, being an increase of twenty over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the first half of the year there was but little serious illness and no epidemic; while during the latter half of the year there was an epidemic of measles, and a good many children and some adults were affected. There were also several cases of pulmonary consumption under treatment.

There were ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, one thousand six hundred and ninety-six visits made, making five thousand nine hundred and forty miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

Sanitary Precautions.—The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of wells, springs or running water, or any such matter being thrown into the same, the sinking of wells, which is encouraged by the council granting loans for the purpose, the boiling of water, particularly all surface ditch water when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells. Several swamps were drained by the use of tile.

The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting. The chiefs of the band, in council, framed rules and regulations in relation to the care of the public health as provided by the Indian Act.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living; a few depend upon gardening and fruit-growing, as well as berries, while many of the younger members who will not farm seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

During the berry-picking season several hundred leave the reserve and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year ten large barns were built.

The crops were very light; fall wheat was badly injured by the severe winter, while spring crops suffered from drought.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are well attended and under the management of a school board. There are four white and six Indian teachers employed.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work. Picnics, garden parties, tea-meetings and entertainments are frequently held in various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptists in five, the Methodists in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh Day Adventists in two; all services are well attended. The Seventh Day Adventists erected a new church on the reserve during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining.

The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 3. Both meetings were largely attended. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of

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the province and discussed, many Indians taking part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match was held, when only Indians competed. It was largely attended.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. Only Indians can compete. The exhibits were equal in numbers to those of any township fair. The attendance was very large, particularly the last day, when many whites from a distance were present.

The road-work, under the direction of forty-five pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to, and the roads kept in good condition.

Several bridges were constructed on the reserve by Indian contractors, under the supervision of the inspector of works.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, August 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of the Thessalon Agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of about four square miles.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and forty-five.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians seems to be fair.

Resources and Occupations.—Their resources are agriculture and fishing. They are fishermen, farmers, labourers and hunters. They work in lumber camps in winter, and loading vessels in the summer, and are getting along very well.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally of log, but they are clean and comfortable.

Education.—This band has a good school-house, but no teacher. The school has been closed since last autumn. These Indians are away from the reserve so much it is hard to get enough children to keep the school open.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual welfare is looked after by visiting missionaries, whose headquarters are at Garden River and Wikwe-mikong.

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Characteristics.—This band seems to be progressing favourably and beginning to do more farming.

Morality.—These Indians are a moral, law-abiding people.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that, except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are progressing favourably.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagua River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of about three square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine.

Health.—The health of this band is a little better than last year. Their doctor seems to be helping them to improve their condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are hunting and fishing and farming. Some of them have very good gardens, but as a general thing they would rather work at lumbering than farming. Some of the members of this band are what is called 'inlanders'; they, I suppose, live by hunting and fishing.

Those who live on the reserve are labourers. Some of them are good lumbermen, and get good wages. They get work in summer loading vessels.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly log, and some of them are pretty old, but the Indians keep them nice and white and clean.

They have not many cattle nor farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve, but hold service in the school-house.

Characteristics.—This band is fairly industrious and becoming more progressive each year.

Morality.—Morally they are on a par with others. I have not heard of any drunkenness this year.

General Remarks.—There is a marked improvement in this band, morally, physically and financially. The young people are learning to speak English and dress well.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge Station on the C.P.R. on the north shore of Lake Huron, and has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and fifteen.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. No cases of sickness were reported. Their houses are kept clean and neat.

Resources.—Their resources are agriculture, timber and fish. There are two very large saw-mills, one at Cutler at the east end of the reserve, the other at Spragge, at the west end of the reserve. Every able-bodied man on this reserve can get work at good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally log.

The Indians have very little stock of any kind.

Education.—They have an excellent school at Cutler, well attended. They seem to take greater interest in education than any other band in the agency.

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Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics and seem to take an interest in church matters.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, temperate, intelligent, religious and progressive, and are doing very well.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Spanish River band is divided into three communities.

The first division resides at Sahgamook, a beautiful point which runs out into the north channel on the south side of the Spanish River Reserve. The second resides on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River at Pogumasing and Biscotasing.

The third lives on the Manitoulin Island, and is under the charge of Indian Agent Sims, of Manitowaning.

The reserve contains an area of over thirty-seven square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—This band (first and second divisions combined) has a population of about three hundred and twelve.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good, no disease or epidemic having appeared among them.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing. These Indians follow farming and labouring, and they do a good deal of berry-picking, one family returning \$80 as the amount that they earned last year. They also do a good deal of basket-making.

Building, Stock, Etc.—They have good buildings, the best in the agency.

They have quite a number of horses, but they are small.

These Indians have some good gardens. Their crops look well. They have generally potatoes to sell.

Education.—These Indians are taking an active interest in education. Their school at Sahgamook is very well attended, and they have now an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Adele De Lamorandiere, who is advancing the children as they have never been advanced before.

They have also a school at Spanish River, a very good building. They have there also an excellent teacher, but as the children live so far from the school-house, the attendance is very small; the few who do attend are getting along very well.

Religion.—Those of the first division are mostly Roman Catholics. The second division consists mostly of adherents of the Church of England.

Characteristics.—They are a quiet, industrious, law-abiding people.

General Remarks.—These Indians appear to be happy and contented, and I may say that I found a great improvement in the band since last year.

Some of the young men can speak English very well and seem to understand what is going on around them.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
 WALLACEBURG, October 20, 1900.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended June 30, 1900.

A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded at the same time, with the census returns of both bands, taken in the month of August last, giving the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture, bushels raised, acres sown, and progress made in all branches of industry by which the Indians of this reserve make their living.

Reserve.—The reserve is bounded on the west by the St. Clair River, on the south by Lake St. Clair, on the east by the mainland of Canada, county of Kent ; on the north by the county of Lambton, to which the reserve belongs for all purposes of the administration of justice, and for the transaction of all legal business.

The islands (Walpole and St. Ann's) are separated from the mainland on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, a navigable branch of the St. Clair River, which empties into Lake St. Clair at the lower (south-east end) of St. Ann's Island. Receiving the Sydenham River on its way to the lake, the Chenail Ecarté enters Lake St. Clair at what is known as Mitchell's Bay, the north-east corner of the lake.

St. Ann's Island is separated from Walpole Island by Johnson's Channel, a navigable branch of the Chenail Ecarté, which leaves the chenail at what is known as Johnson's Bend, at the head of St. Ann's Island, and is the boundary between these two islands (St. Ann's and Walpole) to Lake St. Clair, where it also empties.

Squirrel Island lies to the west of the lower end of Walpole Island, and is separated therefrom by the Chematagun Channel, also navigable for smaller craft.

These three islands, Walpole, St. Ann's and Squirrel, composing the Walpole Island group, are in extent at least twelve miles in length from north to south, and an average of five miles in width from east to west, divided by the streams herein above mentioned, to which may be added Bass Channel, another navigable blue-water stream, at the mouth of which is situated the great sturgeon fishing grounds, all inside of the Walpole Island boundaries, probably the best sturgeon grounds on the whole chain of lakes.

The sturgeon fishing on these grounds is restricted entirely to the Walpole Island Indians, who, being the riparian owners, have the exclusive right to fish there.

Large quantities of sturgeon are annually caught there by the Indians and are readily sold for good prices, where they are caught, buyers coming every day to take the night's catch, the prices of which are constantly increasing, so that a sturgeon that ten years ago could be bought for 75 cents will now bring from \$2.50 to \$4.

The Walpole Island group has not been surveyed, and no correct estimate can be given of the extent of the different classes of land composing the whole, but in each case the quantities are large. The timbered portion of these islands is probably as good farming land as there is in Canada, all the different kinds of grain growing to perfection, as regards quantity and quality. Roots and vegetables grow and mature in as large quantities as on any land in Canada. Fruit of all kinds is almost a sure crop, and just this year it has been found that the soil of Walpole Island is the exact soil required for the sugar beet, and this season the Indians have, for the first time, sown

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or planted a large area with sugar beets, persons who are in the business having furnished them seed, and, where necessary, having helped them to prepare the ground, and the beets now matured are called the finest quality yet raised. A beautiful display of sugar beets grown on Walpole Island was made at the agricultural fair on the island last week, taking prizes, and being very much admired by all who saw them. The ground planted this year is about one hundred and fifty acres, and no single piece of ground has failed to produce a bountiful crop. The sale of this crop is assured from the fact that the purchasers have got a good deal of money invested in it already, and there will be no doubt about the crop being taken as agreed.

The timber yet standing in the forests of the island is a very valuable asset, and well worth protecting, the young white oak now growing into large trees that composes a part of the timber will very soon be worth as much as was obtained a few years ago for the large oak on the island, as oak timber is getting scarce, in fact it is all gone from this part of the country, until some more grows, and this is all that is growing to my knowledge.

The elm timber, such as is used for the manufacture of staves (barrel) and hoops, is still standing, and there is \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of that, probably \$8,000.

The young elm, too small yet for the above purpose, is growing fast, and much of that is now twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. Other kinds of timber, for building, fencing and fuel, are sufficient for these uses for very many years, and, taken all in all, Walpole Island is yet rich in forest wealth.

Tribe.—Most of the Indians are Chippewas ; the rest are Pottawattamies.

Vital Statistics.—Chippewas : Men, one hundred and sixty-eight ; women, one hundred and sixty-seven ; boys, one hundred and thirty-seven ; girls, one hundred and forty-four, making a total of six hundred and sixteen. Pottawattamies : Men, fifty ; women forty-four ; boys, thirty-nine ; girls, forty-one, making a total of one hundred and seventy-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians during the year has been generally good ; there were no epidemics. Precautions as to cleaning up yards and burning refuse have been taken, as far as visiting and pointing out causes of disease, &c. Lime has also been supplied when asked for, and all the usual precautions have been urged on the people. Premises have been cleaned up generally—some have not ; vaccination has been performed to a certain degree. Many are not in favour of vaccination. No isolation has been necessary.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the first and best occupation, next comes the making of axe-handles and baskets, then sturgeon-fishing. The Indians also engage as boatmen for hunters. They sell cattle, horses, pigs and hay ; also apples, pease, peaches, cherries and vegetables of all kinds. Nearly all are more or less engaged in farming, the other sources being in addition to the farm.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable, log and frame.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, a few sheep and pigs.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have as many as required.

Education.—There are three school-houses, No. 1 on the St. Clair, at the English church ; No. 2, on the Pottawattamie Island, near the Methodist church ; No. 3, on the Chenail Ecarté, near the ferry. All the schools are taught by Walpole Island Indian boys, who have been educated either at the Shingwauk Home or Muncey Institute. They are regularly kept on all school days through the year. An education is within reach of every child on the island. No. 1 school is carried on under the auspices of the Church of England ; the department pays part and the church the rest of the salary of the teachers. No. 2 school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church : the department pays part of the teacher's salary, the rest the church pays. No. 3 school is non-sectarian ; the department pays the cost of running this school.

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Religion.—There are two churches on the island, one Anglican and one Methodist. Nearly all the Indians belong to one or other of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and are progressing. More—and too many—are not industrious, and are not getting on.

They are all law-abiding and peaceable.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are just as temperate as the same number of white people taken out of any white community, and I have to say the same emphatically with regard to morality.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, July 28, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report accompanied by tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west bank of the Becancour River, in the parish of Becancour, county of Nicolet. It has an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty, consisting of twenty-one males and twenty-nine females, sixteen of this number being children. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians is good as a rule. There has not been any contagious disease or epidemic during the year.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the curé of the parish of Becancour, who is their missionary. Not having any church on the reserve, they go to the parish church.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming and a little hunting and they make baskets and other articles of a similar nature. They also work in the shanties and in the 'drive' of the logs. As a rule they earn good wages.

Houses, Furniture and Stock.—Their houses and furniture are very indifferent. They have very few farm implements or beasts of burden.

Education.—Although the school on the reserve is closed, the children have the advantage of attending the parish school in the neighbourhood of the reserve; but they do not make much use of it.

Characteristics.—The condition of these Indians is improving a little in spite of their great improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good, but unfortunately their taste for spirituous liquors at times manifests itself too much.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis de Sales or Abenakis of St. Francis, is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. Francois du Lac and Pierreville, forming a total area of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches.

The portion of the reserve inhabited by the Abenakis is designated by the number 1217 on the official cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and comprises an area of twelve hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the east shore of the River St. Francis, at about six miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter. It stands on a very picturesque site.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are called 'the Abenakis of St. François de Sales.'

Vital Statistics.—The band under my charge is composed of three hundred and seventy-nine members, of whom three hundred and sixty-eight are Abenakis; one is an Abenakis woman of Becancour, three are Amalecites of Viger, four are half-breeds not members of the band, and three are white men married to Indian women and residing on the reserve.

During the year there were thirteen births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no contagious disease nor epidemic during the year, and the Indians enjoy good health as a rule.

The village is situated in a very healthful place. The houses are properly kept in accordance with sanitary ideas.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy wares, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White Mountains, also to the province of Ontario in order to sell their merchandise. Then they return in the fall. This is their chief source of revenue.

Farming is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of the Indians do not farm at all; others cultivate some vegetables, such as potatoes, beans, Indian corn, etc.; some families a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away from home most of the summer, prevents their giving to farming the attention required to make them succeed in it. Moreover, the Indians do not like farming and do not apply themselves to it.

There are also some families that go hunting while the basket-selling goes on, but what they gain in this occupation is diminishing year by year, as the game is becoming more rare all the time, and the hunters are obliged to go so far to reach it.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—As a rule the buildings are fairly good, and there are some houses in the village that are very pretty and comfortable. The Abenakis own some horses and many good cows and pigs.

They have only a few agricultural implements and they are of little value.

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Education.—The education of the children of the band is well attended to ; most of the Indians can read and write, and many of them have taken a course at college or other higher educational institution. There are two schools on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loïselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious denominations, as follows : two hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics, seventy Anglicans and thirty-one Adventists.

There is a very old Roman Catholic chapel on the reserve under the charge of the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, missionary, and a Protestant church under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loïselle.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis Indians, as a rule, are hard-working. The making and selling of baskets provides them with sufficient money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich.

Each family on return in the fall brings back a nice little sum of money, and, if they were more economical and less improvident, they might put money by and save up for hard times.

However, a good many of them build good and comfortable houses for themselves, and the village presents a very attractive appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—Disturbances caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have not been numerous and as a general rule the morality of the Abenakis is good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people of the surrounding district, and they live in harmony with the latter.

In this band there are very few, if any, Indians of pure blood without any admixture of any other blood ; they have all more or less white blood in their veins, and a good many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and to those who do not know them it is very difficult to recognize them as Indians. They speak English and French with almost equal facility and use either one or the other of these languages in their intercourse with white men, but in the family and in their meetings and councils they speak the Abenakis language, which they keep up with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki Reserve is situated on the Gatineau River, in the County of Wright, formerly west riding of Ottawa County, province of Quebec, about ninety miles from the city of Ottawa. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres. The village of Maniwaki, with a white population of eight hundred souls, is situated within the reserve at the confluence of the Desert and Gatineau Rivers.

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Tribe.—Maniwaki was originally granted to the Algonquins, Tetes des Boules and Nipissings, but the Indians composing the band at present are chiefly Algonquins.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-three, consisting of ninety-nine men, one hundred and eight women and one hundred and eighty-six children.

There were twelve births and fifteen deaths during the year, resulting in a decrease of three. The causes of death were six of consumption, three of pneumonia and six of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians at present is good, and there has been no contagious disease on the reserve during the past year. The high death-rate during the past year was chiefly due to lingering consumptives who succumbed to the fatal disease during the course of last winter and spring. Three of the deaths recorded were those of absentees who were members of the band but not resident on the reserve.

All the necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises and whitewashing. An ample supply of lime is furnished the Indians each year by the department. The vaccination of all adults and children has been strictly attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture. The timber limits of the Gilmour & Hughson and W. C. Edwards Companies occupy three-fourths of the reserve. There is about six thousand acres located to Indians and about thirty-eight thousand acres available for settlement. The village of Maniwaki with the surrounding lumber industries makes a good market for every description of farm produce and gives remunerative employment to all the Indians who wish to work. The high wages during the past winter and spring drew a larger percentage than usual to the lumber woods.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There has been very little progress in building during the year.

The Indians are steadily increasing their stock.

There has been one new Frost & Wood binder, purchased by Peter Tenesco, and one very fine top buggy, purchased by Benjamin Chellifoux, and one steel harrow and plough and fanning-mill, purchased by Antoine Tenesco.

Education.—There are two school-houses on the reserve, one of which is closed, as it was not in a suitable position for the children at present. The new school which was built last fall is well attended, and I expect good results in future, as there is a truant officer appointed to see that the children will attend regularly. The teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is efficient and attentive to her duties.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the Oblate mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties and are very enthusiastic in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been very little progress made in farming in general during the year, but some individual Indians have done well. Peter Tenesco, Antoine Tenesco, Benjamin Chellifoux, Joseph Chellifoux, Charles Comonda, Tom Michel and Joseph Menass are gaining steadily. The Indians in general are not industrious when working at home. There are no better men to work under a foreman. They love excitement and large crowds, but do not like working alone. Their condition at present is good, and none of them suffer from want on the reserve; the few who are unable to provide for themselves are receiving assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a marked improvement in the matter of temperance during the last six months; previous to that time there were several fines imposed upon persons furnishing liquor to Indians, which had a dampening effect

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upon the liquor traffic, but not sufficient to stamp out the evil entirely. The morality of the Indians resident on the reserve is good, especially that of the younger class, who are at present receiving a good religious training.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TEMISCAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Algonquins of the Temiscaming Reserve.

Reserve.—The Temiscaming Reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinze, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, county of Pontiac. It contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, of which twenty-three thousand and seventy-five have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five for the use of the band.

Vital Statistics.—The number of persons in this band is two hundred and three, consisting of forty-four men, forty-eight women, fifty-seven boys and fifty-four girls. There have been seven births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic during the year. There were seventy-six persons vaccinated in June, but in only a little over half the number of cases was the operation successful.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians consist of agriculture, fishing, hunting, trapping, building canoes, row-boats and skiffs, acting as guides for tourists and sportsmen in the summer, working in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the river 'drives' in the spring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There has not been much done in building this year, but some of the Indians have made some improvements in their houses. The stock has decreased in number during the year; dogs killed quite a number of sheep. The band is very well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The progress of the children has not been as satisfactory as should have been.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics and are under the spiritual care of Rev. Father Beaudry. They attend church very regularly. They have a very nice church.

Progress.—There is a slow, but steady improvement taking place in the temporal affairs of the greater portion of the band. They have earned more money this year than in any previous season.

Temperance.—There has been a marked improvement this year, the number of those that have indulged in drinking liquor has been small.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement, in regard to the Viger Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is at Cacouna, on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, near the village of Cacouna. Several of the Indians reside there all the year round. There are only a few families, and most of these people are widows, who suffer from cold, and sometimes from hunger, in the winter. The government supplies them with provisions at times, with which they are very contented.

The rest of the band are dispersed through several counties.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is at present seven hundred, including absentees. There were two deaths during the year, that of an old woman and a man.

Health.—The reserve was not visited by any epidemic ; but several have been sick, nearly all are consumptive, one young man especially is very far advanced in consumption.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the women is the making of baskets and fancy articles, which they sell during the summer while people are travelling about.

The men engage in fishing and hunting, and sometimes act as guides to sportsmen, hunters or fishermen. They make snow-shoes and moccasins.

The same state of poverty continues to exist in this band ; if it were not for the government coming to their assistance, I believe some of them would die of starvation.

Education.—The children attend school fairly regularly, but learn very slowly.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few cases, temperance is well observed ; and the morality of the Indians is also good.

General Remarks.—There has not been any progress in the band except in the case of two Indians who have settled in the Metapedia village and engaged in agriculture ; I am told that they are quite confident of success ; so much the better if they continue.

I have, &c.,

E. BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement in respect to the Huron tribe and other Indians of my agency during the year ended June 30, last.

Reserves.—The ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres forming the three Huron reserves, namely : (1) that of the village of Lorette, thirty acres ; (2) that called 'Quarante Arpents,' thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres, and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres, are in the same condition as they were in previous years. The Rocmont Reserve is under timber license in favour of Mr. Henry Atkinson, the license being renewable annually. The reserve called the 'Quarante Arpents' has not yet been surrendered, and that of the village, with its ancient chapel, its little white-washed wooden houses, its little clean, symmetrical streets, retains the ancient appearance that tourists admire, and obtained for it in the month of July, 1899, a somewhat long visit from a party of American artists of 'The Art Students' League' of Buffalo, U.S.

Population.—The Huron population is four hundred and forty-nine, consisting of one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and thirty women and one hundred and eighty-four children.

The thirty-one Amalecites in the county of Quebec, who live from hand to mouth by hunting, fishing or working, consist of ten men, fourteen women and seven children.

The twelve Abenakis, also in the county of Quebec, consist of three men, four women and five children.

As for the Abenakis of St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, they cultivate a little land, but not enough to afford them a living. This small community is composed of seven men, six women and three children, sixteen in all.

The total Indian population of my agency is five hundred and eight.

Resources and Occupations.—Agriculture, making of snow-shoes, moccasins, Indian fancy wares and canoes, and hunting and fishing are the occupations in which the Indians chiefly engage with varying success.

Farming, which, to tell the truth, will be almost the only resource of the tribe, is followed very little. Only a few families engage in the cultivation of the soil, and only when they cannot get any other work to do. The impossibility of improving the lots that they occupy in accordance with modern ideas, in addition to the frequent bad harvests, disheartens them in their efforts and allows their ideas to turn in another direction. The harvest last season was specially good, and I have every reason to believe that it will be better this year. The industry above mentioned of making snow-shoes and moccasins as well as that of fancy wares and canvas canoes has this year been very unproductive, and I believe that when it was so flourishing in the year 1897 it had reached its maximum. The Klondike appeared to offer for some years at least a certain, continuous demand necessitated by the development of that Canadian region. It is now realized that these hopes must be given up, and the returns from these manufactures diminishing in proportion as the competition increases, the ruin of this industry is imminent and we are brought face to face with the horror of this disaster.

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The making of canvas canoes is only of temporary importance, as nearly all the fishing clubs are now provided with them. The making of fancy articles is far from being as important as formerly, tourists being less numerous at the watering-places where our Indians go to sell their products. The special protection with which the local government of Quebec surrounds the lakes and forests on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the establishment of the national park, the granting of licenses to private persons for nearly all the lakes situated outside of this park, completely paralyze the means of existence that these Indians have been finding with difficulty in hunting and fishing, which will soon only exist in memory in spite of the instinctive taste and natural ability of these Indians for those pursuits. The past season has been without any result, and the few Indians who ventured into the hunting grounds have had a crow to pluck with Dame Justice, who, happily, for these poor hunters, showed a good deal of clemency, on the condition, however, that they should not return.

As in the past, most of the Indians of the village have acted as guides to tourists on their fishing excursions during the season.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The precautions taken in accordance with the sanitary regulations approved by the Governor in Council in 1891 and regularly put into effect maintain the village in a state of exceptional healthfulness.

Education.—The two teachers, Miss Dubeau for the boys' class, and Miss St. Amand for the girls' class, are very devoted to their pupils, who for want of application and work have not, however, made such progress as might have been expected during the course of the year. This result is inevitable while the parents, in spite of the advice given them, remain indifferent on the subject of the education of their children. Two or three families send their children to business schools at Quebec to complete the studies begun at the village school of Lorette.

Religion.—With the exception of four Hurons of Lorette, one of whom is an adherent of the Anglican faith, and three others of the Presbyterian religion, the Indians of my agency profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is generally well observed, and during the course of the year there has not been any over-indulgence in drinking. It may be said that morality is also respected.

General Remarks.—The present condition of this band is not as favourable as we might desire, owing to the increasing want of work. The Huron, however, is not losing any of his spirit of activity and is ready to follow any work that will procure the comfort of his family. The experience of these last years has shown him the use of practising economy as a provision for the future, and I believe that it will be profitable for many of them.

During the course of the year two of the oldest warriors of the Huron tribe, Francois Groslouis, ninety-two years of age, and Thomas Sioui, eighty years of age, have gone to join their ancestors in the 'great country on the other side,' as they say. Groslouis was considered one of the most skilful hunters of the tribe.

The election of a grand chief to replace the late Philippe Vincent 'Teon8atasta,' could not be held until May last, owing to the prolonged absence of a large number of the electors who were working outside the county of Quebec. Francois Groslouis 'Sascenio' was unanimously elected grand chief in May last. He is a man of integrity, who has occupied a good position in Indian industries. He was chief of the warriors and of the council for more than thirty years.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended June 30 last, in respect to the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the tribe.

Reserve.—The area of the reserve comprises twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, of which about four thousand is in timber, and the remainder under cultivation or in pasturage. As a rule the soil is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of four hundred and eighty-seven men, four hundred and fifty-nine women, and one thousand and fifty-nine children under the age of twenty-one. There were seventy-eight births and sixty-eight deaths during the year, making an increase of ten by births.

Sanitary Condition.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, bead-work, and lacrosse-making are the principal resources of these Indians.

They engage more in agriculture than formerly. They do not get so much work in taking rafts down the Lachine Rapids, but many are employed by the Iron Bridge Company, at Lachine, as well as by the Hydraulic Company, making life on the reserve much easier. There has been hardly any work in the quarries.

The general industries are bead-work and the manufacture of lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The Indians have very comfortable buildings, and the farmers provide themselves with agricultural implements in the same manner as their French-Canadian neighbours.

Education.—Four hundred and forty-four children are of an age to attend school. Of this number only one hundred and sixty attend school and very irregularly; their progress leaves much to be desired. There are two Roman Catholic schools; that for the boys under the direction of a master, and that for the girls under the charge of a mistress and an assistant. There is a Methodist school for the boys and girls, under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church, and two missionaries for the services of that faith. The Methodists use the school for their place of worship; and there is a resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful, and their taste for work is increasing.

Temperance.—Temperance has not progressed during the year.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general have been fairly satisfactory; the Indians are peaceable, and it appears to me that life is much easier amongst the majority of the tribe.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, July 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

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, and thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. It contains an area of seven thousand one hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and eight men, two hundred and ninety-five women, three hundred and ninety-two boys and three hundred and fifty-six girls, making a total of one thousand three hundred and fifty-one. There were forty-five births and thirty-one deaths, making an increase of fourteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general has been fairly good, with the exception of those who are troubled with scrofulous diseases, which are very common among the Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing day labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and basket-making to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The teachers are Mr. Leo Killo-ran, from Seaforth, Ontario, and Miss Katharine Hughes, from Ottawa. The teachers are apt in their duties, but lack of interest of the parents in sending their children is a great drawback to the advancement of the children.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic and one Methodist. There are about one hundred and thirty-five Methodists and twelve hundred and sixteen Catholics. The missionaries are the Rev. Mr. Bourget, spiritual adviser for the Catholic Indians, and the Rev. Mr. Tennent for the Methodist Indians on Cornwall Island and vicinity.

Characteristics.—The Indians are making fair progress in farming. Some of the progressive ones on Cornwall Island are Mitchel Benedict, Thomas White, Mitchel Bova, Peter Colwell, Louis Benedict, Charles Leaf, Peter J. Day, Mitchel Thompson, Mitchel Jacobs and others; on St. Regis Island: John Skettis, John David, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sewatis, Angus Papineau and others; and at the Chenail Range: Thomas Lazare, Mitchel Friday, Levi Jacobs, John McDonald, David Sharrow and others; also Mrs. Jacobs and Sawatises, on Yellow Island.

Buildings.—On this reserve there are one hundred and forty frame dwelling houses, sixty log houses, ninety-five barns, forty-eight horse stables, forty cattle stables, forty-three pig-sties, one storehouse and twenty-eight cornercribs.

Agricultural Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with agricultural implements, also with wagons, carts, &c.

Stock.—These Indians raise stock of various kinds, including horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians are temperate; others will make use of spirituous liquors, obtaining them through white men, by bottle or flask. Those

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addicted most to drink are the young men, say from eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in the matter of morality, but the good advice frequently given by the spiritual advisers of the Indians, especially to the parents towards a better vigilance over their children's conduct, will, I hope, produce good results in the future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS BAND,
OKA, June 5, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the Indians of Oka for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-seven, composed of one hundred and forty men, one hundred and five women, one hundred and eighty-nine children under twenty-one years of age, and thirteen old men and women. There were five births and ten deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good ; no serious epidemic. The diseases that carry off most of the Indians are consumption and heart disease. Some of these Indians are very tidy about their houses.

Occupations.—These Indians for the most part cultivate land and make lacrosses and baskets.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve. The number of pupils is small, owing to the indifference of the parents in regard to education.

Religion.—The Methodists hold divine service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics attend the parish church.

These Indians take a lively interest in spiritual affairs.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious and very skilful, but there is little improvement in their manner of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Whatever may be said, there are few inveterate drunkards.

Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
MARIA, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statement of statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of my Micmacs is a point of land formed by the Great Cascapedia and the Baie des Chaleurs. It has an area of four hundred and sixteen acres. It is one of the prettiest spots in the whole bay.

Population.—The Micmacs of Maria have a population at the present time of only eighty-five souls. They are diminishing in number every year and will end by disappearing altogether.

Health.—There has been again a good deal of sickness this year, although there have not been so many deaths as last year. Consumption carries off the greater number of the Indians.

Occupations.—The Indians cultivate a little land; they also hunt and fish; while some work in the shanties and on the 'drive' of logs. American fishermen employ a certain number of them as guides while salmon-fishing. Those who do not work out make baskets, axe-handles, &c. The women make moccasins and all kinds of small wares, which they sell to white people. Several of them also do washing at home.

In fact, if these Indians were not so improvident, they might live very comfortably; but they spend day by day what they earn, and have to resort to begging when they can no longer find work or when sickness overtakes them.

Education.—As a rule, the Micmacs are uneducated with rare exceptions; but the new generation is better informed, thanks to the good school that has been attended on the reserve for a number of years.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics, are very much attached to their faith, and attend well to their religious duties. They have a pretty little church in the middle of the reserve, which has recently been finished in the inside. A mission is conducted every week, and the Indians meet on Sundays to worship and sing hymns in their own language.

Temperance.—There is much less intemperance than formerly; there is certainly great improvement in this respect. This good result is due to the difficulty of obtaining intoxicating liquor and also to the presence of the constable.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICHAMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
ST. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, October 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern bank of the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure. It contains an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which about seven hundred are under cultivation.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is now four hundred and eighty-one. There is a decrease of sixty since my last report, owing to that number of Indians leaving the band.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There is no infectious disease among them.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics. They have a church. The reverend Capuchin fathers, who reside among them, take great care of them. These Indians are much attached to their religion; they attend religious services very regularly. They sing psalms and hymns in their mother tongue.

Education.—The school is under the charge of an Indian girl of the reserve, who has a first-class diploma. She speaks English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious. They earn a great deal of money, but are still improvident. They are in general law-abiding. They take more interest in farming than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of them are addicted to strong drink. They are generally of good moral character, with a few exceptions.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
ESCOUMAINS, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres, of which fifty-seven are cleared, including natural pasturage.

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Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, which consisted of thirty-five persons last year, numbers forty this year, consisting of nine men, ten women and twenty-one children. The change is due to certain migration, Indians having come here from other places.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians in general has been good during the past year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians in winter is fur-hunting ; in summer, seal-hunting and acting as guides to sportsmen. They also plant some potatoes and sow a little oats, the seed for which is given them by the department.

Buildings and Stock.—This band possesses five wooden houses, one of which, a shanty, was built last fall by new-comers on the reserve.

Of stock, these Indians have two horses ; also two cows.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language, although nearly all can speak French.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve. They attend church in the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—With the exception of two men, heads of families, who have been in poor health for a number of years, all the Indians have done well this year in fur-hunting, owing to high prices of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate and law-abiding. None are addicted to strong drink, and all are very moral in other ways.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bersimis River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay. The area is sixty-three thousand one hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais Nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and fifty-three, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, and one hundred and ninety-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians in general was good until this spring, when nearly every one coming out of the woods was attacked by a kind of grippe, which laid some of them in bed for a few days. Their houses and premises are kept clean as far as is possible for them.

Occupations.—The chief and only occupation of nearly all the Indians of this band is fur-hunting. Many of them come out of the woods about the end of June, and go back in the month of August. This year the results of their hunt have been good, owing to the high prices paid for furs here. Quite a number of Indians leave their families on the reserve during the winter while hunting. Only those who live with their families on the reserve the year round fish to any extent ; the rest do a little fishing for their daily wants, but in general do not fish much if they have money to buy anything else to eat.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses thirty-four wooden houses, some of them fairly comfortable. Many of these houses are not occupied in winter.

Of stock the band has two horses and two cows.

Education.—There is no school yet on the reserve. Many Indians can speak French, but none can speak English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church, which is always kept in good order. Three Roman Catholic missionaries live permanently on the reserve.

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Progress.—I do not perceive that the Indians of this band have made any progress since last year. They do not care much for anything else than hunting. To make a good hunt is all their ambition.

Temperance and Morality.—So far this year I have not heard of any Indians getting intoxicated on the reserve.

The morality of the band compares favourably with that of other bands.

General Remarks.—The Indians have planted the whole of the sixty bushels of potatoes given them by the department for seed this spring.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, August 9, 1900.

The Honourable

The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The Montagnais Reserve is situated on the north-west bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, four miles from the flourishing village of Roberval. It covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which eleven hundred and fifty are cleared and cultivated.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is four hundred and forty-five, an increase of forty-one accounted for by the return of seven families that had been absent for three years, and the result of twenty-two births against thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is fairly good, although during the winter months considerable sickness occurred, consisting of several cases of grippe, which is considered most dangerous amongst our Indians, resulting, however, in a very satisfactory manner; not one of the above-mentioned cases was complicated with pneumonia, thanks to the skilful and regular attendance given them by Dr. Jules Constantin, their physician.

With regard to sanitary precautions, which have been carefully explained to the members of the band, a uniform change for the better can be noticed; lime and other disinfectants have been freely used.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of the band are hunting, farming and guiding tourists in summer. Hunting this year has been exceptionally good, and prices for furs very high. The farming industry, which was neglected or rather almost unknown to our Indians, has this year progressed with astonishing rapidity; almost all the farms owned by Indians are cultivated, and as prospects of a good harvest are bright, the Indians will receive a good income, which will induce them to continue on a larger scale next year. During the months of July, August and September a large number of Indians are kept busy guiding tourists to the different hunting and fishing places surrounding Lake St. John. Small incomes are also obtained by a few from the sale of bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins and mittens, which they manufacture.

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Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are good and clean ; not more than two or three log houses are to be seen at present. Four new large and comfortable houses have been built this spring.

Stock.—The stock, although not of extra fine breed, is good and fairly well kept, and increasing in a fair proportion.

Farming Implements.—As a general rule all the Indians have a good supply of farming implements, which are well cared for during the winter months ; mowers, horse rakes and threshing-machines are frequently seen on Indian farms.

Education.—There is an excellent day school on the reserve, which is well attended ; during the summer months as many as sixty-five are on the roll. The teacher, Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, who has a first-class certificate, is giving perfect satisfaction. The different branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, English and French. Drawing and agriculture are also amongst the important branches of the programme.

Religion.—The large majority of the band are Roman Catholics, about sixty are Protestants and belong to the Church of England. There are two churches. The Roman Catholic, a new church built last winter, is a very nice building, and is under the supervision of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, three of whom reside on the reserve ; they are Rev. Fathers Simonet, Barreau and Lemoine. The Protestant church is a neat little building and well situated. It is now under the supervision of Rev. E. H. Dunn, of the Episcopal church ; the former minister, Rev. J. Almond, having gone to South Africa.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily becoming self-supporting. Many keep to work on the reserve, and carefully look after and attend to their farms and their stock. Of those, I may mention, Chief Patrick Cleary, Prospere Cleary, Ned Robertson, A. Gill and Jean Dechaine ; their farms will soon compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink ; they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink, and freely indulge when an opportunity occurs. However, I must say they drink much less than in former years. The whites are altogether to blame for it. On the whole the Indians are moral.

I have, &c.,

W. T. A. DONOHUE,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

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

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Reserves.—The reserves are: Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche County; Pabineau, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche reserves, in Gloucester County; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole, and Renous reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche reserves, in Kent County; Shediac and Fort Folly reserves, in Westmoreland County. These reserves contain a total of about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Cove, Eel Ground, Tabusintac, Buctouche and portions of the other reserves are very fertile. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac and Bathurst are well wooded and contain valuable lumbering privileges. There are valuable salmon-fishing privileges in connection with Bathurst and Big Hole reserves.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick, with the exception of a few scattered along the Intercolonial Railway in King's County.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is nine hundred and thirty, a decrease of twenty-six since my last report. This decrease arises from the removal of about forty Indians from this agency to the south-western agency of the province. Of the total population, four hundred and sixty-seven are males and four hundred and sixty-three are females. There are five hundred and twenty-six adults and four hundred and four children. Two hundred and sixteen children are of school age, that is, between the ages of six and fifteen. The majority of the Indians live on the reserves. A number, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares, have left the reserves and settled at different points along the Intercolonial Railway, where they have better opportunities of shipping and disposing of their wares. The Indians of Pockmouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church band. There are but two families left on the Pabineau reserve, the others having settled on St. Peter's Island, nearer the town of Bathurst. Many of the Eel River band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other stations along the railway, in Restigouche County, where they obtain employment in the saw-mills. The Indians of Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous reserves, in Northumberland County, left these reserves many years ago and settled at Red Bank and Eel Ground. Shediac Reserve is unoccupied, and only four Indian families remain at Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that there has been less sickness and fewer deaths during the year than for some time past. When the outbreak of small-pox occurred in the northern part of the province last winter, all the Indians were vaccinated and escaped the disease, notwithstanding that several white families in their neighbourhood suffered from it. There are several cases of consumption on the different reserves. In the spring all the refuse matter and garbage that had accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter were removed and burnt. Many of the Indians have thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed their dwellings inside and outside.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of all the bands derive a considerable revenue from the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other articles. The Indians of Burnt Church and Indian Island engage in sea-fishing. Many of the Indians of Big Cove, Red Bank and Eel Ground earn good wages in the lumber woods and in the saw-mills and in driving and rafting lumber. All do more or less farming, and some of them are beginning to take more interest in their farms than they formerly did. Very few Indians engage in hunting, but a number of the Red Bank and Bathurst Indians spend most of the summer in guiding sporting parties up the Miramichi and Nepisiguit rivers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves live in small frame houses. Those living off the reserves occupy rude huts or shanties. These shanties are in most cases a very poor protection from the cold and

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wet, and too often lead to cases of pneumonia and consumption among the occupants. The Indians keep but little stock and few farming implements.

Education.—There are three Indian schools in this agency, located at Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church respectively. About one hundred pupils attend. There are about a dozen of these who attend regularly and are making excellent progress. It is very difficult, however, to impress upon the Indians the advantages of an education, and almost impossible to get them to send their children to school regularly. A number of the Indian children of Buctouche, Indian Island and Red Bank attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are very regular in their attendance at divine service, and otherwise exhibit a strong interest in their religion. They are also very much attached to their clergy, and I have to thank the clergymen for much assistance rendered me in dealing with the affairs of the different bands. In this connection I have to mention more particularly Rev. Father Bannon, of Richibucto, Rev. Father Morrissey, of Burnt Church, and Rev. Father Duffy, of Red Bank.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, careless, indolent and improvident, but peaceable and law-abiding. There are not more than a dozen Indians in the whole agency who can be said to be making any progress. It is useless to urge upon them the necessity of looking out for or providing for the future. In winter and spring there was a great deal of destitution among them.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, and in this respect there is a steady improvement. They are also remarkably free from vice and immorality, due in a great measure to the influence of their pastors.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

TOBIQUE AGENCY.

This agency comprises two reserves, one situated at Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, the other at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located half a mile below what is known as Little Falls. It fronts on the River St. John. Its area is between four and five hundred acres. It has an intervalle of some fifty acres of fine farming land. This intervalle is overflowed yearly by the spring freshet, leaving after the water falls a sediment over all the land that acts as a fertilizer, that enriches the soil ; it saves manuring, and produces good

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hay and other crops. There are also, in addition to the intervale, fifty acres or more of good high land that is free from stone, and of loamy soil that is well adapted for farming purposes. The rest of the land is covered with a second growth of fir and spruce of no value unless for fire-wood.

Population.—The population of this band consists of twenty males and seventeen females, making a total of thirty-seven.

Occupations.—The industries engaged in by these Indians consist of farming, milling, acting as guides, hunting, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Last year all the Indians gave considerable attention to farming. The crops raised were chiefly potatoes, buckwheat, oats, vegetables and hay. The season being an exceptionally good one, the crops of all kinds were a fair average. This industry aided by the wages received from outside work, was sufficient to support the whole band, with the exception of one aged Indian, who had to be partly supported by the department.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, there having been no contagious diseases or deaths amongst them during the past year. Their dwellings are quite a distance apart, situated on high land and provided with a good water supply for domestic purposes. Winter accumulations, and other refuse injurious to health, were removed in the month of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Intemperance is of rare occurrence amongst these Indians. Their morals are good; they are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are eight children of school age, but none of them can be induced to take advantage of the educational facilities afforded by a good school not more than a mile from the reserve.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It contains an area of sixteen thousand acres, and with the exception of about two hundred acres, reserved by the band for farming and pasturage, it is forest land, with a fair growth of timber thereon.

Population.—The population of the band is two hundred; ninety-seven males and one hundred and three females, a decrease of four for the year, caused by the removal of a family to the United States.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations engaged in by these Indians are farming, acting as guides, stream-driving and rafting, the manufacture of baskets, canoes, snow-shoes and moccasins. Their services are always in demand at good wages, and their manufactures find ready sale at profitable prices. Several of the farms are fairly well stocked with horses, young cattle, fowls and pigs. It is to be regretted that farming is not more generally followed, but many of the band prefer working at outside occupations which produce more prompt cash returns.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Consumption, and disease of a scrofulous character, are very common among the band. Last winter there was quite an epidemic of measles, altogether thirty-eight children were attacked by the disease, out of which three cases proved fatal. Regarding sanitary matters, I might say that the instructions of the department, as to the removal of all objectionable accumulations, were rigidly carried out during the spring, leaving the reserve in a clean and healthy condition. A plentiful supply of pure water is brought from two springs by two lines of wooden pipes, which are connected with tubs placed at convenient places.

Temperance and Morals.—While the majority of the Indians are of sober habits, a few will occasionally indulge in excessive drinking. It is extremely difficult to

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elicit from the delinquents any information as to where they procured the liquor. Whenever I do get sufficient proof, I invariably prosecute these dealers who violate the law by selling intoxicants to the Indians.

The morals of these Indians are good, and they are generally law-abiding, thereby receiving the respect of their white neighbours.

Education.—While a number of the parents manifest a lively interest in educational affairs, and send their children to school regularly, I regret to say that a few heads of families of migratory habits are very indifferent in this respect, and only send their children to school when compelled to do so. The teacher, Miss Goodine, holds a provincial second-class license, and gives thorough satisfaction.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics, and have a church on the reserve, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. They manifest much interest in religious affairs, and were greatly pleased with the bell purchased for the church by the department. Their spiritual needs are faithfully attended to by the Rev. Father O'Keeffe, of Grand Falls.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

This agency comprises four reserves, located in the counties of Carleton, York, and Sunbury, besides a few small bands in other counties of the western part of New Brunswick.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It contains two hundred and sixty acres. It fronts on the St. John River, and has some thirty acres of cleared farming and pasturage land.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including the Indians of Upper Woodstock, is fifty-eight, being a decrease of eleven that removed to Houlton, in the State of Maine. The band numbers twenty-five males, and thirty-three females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary measures were attended to in spring.

Buildings.—Their dwellings were greatly improved last fall. All of them that were in an unfinished state were shingled, thereby adding to their comfort and appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources from which these Indians derive a living are cooping and the manufacture of Indian wares, which are readily disposed of at Woodstock and surrounding district at fair prices. Last year they gave but little attention to farming. This year I induced them to give more of their time

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to this industry. They own a few good horses and young cattle, and are improving upon their former conditions.

Temperance and Morals.—Very little use is made of intoxicants. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age. None of them attend school, although a school is within easy reach of the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual needs are attended to by the Rev. Father Chapman, of Woodstock.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear. It is eleven miles distant from Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John River, and contains four hundred and sixty acres. There is about one hundred acres of cleared land including pasturage, all of which is well fenced and good farming land. The remainder of the reserve is woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one, fifty-three males and forty-eight females, an increase of three over the previous year.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of farming, milling, river-driving, rafting lumber, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Those who engage at outside work are young men, whose services are always in demand at good wages. Their Indian wares are sold at Fredericton, and to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve, at fair prices. A number of them farm more extensively than others. They are increasing their stock. They keep a few good horses, cows and young cattle. Their crops—chiefly hay, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and vegetables—were a fair average.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Last summer there was more or less measles amongst the children. Happily however, all survived their sickness. Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are kept neat and clean, and fairly well furnished; they possess a natural drainage, and the sanitary regulations prescribed by the department have been attended to.

There were twenty-two persons, mostly children, vaccinated during the past spring.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits and morals are very satisfactory.

Education.—The parents manifest a deep interest in educational affairs. The children are regular attendants at school. They are all making good progress in their studies. Their teacher, Miss McGinn, holds a second-class provincial license; her duties are faithfully performed, and very much appreciated by the parents.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. There is a neat church on the reserve, and a resident priest, Rev. Father LeBlanc, who attends to their spiritual needs.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's. It contains but two and one-quarter acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventeen, composed of sixty-two males and fifty-five females, an increase of twelve, caused by removal from other parts of the agency to this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, acting as guides, loading wood-boats with deal and other freight, hunting and fishing, and general work about the city, from

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which they derive good wages. Their wares are disposed of at Fredericton and St. John at fair prices.

Farming.—Owing to the limited area of the reserve, farming is confined chiefly to garden produce that supplies only immediate wants.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, excepting consumption, chronic diseases and a certain amount of la grippe that is more or less prevalent amongst them, was fairly good. Only two deaths occurred on this reserve during the past year. The water supply for domestic purposes is furnished by the Boom Company's mill, through the kindness of Mr. Hanneberry, the company's agent. The removal of winter accumulations and refuse of all kinds was attended to in the latter part of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Owing to the situation of this reserve and the facilities for procuring liquor, while two-thirds of the members of this band are sober people, yet there is a class that will at times indulge in the use of intoxicants. This evil as soon as discovered is promptly dealt with and suppressed; in this I am at all times kindly assisted by the police magistrate and police of the city of Fredericton.

The morals of these Indians are satisfactory.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of a second-class teacher. Quite a number of the band are very much given to migratory habits and are indifferent to the education of their children; as a consequence the school attendance at times is irregular. Children who attend regularly are making fair progress. The comfort and health of the pupils are at all seasons well provided for.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They attend service at St. Mary's church, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. Father Ryan.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the St. John River, eleven miles below Fredericton. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, and has about thirty-two acres of well-fenced farming lands. The rest of the reserve is forest land with good timber and fire-wood thereon.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-nine—forty-seven males and thirty-two females, a decrease of eleven that have removed to other parts of this agency.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians are coopering, making baskets and canoes, milling, river-driving and hunting. Their wares find a ready sale to well-to-do farmers and traders of the locality, for which they receive in return produce and provisions; cash is seldom paid unless when articles are shipped to St. John market.

Farming.—The farming by all the band consists chiefly in the raising of potatoes. They keep no stock of any account. I, therefore, for want of manure and to insure a good crop, supply each with more or less superphosphate. They farm from three-quarters to one acre each family. The produce raised during the past year was a fair average crop and was of great service as part support of their families.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is favourably situated for health. The dwellings are cleanly kept. The winter refuse and other filth is removed in season, and although more or less sickness is prevalent amongst the Indians, especially in the winter months, yet they were not visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. During the same period there were only two deaths—those of children.

Temperance and Morals.—In general these Indians are temperate and of good morals, and while there are two liquor saloons in the vicinity of the reserve, I have received but one report of drunkenness amongst them since the reserve was purchased. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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Education.—There are fifteen children of school age ; none of them attend school. There is a free school in the vicinity of the reserve, but none of the children, on account of their peculiar nature, care to mix with white children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are regular attendants at a church that is convenient to the reserve. Their spiritual needs are cared for by the Rev. Father McDermott, of Queen's county.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency are located in small bands at Upper and Lower Gagetown, Hampstead, Queen's County, St. John and Charlotte Counties, Apohaqui, Hampton and Norton Station, King's County. They follow the Indian mode of life, and derive a living from the sale of their wares in the different localities referred to. All the Indians of this supervision, excepting those camped at Hampton and Norton Station, are of the Amalecite tribe, and I am pleased to report are making a steady improvement in their mode of living.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
MOHELLE, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserves.—There are no Indians living upon reserves ; they occupy land of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves at Milford and Maitland are unoccupied.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-one.

Health.—The Indians in this agency have enjoyed good health. They are careful to observe the sanitary regulations of the department in respect to their dwellings and premises.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, cooping, lumbering and stream-driving, and some at farming.

Education.—The children have the privilege of attending the school at Lequille. They are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all members of the Roman Catholic Church, and have the privilege of attending chapel at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of my agency are a temperate, quiet and law-abiding people. Most of them make a good living.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and eighty-four, being an increase of six from last year. The number of births was three and deaths eight. The increase was owing to new Indians joining the band.

Occupations.—Farming, coopering and basket-making are the chief occupations. Thier crops so far look promising.

Buildings.—There has been one new building erected, and considerable repairs were made upon the existing ones during last year. The Indians seem to be very thankful for the assistance rendered them by the department in this matter. Quite a repair was done to their church the past year ; a new cross and a bell were erected on it.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are very temperate, and are not immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, October 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report ten Indians have died—mostly adults, and there were eleven births. The usual cause of mortality among them is consumption.

The number of the band has decreased by fifteen since my last report, owing to emigration from this agency, but there are many more here from other agencies who have come in. We, however, do not count these, as they disappear after a few months and betake themselves to their own reserves as fast as they come.

Material Condition.—With the exception of the aged, crippled, old widows and orphans, I think the rest have been more comfortable than they were for years.

Health.—There has been no infectious or contagious disease among them.

Crops.—Their crops were an average one—fully as good as that of their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, July 27, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and return of agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-six on the reserve and throughout the county.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good with this exception : whooping cough was very prevalent, causing many deaths among the young children.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are hunting, coopering, rustic work, basket-making and berry-picking. They also work at times as labourers with the farmers and with the lumbermen in the woods.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for one year and nine months, and appear well pleased to have the opportunity of sending the children to school. Those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve appear to be willing to improve their condition by raising crops of potatoes and garden stuff.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are Roman Catholics. They attend chapel in the town of Truro.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro' and contains one thousand acres. The greater number of Indians reside in or near this reserve, but some, preferring to be nearer the railroad, have settlements near Spring Hill Junction and Amherst.

Vital Statistics.—The total Indian population in this county was, on June 30, 1900, one hundred and ten. This is an increase of two as compared with last year. There were, during the year, ten births and seven deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year there has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians. Most of the deaths were due to some form of tubercular disease. The sanitary measures recommended by the department were carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—The Indians seem to be taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil than in the past, and as a result the crops are looking well and promise a good harvest. Those who do not till the soil work in the lumber woods and saw-mills, or act as guides for hunting parties, or hunt, themselves, or make baskets, hoops, tubs, &c. With the exception of the very old or sick, all make a very comfortable living.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school, and as a result nearly all the young Indians can read and write.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax County. The Indians reside at various points—principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Cole Harbour, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Occupations.—Lumbering, hunting, fishing and basket-making constitute their chief sources of income.

Education.—Since the removal of certain Indians from the Cole Harbour Reserve, in the summer of 1899, the school-house at that place has been closed.

Religion.—The Indians of the agency are Roman Catholics.

Morals.—The conduct and behaviour of the Indians is, with two or three exceptions, very good. As a rule they are sober, honest and industrious.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with the statistical statement for the same period.

Vital Statistics.—At the taking of the census on June 30, there were ninety-four, an increase of twenty in the year, owing mostly to other Indians coming into the county.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Sickness seems to be constant among this band, and although everything pertaining to cleanliness has been urged both by the physician and myself, and every precaution has been taken to insure the health of the band, yet grippe and consumption are frequent visitors among these Indians. All who were in any danger of small-pox were vaccinated, numbering some twenty in all.

Education.—The school has been attended as well as can be expected, and those who attend with any degree of regularity have made wonderful progress. At an examination of the school at the expiration of the term quite a number of visitors were present, and they were greatly surprised to find the children so proficient in their studies; in fact they are in many cases in advance of white children of the same age who attend public schools. This, I think, speaks well for their teacher, Mr. Logan, who not only spends school hours with the children, but devotes much of his spare hours to the little ones, telling them about white men's ways and trying to cultivate in them the way to civilization, education and progress in the arts. This work, although at times slow, will bear fruit in the future.

This school is the one thing in particular that will eventually be the means of placing the band in an honourable position among the once great nation of the Micmacs of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, August 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—Malagawatch (Micmac for 'river abounding in fish'), the smaller of the two reserves committed to my charge, consists of one thousand two hundred acres of land, of which a considerable portion is so marshy that only in the winter season, when

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ice has formed, surveyors can delimit all its boundaries with precision. The upland, however, is of moderate fertility and, under careful agricultural management, yields average crops such as are common to the island of Cape Breton. Whycogomah, the larger reserve, contains one thousand five hundred and fifty-five acres of soil of superior fertility, at the eastern base of Creignish Mountain, and is very well adapted for the production of either roots or cereals.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and forty-nine, an increase of eleven. The number of births was six and deaths three. Eight additional Indians settled on the reserves during the past year.

Health.—There has been no illness of an epidemic character. The general health otherwise was normal—equal to that of the white inhabitants in the neighbouring county, who, it is needless to say, are a vigorous race that rarely calls for the attendance of a physician. In past years several attempts were made to vaccinate Micmac adults and children, but no inducement was found to prevail over their panicky fear of submitting themselves to the slight operation, so that there is not this day one vaccinated subject in the entire tribe. Whether the fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox case in their neighbourhood might persuade them to have recourse to a preventive, remains to be seen in a contingency which, it is to be hoped, will not till a long future date be realized.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, particularly at Malagawatch, is prosecuted with considerable success in the contiguous sea waters of Bras d'Or at all times when not impeded by ice in winter or tempestuous weather at other seasons. Coopering, basket-making and farming are practised with good results on both reserves, the last mentioned being the principal avocation of the Micmacs of Whycogomah, who on the whole are slowly yet markedly improving their condition with the efflux of time.

Buildings.—For dwellings on the reserves themselves, frame houses with barns, conveniently located, have been erected, and plainly, yet not uncomfortably furnished by the inmates; though, when they go forth to other localities either in quest of temporary occupation, or impelled by the nomadic instinct which has never entirely died in the Micmac breast, they find it cheap and easy to raise wigwams, whose framework they collect from the nearest available grove, and whose covering of birch bark they usually preserve from year to year and carry with them as they wander to seek a suitable sojourn in the intervals of time when their farming does not press for immediate attention.

Stock.—Cows, a few horses and a considerable supply of nets are to be found in each reserve.

Education.—Mr. Patrick A. Murphy, a competent teacher, holding a 'C' license, teaches a school at Whycogomah, which is fairly well attended and gives great satisfaction.

Religion and Morality.—Too much cannot be said of the honesty and purity of the lives of these Indians, and of their fidelity to the practice of the Roman Catholic religion, which they all profess.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 14, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The Cornwallis Reserve is located on the Cornwallis River. It contains an area of about thirteen acres of sandy plain, not timbered, and of no great value for farming.

Occupations.—These Indians subsist chiefly by basket-making, hunting, fishing, berry-picking, carpentering, acting as guides, stream-driving, and occasionally acting as farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a rule a quiet, law-abiding people, seldom getting into trouble with the whites; and with the help given them by the department make, I think, a fair living. There are three that are nearly altogether supported by the department—one having reached the extreme age of one hundred and three years, another having lost his hands in a saw-mill, while the third is dying of a lingering disease.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
EUREKA, September 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in this county for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—A survey of the whole reserve at Fisher's Grant has been made in accordance with instructions from the department, and the total area is one hundred and sixty-four acres. With the exception of about thirty-five acres, the reserve is mostly under wood; it takes a great deal of labour to cultivate it. The soil is naturally good, and under proper treatment yields well.

Crops.—The potato crop last year was excellent. Many of the Indians had as much as twenty bushels over what they required for their winter use and spring seed. The other crops have been fairly good.

The Indians are becoming every year more industrious, and more interested in the support of their families, and are not depending as much upon alms from white people as formerly.

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Vital Statistics.—There were nine deaths and eleven births during the year, which gives an increase of two to the population of the reserve.

Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant is showing good results. The improvement in the manner and appearance of the children is quite evident.

INDIAN ISLAND RESERVE.

The reserve at Indian Island, Merigomish, has during the summer a population of about forty persons ; but in the beginning of winter they remove to Pine Tree, where they are allowed by the owners of the land to build shanties.

An island is not a convenient place to live on during the early part of the winter and spring. The state of the ice is dangerous, and it is not, therefore, easy to reach the mainland in case of necessity. This is the reason that they remove to the mainland in the fall.

Several families of Fisher's Grant Reserve own lots of land on this island. The soil is very good, and under proper cultivation would yield profitably.

I have, &c.,

RORERICK McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA CORNER, August 7, 1900.

The Honourable

The 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, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency consists of three reserves : one at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wild Cat, Queen's County. There are also small bands of Indians at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton, Greenfield and Caledonia. Each of the above reserves comprises one thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in population of sixteen births and four joined the band. The present population is one hundred and seventy-five.

Health.—The Indians have enjoyed good health all through the agency, there being no epidemic of any kind. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians on the reserve live principally by farming. The others hunt, fish, cooper, and make canoes and baskets.

Education.—I am able to report the school at New Germany as giving great satisfaction, under the care of the teacher, Miss Maggie Barss. The children attend regularly and make good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding and temperate. Most of them are industrious and make a fair living. A few old people that cannot work will have to receive assistance.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
St. PETER'S, September 11, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this annual report of Chapel Island Reserve.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and forty-six children.

Health.—The reserve has been singularly free from sickness during the past year. There were no deaths, although the effects of the dreadful grippe are visible in many leading to consumption.

Education.—The children are making excellent progress at school under the efficient and painstaking teacher, Miss Boyd. The attendance during the winter season is very good, but during the summer, owing to some families leaving the reserve for the fishing grounds, the attendance is not so good.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the Indians are becoming more industrious from year to year; they become more and more self-reliant and they do not go about so much begging from door to door. Their wigwams are being rapidly replaced by neat, comfortable frame houses. They build excellent fishing boats, and many of them earn considerable amounts during the summer months. They give also more attention to farming and raise considerable stock. During the winter, when the lake is frozen over, so much have they advanced in horseflesh that they have their horse races, &c.

Religion.—There are no people more religious than the Indians. The priest has the greatest influence with them. They are law-abiding people and most honest in all their dealings. There is still a sort of a sentiment amongst them that the forest belongs to them, and they do not think it is wrong to cut down trees on their white neighbours' properties. As long as they remain on the reserve, they are good, sober and most edifying in their conduct; but when they resort to towns and cities and mix up with the whites, they seem to lose all sense of morality. They have no access to the society of the better class of their white brethren, and consequently, in towns and cities, they are, as a rule, associated with the scum: hence they frequent the bar-rooms and all places of dissipation, and in a short time become depraved. Their characters are not yet sufficiently formed in most cases to withstand the violent temptations of a city life, and hence it would be the greatest blessing to them to be made for some time yet to remain on their reserves.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of two in the band, making the Micmac population of this county seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians with the exception of two families has been good, there having been only one death during the year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast-hoops and baskets, and working on their farms.

Education.—Very few of the children attend school ; they reside quite a distance from the school-houses.

Temperance.—With the exception of one, all are temperate.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, September 25, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Reserve.—The Indian reserve in this county is situate at the mouth of the Middle River, and contains six hundred and fifty acres of good land.

Vital Statistics.—There is in this reserve a population of ninety-six.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—About one-third of the Indians live almost exclusively by farming ; about one-third are employed as labourers during the greater part of the year ; the remainder live chiefly by farming, coopering, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The attendance at school during the past year was fair.

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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Their spiritual wants are attended to by the clergyman who visits Baddeck.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are strictly temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MIGMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, Lennox Island Reserve and Morell Reserve. The former is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on Lot 39, in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and eight souls, a decrease of seven since the last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians, particularly among the children, last winter; no less than twenty-two died during that period, but now their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties, which afford very little comfort. Those residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, etc.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island, and attended by twenty-two children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on Lennox Island, built four years ago, which is a credit to them. They have erected a wire and board fence around the chapel and burial-ground of a costly and substantial nature, and have planted a number of maple and birch trees. This makes the surroundings very pretty and attractive.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island, and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

BERENS RIVER, August 27, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River, at the south, to Cross Lake, about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve reserves, as follows:—Black River, Hollow Water, Bloodvein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Grand Rapids and Pekangekum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, the same as last year. Of this number, there are at Black River Reserve fourteen men, eighteen women, eighteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-six women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-one girls. At Bloodvein and Loon Straits, which are included together, as there is no one living at Loon Straits, ten men, eighteen women, twenty boys and twelve girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are ninety men, ninety-seven women, eighty-nine boys and eighty-four girls. At Jack Head Reserve there are sixteen men, twenty women, twenty-five boys and eighteen girls. At Berens River Reserve there are fifty-nine men, sixty-three women, one hundred and six boys and seventy-seven girls. At Poplar River Reserve there are twenty-five men, thirty-seven women, fifty-five boys and thirty girls. At Norway House there are one hundred and thirteen men, one hundred and fifty women, one hundred and thirty-eight boys and one hundred and fifty girls. At Cross Lake Reserve there are sixty-seven men, eighty women, seventy-five boys and eighty-six girls. At Little Grand Rapids Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-nine women, forty-six boys and twenty-three girls. At Pekangekum Reserve there are twenty men, twenty-five women, twenty-six boys and thirty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality is greater than last year, there being an increase of seventeen deaths. The cause of death in many cases was consumption. Dr. Robert Watkin, who accompanied me on my trip, paying annuities, in place of Dr. Chas. J. Jamieson, who was unable to do so on account of sickness in his family, treated cases of sickness on the different reserves and left medicines in the hands of competent persons with full instructions as to their administration. He also vaccinated a number of children, giving the best of satisfaction to the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians in this agency are chiefly fishing and hunting, no farming or stock-raising being done north of Fisher River. At Black River, Hollow Water River and Bloodvein River, the fishing was not nearly so successful as last year. From Fisher River north the fishing was much better, particularly with the Norway House and Cross Lake Indians, they having received permission to fish for sale in due time for this year's fishing. The Indians in this agency have, in the last twelve months, sold over \$50,000 worth of fish.

Hunting, as a source of income, is becoming less every year, Fisher River being the only reserve where it has been up to the average.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity presents, earn considerable money by working in saw-mills and cutting wood; but the Indians at Berens River and north

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of there, when not fishing, work for the fish-dealers, very little 'tripping' now being done on the lake.

Farming.—Outside the Fisher River Reserve no farming is done by the Indians, with the exception of raising potatoes sufficient for their own needs.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement on the reserves this year over last, new buildings going up on almost every reserve.

Stock.—There is little, if any, progress made in this direction over last year, with the exception of the Fisher River Indians, they seeming to take more interest in the raising of stock than the Indians on the other reserves.

Education.—On visiting the reserves last winter and again this summer, I found a very irregular attendance at the schools, with the exception of Rossville school, which shows a good attendance the year round. The cause of this irregular attendance is largely due to the parents not seeming to care whether their children attend school or not. During the fishing season the Indians take their families with them to the fishing grounds, thus depriving the children of any chance of receiving an education. The Indians of Norway House have taken advantage of the boarding school on that reserve, which will accommodate fifty children, and they have filled it to its utmost capacity. The day school building on this reserve is much too small, owing to the children of the boarding school attending as well as the day scholars, there being no class-room in the boarding school.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a commodious Anglican church, which is well attended.

At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house, the Anglican ritual being observed. Mr. John Sinclair acts as minister and school-teacher.

At Bloodvein Reserve there is no missionary.

At Fisher River Reserve there is a large and prosperous Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. E. R. Steinhauer. There is a fine church, which is well attended, and also a very fine parsonage.

At Jack Head Reserve there is an Anglican chapel in which services are held by Mr. Richard Thomas, who is acting in the capacity of missionary and school teacher.

At Berens River Reserve there is a Methodist church and parsonage, in charge of Rev. James MacLachlan.

At Poplar River Reserve Methodist services are conducted by Mr. Joseph Dargue. The mission is under the supervision of the Rev. James MacLachlan, of Berens River.

At Norway House there is a Methodist mission, which is one of the largest in this agency, in charge of Rev. John Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. They have a commodious church and fine parsonage.

At Cross Lake there is a Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Edward Panpanakis.

At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission. Rev. James MacLachlan occasionally visits this reserve.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding, temperate and industrious. They go quietly about their various occupations of fishing and hunting. The only drawback to this is caused by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders allowing them credit and in this way giving those who are so inclined a chance to be dishonest. Quarrels and fighting are, I am glad to say, extremely rare.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, July 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-third annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency comprises three reserves : St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander, all fortunately situated, St. Peter's along the Red River, Brokenhead and Fort Alexander along the shores of Lake Winnipeg. The many growing industries around the lake open up avenues whereby the Indians may earn a comfortable competence, at wood and lumber camps in winter, at the mills and at the fisheries in the summer. The St. Peter's Reserve adjoins the town of Selkirk, the head of navigation for Lake Winnipeg, where the Indian can find employment, not only at the mills, but at loading and unloading barges and steamers. This latter is an occupation that the Indian is, by temperament, well adapted for, as the work is done in large gangs under hurried excitement, and is paid for as soon as done.

Vital Statistics.—The number paid annuity this year, not including absentees, was one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, a decrease of thirty-six since last year. This population is divided as follows : St. Peter's, one thousand one hundred ; Brokenhead, one hundred and seventy-four ; Fort Alexander, four hundred and seventy-four. There was an increase in St. Peter's of five, a decrease at Brokenhead River of six, and a heavy decrease at Fort Alexander of thirty-five. An epidemic of whooping-cough broke out last winter at the last mentioned place, and carried off with frightful rapidity over thirty children.

Occupations.—Their occupations besides as indicated above, consists of agriculture, stock-raising, fishing for sturgeon, whitefish and pickerel, for which they find ready market from the fish companies operating on the lake, of working in the mills at Balsam Bay, Fisher River, Hole River and Selkirk. Very little hunting is done at St. Peter's, but the people on the reserves farther north devote more time to it. The chief at Brokenhead River, Squakappaw, prides himself upon his prowess as a hunter, and regards jealously any intrusion upon their privileges by game laws and gamekeepers. While I was there recently, the chief and council brought the matter up and complained that they were subject to the same laws, the same treatment as the white man, that is in being subject to arrest for hunting moose and other animals forbidden by the laws of the province. At Fort Alexander, a large business is still done by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, in furs. One Indian, Duncan Two-Hearts, made sufficient by hunting last year to buy a large sail-boat worth over \$700. This same Indian has money deposited in the bank in Winnipeg. The advance in agriculture in the agency will never be as rapid as in some other parts of Canada. The inducements offered to other lines are, perhaps, too alluring, too profitable and more suitable to the temperament of the Indians. They show a decided taste for good horses and cattle, good wagons, and sleighs, buggies, harness, etc. Yet in spite of the possession of these and the fertile soil, both in St. Peter's and at Fort Alexander, they prefer occupations where the returns for their labour are quicker and surer.

Education.—There are in this agency, eight day schools : five at St. Peter's, one at Brokenhead River, and two at Fort Alexander. The buildings at Fort Alexander and Brokenhead River are good and comfortable, and equipped with maps, books, and general school furniture, in a manner much superior to many of our public schools. The school buildings at St. Peter's are equally good and equally well equipped except one. This building was built for a chapel, and is used as such, and of course answers

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poorly as a day school. I only wish I could speak as complacently of the attendance and the interest of the parents in the work of the day schools. At Fort Alexander the council, in order to compel the parents to take more interest in the school and compel them to supply them with fire-wood, asked permission to keep back a dollar out of the annuity money of those who neglected to contribute their share. I consented to their doing so provided they refunded the money as soon as a load of wood was delivered. I may say in passing that I permitted the chief and council of St. Peter's to do the same thing which those who neglected to do their statute labour. The chief and council assumed all responsibility, and I must say that there was very little dissent made by the delinquents, some agreeing to attend to the work at once, others preferring to lose the dollar to losing the time while engaged at other work.

Religion.—The religious standing in the agency is twelve hundred and seventy-one Anglicans, three hundred and seventy-five Roman Catholics, seventy-one pagans and a few of several other denominations. There seems to be a growing tendency among the Indians to attend divine service. Their interest in such matters was quite evident to me at St. Peter's during the time we were there paying annuities, when religious services were held every evening in the adjoining chapel, and by the Salvation Army, and by the Rev. J. G. Anderson on the grounds. These services, I noticed, were all well attended and were attentively and respectfully listened to. The hymns and addresses were all rendered in the Indian language.

Implements and Vehicles.—The Indians of St. Peter's are far in advance of those of the other two reserves in the acquirement and possession of personal property. In St. Peter's there are fifty-seven ploughs, fifty harrows, fifty-three mowers, forty-six horse-rakes, sixty-eight wagons, fifty carts and one hundred and six sleighs. In the other two reserves taken together, there are only seventeen ploughs, thirteen harrows, one mower, two wagons and six sleighs. In the possession of personal property, such as relates to the chase, the two reserves of Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander are ahead. While St. Peter's has twice the population that the other two have taken together, the latter have fully as many traps, tents, guns and boats as St. Peter's has. There are no birch bark canoes at St. Peter's, but nearly every Indian at Fort Alexander has one. In a total population of four hundred and seventy-four at the Fort there were one hundred and three row-boats and canoes.

General Remarks.—At each place we visited, the council made a levy upon the traders who accompanied us, exacting from them from \$2 to \$3 according to the nature of the business followed. In this way from \$50 to \$70 was raised in each place, which was expended in flour, and distributed at once. The ground at St. Peter's, while we were there, assumed quite a gala-day appearance. Besides our own tents Dr. Steep's, and those of the Indians and the traders, we had camping with us the pupils of St. Paul's industrial school with their brass band. Their frequent drill upon the parade was very interesting and pleasing to the older Indians. The children were all neatly and smartly dressed, and if the other teachers have performed their labours with as much apparent success as Mr. Burnham, the drill instructor, the Indian work will be much facilitated. The music by the band did much to enliven the evenings. I noticed this year a much less inclination on the part of the young to patronize the dancing booths. The chief and council at Fort Alexander took pains to provide our camp fires with good wood, thus saving us much inconvenience.

It is almost a quarter of a century since I first visited these reserves, and in that time I have seen some marked changes. Twenty-five years ago St. Peter's was nothing but a string of huts and teepees scattered along the banks of the Red River. The people were living upon fish, and spent their time hunting and trapping small game. Their most pretentious vehicle was the Red River cart, whose creaking could be heard for miles crossing the silent prairie. To-day there are very few if any thatched-roof houses. The buildings are shingled, well fenced, surrounded by gardens, with stables and storehouses adjoining. Twenty-five years ago the small houses had but one room

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in which all lived and slept regardless of relationship. Now the houses are divided into compartments. Many places have carpeted floors, organs, sewing-machines and other articles of furniture found in ordinary farmhouses. I notice as many as come up before me, especially among the young men, that they carry watches. I notice also that there is each year less need of an interpreter. Those who have attended the industrial schools are easily distinguished. These seek permanent situations, have a tidier and more thrifty appearance. The prejudice of the Indian against the industrial schools, I feel certain, is dying out, and the fact that they are having a kindlier feeling towards these schools will, I am sure, increase the interest and the attendance in the day schools.

There has been an almost incredible advance made along the line of moral reform. We have very few cases of man and wife separating from one another and taking up with others. Nearly all are united by our ceremony of marriage. I had not a single case of drunkenness while on my rounds. Last winter a detective was sent through the reserve and a number of white men who were selling liquor to the Indians were arrested and fined or imprisoned. While such punishments have a restraining effect, yet it would be very difficult to check such a trade if the buyer and the seller were equally willing. I attribute the temperance of the Indians to a higher motive. The fact that there is so little drunkenness among them generally speaks well for the Indians.

There is considerable trouble in the reserves near towns with regard to trading and bartering. The temptation to sell wood off the reserve is very strong. Last winter we seized some, a part of which was cut green from the reserve. It is to be hoped that the seizure will prove a warning to others who might be inclined to break the law.

At each reserve I had long conferences with the chief and council. At Broken-head River the matter of the provincial game laws was thoroughly discussed, the Indians regarding such laws as an encroachment upon their treaty rights. At Fort Alexander a strong plea was put in for assistance in obtaining farming implements. The chief is a young man and appears to be a sensible, far-seeing fellow. He recognizes that some industry of a permanent character must be established that will keep the people on the reserve. The country here is high and heavily timbered and will require much labour to clear it. However, I pointed out to the Indians that the government, while willing to co-operate with them and supplement their labours, could not place everything in their hands, that it was under no obligation to do so, that the government watched attentively from year to year for any indication of downright earnest effort upon their part, that it was keenly alert for indications marking an increase in the value and number of their stock, the acreage under cultivation, improvements in their buildings, interest in the day schools and churches. When the government saw advancement along these lines it assisted, not grudgingly and as by right, but as friend assists friend. The Indians must strike out boldly, do their part, do their best, with such as they have, and the government, I was convinced, would only be too glad to do more than its share. These people will now, I am certain, make a start at tilling the soil.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUCHICHING AGENCY,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 16, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with an inventory of the government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1900.

Agency.—This agency is situated in the Rainy River district, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves, viz. : Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.

The total area of these reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres. There is also the Wild Land Reserve adjoining Hungry Hall, which contains twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is eight hundred and sixteen, composed of one hundred and seventy-seven men, two hundred and twenty-six women, two hundred and three boys and two hundred and ten girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been up to the average. We have had no epidemic diseases of any kind ; but there is the usual amount of sickness owing to the pulmonary and scrofulous taints to which seemingly all Indians are more or less subject.

The medical attendant, Dr. Moore, has been very attentive to their requirements. The refuse about their dwellings is all burnt up, and they are well looked after in the matter of personal cleanliness as much as possible. The health of the Indians on the lakes seems, owing to their mode of life, to be on the whole much better than is that of those residing along the rivers.

Vaccination has been performed on all those requiring it.

Resources and Occupations.—The best farming land is on the reserves adjacent to Rainy River. There are also large quantities of timber (dry), suitable for fire-wood and cord-wood for steamers, for which the Indians find a ready sale during the period of navigation. There is also plenty of good fishing and hunting, which, during the open season, helps out very materially their food supply. This year there is every hope of a large wild rice crop on account of the low water.

There is some good pine on the Nickickonsemenecanning and Seine River reserves.

It is thought that good mines may yet be found on the Rainy Lake reserves, and some of the Indians have made some money by the discovery of mining locations off the reserves, which they have disposed of to white prospectors.

The Indians have been occupied with attending to their somewhat limited farming and gardening operations, making hay, hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps, river-driving, acting as pilots on the steamboats, as canoemen to prospectors and others, making and selling bark canoes and bead-work, and gathering and selling wild fruit

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to the settlers, from which various occupations some of them make good wages, and all do fairly well, except, of course, the old and infirm.

Buildings.—The agency house and office situated on Pithers Point, two and one-half miles from Fort Frances, is in good repair and presents a very good appearance to those passing up and down Rainy River.

The houses of the Indians are gradually becoming of a better style and more comfortable, many having shingled roofs and good floors, doors and windows, most of the lumber for which has been whip-sawn by the Indians themselves. The houses and stables, &c., are, of course, built of logs, and are made comfortable for the severe weather in the winter.

Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and thirteen children, of whom about one-third are of school age. There are four day schools in operation; the one at Long Sault is taught by Miss Johnson, the one at Manitou is taught by Mr. Wood, and the one at Little Forks by Mr. Bagshaw. The attendance at these schools has not been as large as might be expected, and the fault in general is that the parents do not take much interest in them. The attendance at Couchiching day school has been very good during the year, this school being taught by Miss Bennett.

The school-rooms, with the exception of the one at Couchiching, are comfortable and well furnished.

Religion.—The reserves on Rainy Lake are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father St. Almat being the missionary, with headquarters on Couchiching Reserve, where nearly all are Roman Catholics.

The reserves on Rainy River are under the control of the Rev. J. Johnstone, connected with the Church of England mission situated at Long Sault, who has a good attendance; and at Manitou, where he is assisted by Mr. Wood, and at Little Forks, where he is assisted by Mr. Bagshaw, there is also good attendance.

In this agency there are one hundred and forty Roman Catholics, eighty Anglicans, and ten Methodists, the remainder being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians still maintain their reputation for honesty. Their progress has been steady in improving their mode of living. Their progress in farming is not great, although at Manitou considerable improvement has been made. Most of the reserves on the lake are not suitable for farming, being rocky and swampy.

Temperance and Morality.—In reference to temperance, I am glad to say that with the exception of Indians at Manitou, Hungry Hall and Seine River, there has been no complaint. At those points liquor has been supplied by middlemen, who purchase from the dealer and sell at a large profit to the Indians. A councillor of Hungry Hall band named Ka-kee-it, received liquor near Beaver Mills, on the American side, and was drowned in consequence. Since that time the American authorities have assisted in stopping the sale to Indians.

The morality of the Indians, taking all together, has been very good, and is improving; there is no doubt that the efforts of the missionaries have a great deal to do with this good result.

General Remarks.—During the year Inspector Leveque visited the agency and the reserves, and made his usual careful inspection.

There was considerable excitement on account of the Indians having gathered together on Rainy Lake. On visiting the camp, I found that no trouble was to be anticipated, but ordered the Indians to return to their reserves to allay the anxiety of the white people, and this action had the desired effect.

In conclusion, I may say that the general progress has been as good as could be expected.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, October 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

(TREATY No. 1.)

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Roseau River, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres, is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, there is an abundance of hay, and the soil is a beautiful black loam. Nearly all the reserve is level prairie with here and there small bluffs sufficient for fuel, but along the streams there is poplar timber large enough for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau River, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of eight hundred acres, and is well adapted for grain-growing. The elevation is higher than that at the mouth of the river, which is an advantage; the grain and gardens do well there, although the soil is light in patches. It is in the midst of a grain-growing district, settled by a good class of Canadian farmers, who are a splendid example to these Indians.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine River, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, is well wooded, which is a great source of profit to the Indians, but the soil is a little too sandy for good farming except in wet years, when it is very prolific.

Swan Lake reserve is on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay and a running stream with springs that remain open nearly all winter. It is surrounded by a good wheat-producing country, but a good deal of the land adjoining the lake both on and off the reserve has been more or less affected with frost, in the past, during the summer season.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and contains six hundred and forty acres. It is all first quality, arable land, without any timber or wood of any kind and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all part of the Ojibbewa tribe; but a great many, in fact I think most of them, show strains of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the rapids, seventy-seven men, eighty-two women and ninety-one children; Long Plain, forty-one men, fifty-four women and thirty-nine children; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, thirty-five men, thirty-seven women and thirty-three children; a total of one hundred and fifty-three men, one hundred and seventy-three women and one hundred and sixty-three children; making a grand total of four hundred and eighty-nine souls all told.

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At Roseau there were twelve births and eight deaths; at Long Plain, five births and nine deaths; at Swan Lake, no births and five deaths, or a total of seventeen births and twenty-two deaths; the rate per thousand being, births, 34.76; deaths, 45.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the adult Indians this year has been about the same as usual, fairly good. No epidemics have prevailed amongst them, but with the children it has been otherwise. Last winter on all the reserves, measles and whooping-cough prevailed, and the majority of deaths can be charged to these diseases. It is impossible under present circumstances to get Indians to take proper care of sick children. Their actions convey the impression that they believe in predestination; because naturally they have great love for their children, yet when they get sick, the parents apparently have little, if any, idea what to do or how to take care of them, and giving them instructions has little, if any, effect. During the small-pox scare in May last, an effort was made to vaccinate all the Indians in the agency that needed it. In this we were very successful, with one exception. At Long Plain reserve only two would allow any of their families to be operated on. They claimed that some of their children died from vaccination some years ago, with what degree of truth I cannot say, probably some child badly affected with scrofula was vaccinated, and the consequence, I understand, might have brought fatal results. It may have been only a yarn made up for the occasion to avoid being vaccinated, or merely to obstruct the department. This band is notorious for its antediluvian characteristics.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as cleaning up and burning refuse, whitewashing, &c., and the use of soap and water as much as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—The greatest resource these Indians have, or the one they are best adapted for in my opinion, is stock-raising. General farming and grain-growing can be taken up by those who are adapted for it, as there is plenty of good land for all, and it is on these lines they are developing at present. The sale of wood and hay is a source of considerable revenue, and many of the Indians work as labourers for the settlers. A little money is still made at hunting and fishing, tanning hides, bead-work, cutting logs and rails and herding; and during the season, picking berries and digging senega-root proves a veritable gold mine to them while it lasts.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—All buildings on the reserves, with the exception of the granary at Swan Lake, are of log, a few have shingle roofs and the majority have lumber floors. There are a few good houses, but the old log hut predominates. The Indians live in their tents during the summer, and the houses and stables, not being used, have a neglected appearance, but in the fall, after they are put in order and a stock of fuel and hay on hand, they look all right and are very warm.

The cattle at Roseau and Swan Lake reserves are increasing, and I have hopes of developing a profitable industry there; but these herds are not yet numerous enough to give individual owners sufficient profit to induce a spirit of rivalry between them as to who will have the largest herd, but no doubt this will come in time, as I have seen it at other agencies.

At Indian Gardens there is not any hay to enable the Indians to keep cattle, and at Long Plain, although they have had cattle for many years, they do not increase in number, and the Indians take no interest in them.

They are fairly well supplied with implements and tools, and having worked more or less with settlers for many years, they know perfectly well how to use them; but it takes constant oversight and urging to make them take care of them, and until they are in a position to buy their own, I do not think they will take the care and interest in these that they should.

Education.—There are no schools in this agency, although at time of writing there is one day school under construction at Swan Lake. It is a somewhat perplexing

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question that these Indians, who have lived surrounded by civilization for many years, are yet, in many instances, strongly opposed to education. After years of experience with the pure-blooded Indians of the west, and those of the eastern part of the Territories and Manitoba, who have more or less white man's blood in their veins, I cannot help thinking that the purer the Indian the easier he is to civilize.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church on the Roseau Reserve, but none on the other reserves. There was a Presbyterian mission established for a time on the Swan Lake Reserve, but little, if any, interest is shown by these Indians in the Christian religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—To say these Indians are industrious hardly expresses it, but they have a certain indolent industriousness at earning their living from week to week without hard manual labour that is something wonderful. They certainly appear to work better for other people than they do for themselves, and for this there are many reasons. When an Indian is successful in farming operations on his reserve, there are many dear friends and relations continually visiting him to get what they consider their good friendships' share of his earnings, so that in the end he realizes very little for his own personal benefit; whereas, when he works for a settler, he gets what is coming to him at the end of his engagement, and can spend it as he thinks best, before returning to the reserve, or not, as he feels disposed.

Speaking generally, these Indians are certainly very law-abiding and give little trouble. I cannot say they are getting poorer, but they are getting richer very slowly, and it is altogether contrary to the disposition of the older generation of Indian to hoard up property or riches, and when an occasional one is prosperous, he would almost burst with indignation if not allowed upon certain occasions to show how big his heart was and give away a good deal of his wealth, and to refuse them this liberty altogether is to sour their dispositions towards further progress. But they are gradually gathering implements, tools and cattle around them, and as the younger generation, who know nothing about the old hunting days, the war-path and the sun dance, get possession of their fathers' property, a marked advance will be made.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a great deal more intemperance here than in any other agency I have been at. This is easily accounted for by the proximity of the reserves to railroad towns. The Indian's love for liquor makes him resourceful in ways and means of obtaining it, and it seems impossible to get a conviction against those supplying it, as the Indians will not tell anything; and when the Indians are convicted, their friends pay the fine. This simply means they are that much poorer and no good done, as they do not appreciate the value of money as a white man does; consequently, do not feel the fine as a punishment. They will get liquor, no doubt, as long as it is in their vicinity, and the only sure preventive is to move them away from the liquor.

With regard to their morals, I cannot say that I have heard anything since coming here that would lead me to believe they were more immoral than other Indians, but where they can and do obtain liquor, there is sure to be immorality. Living as they do near so many towns, and subject to temptation, I hear of very little immorality.

General Remarks.—Last winter being mild, the Indians passed through the cold season without any hardship. The spring opened early and favourable, but the rain held off until it was doubtful whether it would be in time to save the green crop; however, it did come in time and a fair crop was the result, but at time of writing, the continuous rain renders it doubtful whether the grain will ever be threshed.

The affairs of the agency I consider in a progressive and generally satisfactory condition.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band of Indians, although not in Treaty, come within the jurisdiction of this agency. They live on a small tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves inside the town limits. There are thirty-eight men, thirty-seven women and fifty-six children, or one hundred and thirty-one souls all told. They have good houses and gardens, which are well looked after; the women do work around the town, such as washing and scrubbing, and the men can always get work either in the town or with the farmers. They are quite independent and self-supporting, and were it not for occasional trouble through procuring liquor, it might be considered a model Indian community. They attend regularly the Presbyterian mission church in their village, and may be looked upon altogether as a superior class of Indian. There is a Sioux boarding school in the town under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, which receives a per capita grant from the government, and has accommodation for forty pupils. It is conducted under the principalship of Miss Fraser, assisted by Miss Bell, as teacher, has been in operation for some years, and is doing good work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are nine reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1; Pine Creek in No. 4; and the rest are in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. The soil is too sandy for farming, but there is enough good land for gardens. There are some good hay marshes and up to the present time there has been no trouble in getting a supply of hay. There is a great deal of brush and some poplar timber on the reserve.

Lake Manitoba Reserve is situated on the north-east shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has plenty of land in patches for gardens, and a plentiful supply of hay. It is covered more or less with brush and poplar timber, and very much broken up by arms of the lake.

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 ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of good timber.

Fairford Reserve is situated on the Fairford River, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres. There is a good supply of hay and timber. Grain has been grown there at various times, but it is not very successful.

Little Saskatchewan Reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres. It is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin Reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres, and is well wooded, but has not sufficient hay land.

Crane River Reserve is situated on the east side of Crane River, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. It is unfit for farming, but has a quantity of spruce timber that is valuable. There is some hay on the reserve, but not sufficient for a large herd of cattle.

Water Hen River Reserve is situated at the south end of Water Hen Lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of four thousand, six hundred and sixteen acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay. Pine Creek Reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winni-

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pegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres, and is well supplied with hay and timber.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, but there are many French, English and Scotch half-breeds, who, as a general thing, are well able to take care of themselves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves is as follows: Sandy Bay, fifty-eight men, sixty women and one hundred and thirty-six children; Lake Manitoba reserve, thirty-one men, twenty-four women and fifty children; Ebb and Flow reserve, twenty men, twenty-four women and twenty-one children; Fairford, fifty-four men, sixty-two women and sixty-seven children; Little Saskatchewan, thirty-three men, thirty-five women and forty children; Lake St. Martin, thirty-seven men, thirty-four women and fifty children; Crane River, fourteen men, eighteen women and twenty-one children; Water Hen River, thirty-four men, thirty-five women, and sixty-three children; Pine Creek, twenty men, twenty-six women and forty-six children; a total of three hundred and one men; three hundred and eighteen women and four hundred and ninety-four children; making a grand total of eleven hundred and thirteen souls all told. At Sandy Bay there were twelve births and sixteen deaths; at Lake Manitoba, one birth and eight deaths; at Ebb and Flow Lake, three births and two deaths; at Fairford, nine births and four deaths; at Little Saskatchewan, two births and four deaths; at Lake St. Martin, three births and two deaths; at Crane River, one birth and one death; at Water Hen River, three births and thirteen deaths; at Pine Creek, four births and seven deaths; or a total of thirty-eight births and fifty-seven deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally of the adult portion of the population has been good, but an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough at all the reserves during the winter, was very hard on the children, and accounts for the majority of the deaths. Although there was a supply of medicine on each reserve and the constant attendance of the school teachers, it is impossible to get the Indians to take proper care of their children when recovering from an illness.

All ordinary precautions are taken in the way of sanitation to prevent disease, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish in the spring, and whitewashing houses in the fall. Nearly all the Indians move into their tents the first thing in the spring, which I am inclined to think is the best sanitary precaution of all, as they are then continually moving short distances, which precludes any possibility of a collection of filth. Scrofula and consumption are the most serious diseases the adults have to contend against, and there is no doubt their manner of living makes these diseases ever present.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource for the future will, in my opinion, be cattle-raising, but this is only in its infancy as yet; although at Fairford they had a hundred calves this season, and the probabilities are that this reserve will advance very rapidly in the future. But it must be remembered that many of the Indians on it are a high class of Scotch and English half-breeds in whom the white instincts predominate, and who have been subject to the English Church Mission instruction all their lives.

A lot of money is earned by the Indians of all the reserves at fishing during the winter, there is also a good deal earned at hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, picking berries and working as boatmen on the lakes. Many of them work for settlers during haying, harvest and threshing time; others work at the saw-mill at Winnipegosis, and in the lumber woods, and this year a number have been working at the big government canal at Fairford River. A few are still skilled at building boats and birch bark canoes, and make money at it; others are good at making snow-shoes, light sleighs (jumpers), flat sleighs and such like; but there is one thing they can all do the year round, so that they never want for food, and that is, catch fish. This may

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seem a very great benefit, and no doubt it is in many ways, but then again so long as the Indians by simply attending to their nets can get plenty to eat, many of them will not do a stroke of work, or even listen to reasonable argument or instruction. They are always well dressed and fat, which is the best proof that their resources and occupations are manifold and profitable.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log, but many of them have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors, with good doors and windows. Most of the houses have fireplaces, and the majority have cook stoves. At Fairford and Sandy Bay there are some log houses and stables as fine as can be found in the country, with all the necessary comforts for good living, such as bedsteads, bureaus, sewing-machines, organs, chairs, tables, etc. A few new houses have been built this year, and a few additions, but as all the Indians have fair houses now, new ones will only be built as it becomes necessary through the old ones becoming uninhabitable. It can be taken as a sure evidence of advancement that every new house built is an improvement on the old one. The stables, not having shingle roofs, do not look so finished as they otherwise would, but when they are repaired and mudded for the winter and the corral fences rebuilt, they look like what they are intended for, and answer the purpose admirably.

Speaking generally, the Indians take fairly good care of their stock, but some are slow to stable their cattle in the fall, and it is sometimes difficult to get the bulls taken proper care of. This is always the case while the herds are small, but as soon as individual herds get large enough to make the owners look forward to their surplus stock as their largest and surest means of support, then these early troubles disappear. The herds are increasing slowly, but from now on I think they will increase very much faster. Better bulls are being supplied than formerly, and the result is plainly seen in the number and quality of the calves.

Education.—There are day schools in operation on all the reserves, the buildings are well adapted for the purpose, and most of them would be a credit to any white settlement. At Fairford there are two schools, both doing good work, and at Pine Creek and Water Hen River are boarding schools in addition to the day schools. The one at Pine Creek is a large stone building, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high and basement, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is intended to combine the two boarding schools in one and transfer the pupils at Water Hen River to the large school at Pine Creek, where there is better accommodation, and a splendid staff of professional teachers from the order of the reverend Franciscan Sisters. The prospects for this school are very bright, and I have hopes of seeing great benefits derived by the Indians. The great trouble with the day schools is to get a regular attendance, as the parents, to earn their living, have to leave the reserve to get work, or go on a hunt which often lasts from one to three months, and as they do not realize the benefits of education, it is nearly impossible to get them to take any interest in the schools or to try to keep their children there, and, were it not for the biscuits, I doubt whether it would be possible to get a sufficient attendance to keep the schools open. With so much irregular attendance, it is impossible for the teachers to make the children advance in their studies. If all the children attended boarding or industrial schools, it would give the parents a much better chance to make a good living, the children would learn more quickly, and forget the objectionable habits and manners of their parents.

It is estimated that there are two hundred and eighty-five children of school age in the agency, of which there is an average attendance at the day schools of one hundred and thirty-one.

Religion.—In this agency there are two Anglican churches, one at Upper Fairford and one at Little Saskatchewan ; four Roman Catholic, namely, one each at Sandy Bay, Little Manitoba, Water Hen River and Pine Creek ; and one Baptist church, at Lower Fairford. On some of the reserves, such as Fairford and Sandy Bay, where

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the majority of the population are half-breeds, there is an intelligent interest shown in religious affairs that is encouraging to see, and a phase of the question that is nearly or altogether absent in the full-blooded Indian adherents of the different denominations. I do not think the pure Indian adult's mind is sufficiently developed to grasp the Christian beliefs, excepting a few who have probably been brought up with civilized surroundings. We shall have to look to the younger generation to show the desired interest in Christian salvation.

In this agency we do not hear anything of the old religious festivals, neither do we see any cloth or print hung up in the trees as offerings to the spirits. The absence of these is a sure sign of advancement in the right direction, and that the old beliefs have gone after the buffalo, so far as one can see. But it will take time before the old impressions become completely obliterated from the minds of the Indians, and during this time the missionaries will have to keep up continuous efforts and instruction without seeing much result. The resident missionary on a reserve has, no doubt, much more influence over the Indians than one that only visits them periodically.

Characteristics and Progress.—Character differs amongst Indians just the same as amongst white people. One will make a good farmer, another will take naturally to carpenter and blacksmith tools, while others again, useless at either of these, will raise and take great care of cattle. The Indians here are all good fishermen and hunters. I have seen Indians belonging to bands, who made their living by hunting, that could not kill a moose try how they would, simply because they had not the moose-hunter's instinct. Many in this agency seem to have a heavy, morose character, and take but little notice of what is said to them, and appear merely to want to be left alone to work out their own ends. The many opportunities they have of earning sufficient for a living, or rather an existence, probably gives them this impression. With the one exception of Fairford, their progress is slow, they do not take the interest in their gardens that is desired, but then they have to go away from their reserves to get work and earn a living, and with a good job on hand it would not pay them to throw it up to go probably one hundred miles to weed their gardens. Of course, if they took great interest in their gardens, they could arrange for this before they started out, but they do not. Then, again, there is the other side of the question: will they not become civilized more quickly by working for white people than by remaining on an isolated reserve without any example to improve from. In manners and dress these Indians are decidedly progressive; they all wear civilized clothing, keep their hair cut, and the painted or blanketed Indian is never seen.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any intemperance on any of the reserves, nor have I any reason to think there has been liquor there. This, no doubt, is accounted for in a great measure by the isolation of the reserves.

I consider the morals of these Indians as very good. I have not heard of a single case of immorality off the reserve, and but very few amongst themselves.

General Remarks.—In concluding my report, I may say that having only arrived in the middle of October last to take charge of this agency, and having paid only one visit to several of the reserves, to make the annuity payments, I have not had time to become thoroughly acquainted with various matters on the reserves, nor can I write with confidence upon cases of individual progress as I would like to. I find that here, where the reserves are so isolated and difficult to get at, it is a very different matter from my western experience to get to know individual Indians and the particular circumstances surrounding each.

Last winter was very mild, and the food supply was ample to assist all the old and sick, and leave a small surplus over.

The Indians have always considered that, as their treaty money was their own to do as they liked with, they could squander it in all sorts of foolish purchases, and they

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have usually succeeded in doing so, to a greater or lesser extent. I am glad to say that at the last annuity payments they paid instalments on wagons, horses, harness, and carpenter tools, and have bought wagons and harness since then, to be paid for out of their next year's treaty money. This I consider a big jump in the right direction.

I am pleased to say that the teachers at all the reserves have given me their hearty co-operation in carrying out all matters in connection with the management of the agency.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of The Pas Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The seven reserves which make up this agency are at present far away from any regular line of travel. They are accessible only by water in summer-time and a distance of five hundred and eighty miles has to be travelled by boat to visit them.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve contains eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres, and is situated partly on the north and partly on the south banks of the Great Saskatchewan River, where the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is intended to cross, and midway between Winnipeg and Fort Churchill.

Resources.—The land in this vicinity is not adapted for cultivation. Where it is not covered with timber or brush, it is one vast hay meadow and grows as much to the acre and as fine a quality as any land can produce.

The Saskatchewan, Pas and Carrot rivers all run through this reserve, which, with the numerous lakes in the vicinity, yield a plentiful supply of fish. Water-fowl are plentiful in season, and deer and moose are often found.

Tribe and Population.—This band, like all the others in the agency, belongs almost exclusively to the Swampy Cree tribe. At last annuity payments there were eighty-nine men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and nine girls, being six of an increase over last year.

Occupations.—Being at present entirely out of reach of civilization, little employment can be found for this large number of able-bodied men and women.

Since the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway has been located and runs right through the reserve, some of the Indians have got employment cutting out the right of way.

The prospects are that this road will be built to the Saskatchewan next year, which will open up one of the finest fishing, lumbering and ranching districts in the Territories, and be the means of giving employment to those Indians who are desirous of advancing in the ways of civilization.

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Buildings.—All the houses are built of logs, the lumber required for flooring, etc., is whip-sawn. Many of the old houses have been pulled down this year and rebuilt. Heretofore the Indians lived, slept, cooked and dined in one small room; now they are all inclined to have two rooms.

Stock.—It is hard to get the Indians to take an interest in cattle-raising. Being so long accustomed to the dog as their stock animal—which required no care or attention, getting nothing but abuse and one fish a day—they look on it as a hardship to have to put up hay in summer and feed it to their cattle in winter, and then not have the liberty to kill and eat when they feel like it. Many of the younger generation are beginning to see differently: they have purchased some brood mares and have two fine colts this summer, for which they seem to have a great liking, and with encouragement and perseverance they will soon come to see the benefits of stock-raising.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve. The one on the south side of the river contains two rooms, each twenty-four feet square. When the Indians are all at home, over fifty children attend.

The school on the north side of the river, which is known as 'Big Eddy,' was rebuilt this summer by the Indians, and is a very creditable piece of workmanship. About twenty children attend this school, and, considering the chance they have had, are making wonderful progress in learning English. In fact, this is the only school in the agency which turns out English-speakers. The parents of the children belonging to both schools are anxious that their children should be educated, and are taking quite an interest in school matters.

Until two years ago a strong prejudice existed against sending any of their children to the industrial school; that has now been got over, and already there are thirteen belonging to this reserve at Ruperts' Land industrial school, and quite a number more are prepared to go next year.

Religion, Temperance and Morality.—A few of this band belong to the Christian Brotherhood, a few are Roman Catholics, and the majority belong to the Church of England.

There has never been any trouble with the Indians of this agency in regard to liquor; so far they have shown no desire for it. They are law-abiding and obedient. Their morality is neither better nor worse than that of other communities.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—About eighty miles south-west from The Pas is Shoal Lake Reserve, which has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres on the north-west slope of The Pas Mountain. It is a most suitable piece of country for an Indian reserve, but where their village is located is most unsuitable and inaccessible. It is right in the heart of a belt of spruce timber which can neither be reached by dry land nor open water.

On the south is the Pas mountain, with an elevation of two thousand seven hundred feet, covered with heavy timber. On the north there are several miles of swamp covered with reeds and bulrushes, and producing enough mosquitoes to supply the whole continent.

Population and Occupations.—This reserve has only a population of sixty persons. They employ themselves cultivating small gardens of potatoes and attending to their cattle, and hunting and trapping. They never have any chance of earning anything outside, and when game is scarce, they are sometimes very hard up.

Buildings.—The houses are neat and well built, and kept fairly clean and comfortable. In the absence of lime, they use pipe-clay for plastering and whitewashing. There are large beds of this material at the foot of the mountain.

Education.—The school here is held in the C. M. S. church. The children attend well and are making good progress.

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RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—About fifteen miles from Shoal Lake, on the banks of the Carrot River, is Red Earth Reserve, so-called from a bed of deep red clay along the shore of a small lake on the reserve.

This reserve contains four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres, several hundred acres of which is good for cultivation, the rest is timber and hay land. Large crops of potatoes are grown here, which is the staple food of this band. Some seasons the large game is plentiful here; but when the fur-bearing animals are scarce, the Indians are very hard up for clothing.

Population and Tribe.—This band consists of twenty-nine men, twenty-six women, thirty-five boys and thirty-four girls. They are a mixture of the plain and swampy Cree.

Health, Religion and Morals.—This is a very healthy band of Indians, being almost entirely free from any hereditary disease. The majority of them are heathens. They all lead a good, moral and virtuous life.

Buildings and Stock.—They build very neat log houses here, and many of them are very fair mechanics, although entirely out of touch with civilization.

Their cattle have not increased for some years, but they have a nice band of horses which they seem to prize more than cattle.

Education.—The school here is held in the C. M. S. church, and until lately the parents were adverse to sending their children to be educated, but this last year they have attended well and are making as good progress as could be expected.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—Returning from Red Earth by the Carrot River to the Saskatchewan and ascending it some seventy miles, Cumberland Reserve is reached. It is situated on the shores of Pine Island Lake, and covers one thousand two hundred and forty-three acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and fifty-five, being an increase of six over last year.

Resources and Occupations.—The land here is poor and only very small patches are cultivated. The Indians depend for a living on their hunting and fishing, and to find suitable grounds for these they have to go long distances, and consequently do not settle much on their reserve.

Education.—Owing to the wandering habits of this band, there are not enough children remaining on the reserve to warrant keeping a school. A few of them attended the public school this summer, and made good progress for the short time they were there.

Religion, Temperance and Morals.—The majority of these Indians belong to the Church of England.

They are temperate, law-abiding and well-behaved.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Sixty miles east from The Pas is Moose Lake Reserve, situated on the shores of the lake of that name. It is reached from the Saskatchewan by the Summer-berry River and Little Moose River, which sometimes runs into the lake and sometimes out of it.

There are three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres in this reserve.

Population.—There are one hundred and twenty-five of a population here.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—For many years this was the most unhealthy band in the agency, and a decrease occurred every year. The Indians are now keeping themselves and their houses much cleaner, and altogether adopting a better mode of living, and consequently sickness has almost disappeared, and last year not a single death occurred.

Education.—The school is held in the C.M.S. church, and in the past has not been well attended, and little progress was made this year. A change of teachers has taken place, and better results are expected in future.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—The next reserve to the east is Chemawawin, on the banks of the Saskatchewan, where it enters into Cedar Lake. It covers an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres.

Population.—This band is steadily increasing, and has now a population of one hundred and fifty-four.

Occupations.—There being nothing but limestone rock and scrubby timber here, only very small patches can be cultivated. The only employments are fishing and hunting.

Education.—These Indians, with the assistance of the school teacher, have built a new school this summer. It is very comfortable and commodious, and they feel very proud of having a school-house which they can call their own, and are taking some interest in the education of their children. The teacher is very energetic and painstaking, and is making good headway in his work.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency is at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and partly on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population.—This band has a population of one hundred and twelve.

Resources.—The land close to the river is fairly good for gardening when cleared of timber; the back part is excellent hay land.

Buildings and Occupations.—The houses here are the best in the agency, being well built, clean, and nearly all well furnished.

This band has the advantage of all the others in being able to get employment all the year round. In summer the extensive fisheries of Lake Winnipeg give the Indians work, and in winter they cut cord-wood for the steamboats, put up ice for the fish companies, and catch sturgeon.

Education.—A new school-house was built here last year by the Indians, and a change of teachers took place. The results have been most satisfactory, the children are attending as regularly as the occupation of their parents will allow, and are making good progress generally.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians all belong to the Church of England. Intemperance is unknown, and they are, generally speaking, well behaved.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, October 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and to the date above mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely: Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first two are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The reserves of this agency are all so situated that we are in close touch with them at all times, both by rail and mail.

The Indians are nearly all of the Ojibbewa tribe, mostly with a strain of white blood.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, the greater part of which is wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming purposes as the other reserves in the agency, but there is plenty of high dry land for all the farming the band will ever be able to do. The soil is a black sandy loam, free of stone and very productive. A number of hay meadows are scattered here and there over the reserve. The wood is mostly white poplar with some oak and elm in the valley of the river; a forest fire ran over a portion of the reserve last spring and did considerable damage to the standing timber.

Crops.—Last season the Indians had about one hundred acres under grain, and harvested one thousand six hundred and thirty-three bushels of wheat and two hundred and fifty-two bushels of oats, all of good quality, realizing the highest market price. This season about the same acreage was sown, but I regret to say that owing to the drought in the early part of the summer and continuous rains since harvest, the Indians will have but little for their work.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-four, a decrease of five from last year. There were five births and nine deaths; the large death-rate is owing to an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough last winter. The Indians will not give proper attention to the children when suffering from these ailments.

Religion, Education, &c.—All these Indians are pagans; they are obstinate in their determination not to have anything to do with schools or Christianity. Numerous attempts have been made by missionaries and others to this effect, but so far without any perceptible result. They are much annoyed in not being permitted to hold the sun and other heathen dances, and cannot understand why the government interferes in what they call their religious worship. To sum up in brief, they are an 'all-round hard lot.' Their proximity to this town (Portage la Prairie) has a detrimental effect; almost every day a number of them are to be seen hanging around the streets; in spite of all that we can do, they procure liquor and both men and women

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are addicted to its use; it is almost impossible to get a conviction, as they will not tell where they obtain the liquor: they are brought before the police court and fined, but this does not restrain them, their friends pay the fine, very often denying themselves the necessaries of life to do so. I do not see that much can be done to better their moral condition while they remain where they are, the only thing to do would be to remove them far from the temptation; this would apply to all bands living in the midst of white settlements.

Resources.—I cannot say that these Indians have made any progress during the past year; they take no interest in cattle, and the income from grain-raising is very uncertain. They put up a considerable quantity of hay, for which they find a ready market; they also derive quite a revenue from the sale of dry wood. They do not complain, and appear to be quite satisfied with their lot. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, oxen, etc. A number of the men make good wages as farm labourers during the summer months. As a general thing, they are comfortably clothed.

SWAN LAKE (YELLOW QUILL'S) BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. The railway runs through the reserve, and there is a station on it, which is a great convenience to the band. The reserve is situated in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as Indian Gardens, containing six hundred and forty acres, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred acres.

The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan Lake, a lovely sheet of water about five miles in length, with an average width of about one mile. The land is mostly high rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber, with a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his careful supervision, I am pleased to report, the band is making progress; as an evidence of this, I would state that last season the Indians harvested one thousand three hundred and forty-four bushels of wheat and two hundred and four bushels of oats. They have a small herd of cattle, to which they pay considerable attention. At the Lorne Agricultural Society's exhibition last year they received in open competition the first prize for red Fyfe wheat, first prize for fat cow and heifer, and first and second for fat steers. This season, owing to the drought after seeding, and continual rains since harvest, their grain crops are almost a complete failure; but this is no fault of theirs. They have put up a large amount of hay, which will be of great assistance to them. Those of the able-bodied men who do not engage in farming on the reserve find employment with the surrounding farmers.

The smaller reserve situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine River, is a very fine section of grain land, no better in the province; but the Indians get very little good from it. The old chief, Yellow Quill, resides here with a few of his old-time followers, and they look with suspicion on all efforts put forth for their advancement.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, a decrease of five from last year. There were five deaths and no births.

Religion.—All these Indians are pagans. The Presbyterian Church has had a missionary labouring among them for the last year, but I am sorry to say that so far with little result.

Education.—A day school will be opened shortly, which it is hoped will have a good effect on the rising generation.

Temperance.—I am obliged to report, as in the case of the former band, that these Indians procure liquor, not to the same extent, but more than is good for them. As long as it is sold within the reach of Indians, just so long shall we have this trouble; when they are once addicted to its use, they will have it at any cost.

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ROSEAU BANDS.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of these bands is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve, containing eight hundred acres, situated about eleven miles up the Roseau from the principal reserve. The area of the main reserve is thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifty, an increase of six over last year. There were twelve births and eight deaths. Two Indians left the band.

Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the rivers there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. The soil is a heavy, rich, black loam, free of stones, and easy to cultivate. Its close proximity to two railways, only about two miles from each other, gives the Indians a handy market for their produce.

The smaller reserve at the rapids of the Roseau is more isolated. It is very choice grain land, and I am pleased to report that the Indians residing here are taking hold of their work in earnest, although they are somewhat discouraged just now on account of the short crop.

They have a small band of cattle and take good care of them.

About two-thirds of the Indians reside at the main reserve and are under the close supervision of Mr. J. C. Ginn. I am pleased to say that under his management the Indians of this rather turbulent band are gradually coming into line and realizing that they must change their way of living if they wish to succeed. This year in keeping with the rest of the province, their crops are a failure. They have forty-two head of cattle and ninety-six ponies. The reserve is splendidly adapted for stock-raising, and we hope to acquire a large herd in the near future. A large quantity of hay has been put up this year, the sale of which will be of great assistance to the Indians.

Religion.—There are eighty members of the band who profess to be Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve proper, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by the Rev. Father Jutras, of Letellier, who visits them every two weeks. The rest of the band are pagans.

Education.—These Indians have no desire for schools or education. A school was started a few years ago, but was closed for lack of attendance. A few of the children attend the industrial school at St. Boniface.

Temperance and Morality.—A rather low state of morality exists; but I am inclined to think there is a slight improvement to be seen.

The same remarks as applied to the former reserves will be applicable to this as regards intemperance.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

SANDY BAY BAND.

I visited these Indians on August 21, 1899, and August 29, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, being township 18, range 9, west, and contains twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. The reserve has a frontage on the lake of six miles. The soil is a black, sandy loam; the land is flat and low and not adapted for grain-raising, but good for pasture and hay. The western portion is well wooded with poplar timber of fair size. About forty-five acres are under cultivation, principally potatoes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifty-four, a decrease of four from last year; there were twelve births and sixteen deaths. The large death-

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rates is owing to an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which prevailed over all the reserves of the agency last winter and spring.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are mostly Roman Catholics ; there are a few Anglicans and some pagans. The Roman Catholics have a very comfortable church, which is well attended ; Rev. Father Comeau is in charge, and under his care the morals of the band are well looked after.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education. A number of the older children attend the industrial school at St. Boniface, and a number have graduated from that institution. The day school building is a substantial frame structure in good repair. The school is fairly well attended considering the distance that most of the pupils are away from it. During the past two years, owing to frequent changes of teachers, the progress has not been good, but better work is now expected under the teaching of Mr. Gerardeau.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. Owing to their isolation, there is but little intemperance. This will apply to all the reserves of this agency.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting. The greater part of the adult male portion of the band come down to work in the Manitoba grain fields during harvest and threshing.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and obedient. Chief Antoine Mousseau and his councillors are ever ready to accept advice, and try to carry out the instructions given them. I cannot say that they are making much progress, but they are certainly holding their own.

Buildings.—Nearly all the dwellings are of logs, neatly hewn, and well built. Many of them have two or more rooms, which are kept fairly clean and furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, clocks, etc. George Spence has quite a large house with good stables and other outbuildings. He lives in patriarchal style, and is better off than the average Manitoba farmer.

During the past year two new houses have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have eighty-six head of cattle and ninety-seven horses.

Farming Implements.—They are supplied with all necessary implements for the little farming they do.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND.

I visited this band on August 19, 1899, and August 27, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west. It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

This reserve, like most of the reserves of this agency, is low and flat; the greater part of it is covered with a heavy growth of poplar timber and some scrub oak; the soil is a black sandy loam ; there are very large hay meadows on the margin of the lake and east side of Dog Creek. The land, being so low, is not adapted for grain-raising but good crops of potatoes and other vegetables are grown on the high spots.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, a decrease of seven from last year ; there was one birth and eight deaths.

Religion and Education.—There are eighty Roman Catholics, four Anglicans and twenty-one pagans in the band. The Roman Catholics have a substantial log church with Father Comeau in charge. There is also a good log school building, but I am sorry to say that but little interest is taken by the band in educational matters. In the past this school has been poorly attended and little advancement made. A new teacher has lately been engaged, and we hope to see an improvement next year.

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Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal employments of the band. During the summer months a few of the men come down into the settlements and work as farm labourers. They do not complain of their lot, and appear quite satisfied with present conditions. They are always well clothed and look well fed ; while the lake abounds with fish and the swamps with water-fowl, these people will not suffer from hunger.

Progress, &c.—This is not a progressive band as a whole, but there is at least one notable exception of thrift : Wah-pe-penaise, a member of the band, sent me, last fall, \$104.50, which he wished me to deposit in one of the chartered banks to his credit. He made the money from the sale of fat cattle. It is his intention to try to add to it as a provision for old age. I consider this rather an unusual occurrence, as Indians, as a general thing, do not look much to the future. The chief of the band is old, and has very little influence. I find that the success of a band largely depends on the kind of a chief and headmen they have ; if they are energetic and pushing, so will the band be, or vice versa as the case may be.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—As a general thing the houses are good, but not so clean as I would like. A few of them are comfortably furnished. The Indians have eighty-six head of cattle, and eighty-seven horses. They are beginning to take more interest in cattle and are giving them better attention in winter than formerly. The great trouble is to keep them from selling them before the proper time.

They are well supplied with all necessary tools, harness, etc.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE BAND.

I visited this band on August 18, 1899, and August 25, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Ebb and Flow Lake, a small lake lying west of Lake Manitoba and connected with it by a river of the same name. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres and has a population of sixty-five, an increase of one over last year ; there were three births and two deaths during the year.

This reserve is so similar to the last that it is not necessary to enter into a description of it.

Religion, Education, &c.—There are forty-six Roman Catholics, eight Anglicans and eleven pagans in the band. Their spiritual needs are ministered to by Father Comeau, who travels continually between this and the two former reserves. It is but justice to state that this rev. father is doing a great work with these bands : he is unceasing in his attentions, and has the love and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He is of great assistance to us in various ways, more particularly in school work. There is no church on the reserve ; the school-house is used for religious purposes. It is a comfortable log building, but is getting rather old and will soon have to be replaced by a new one. The school did not show up so well this year as on former occasions. A change of teacher has lately taken place, and we hope for better results next year.

Occupations, Progress, &c.—The principal employments of the Indians of this small band are hunting and fishing. Owing to their isolation, they earn very little from other sources. The care of their cattle occupies part of their time. Thanks to the energy of Chief Joseph Houle, this band is making fair progress, notwithstanding rather adverse circumstances.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are not so large as on some of the reserves, but are kept clean and well whitewashed. This season the Indians have built a bridge over a creek on the reserve that must have taken a lot of time and hard work to construct.

They have fifty-nine head of cattle and thirty horses, to which they give good attention. They grow fine crops of potatoes, but do not raise any grain.

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FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Fairford or Partridge Crop river and contains eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

The reserve is beautifully situated on the banks of the river. The land is higher than at the previous reserves, and is better adapted for mixed farming. There is plenty of wood and hay land, and sufficient high, clear ground for agricultural purposes. The reserve extends along the river for a number of miles. The inhabited portion is divided, about two-thirds residing at what is known as 'Lower Fairford' and the rest at 'Upper Fairford.' The two portions of the reserve are connected by a good wagon road as well as by the river. The timber consists of both spruce and poplar, and is of good size.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-three, an increase of five over last year; there were nine births and four deaths.

Religion.—This reserve is and always has been the centre of religion and education for the Protestant Indians of this agency. It has been a mission of the Anglican Church for over sixty years, and there has always been a mission school in connection with it up to the time of the departmental schools. The result is that nearly all the Indians speak, read and write English, and are much more enlightened than any of the other Indians of the agency. The Rev. George Bruce has been the missionary for many years. There are two churches on the reserve, the large one at Upper Fairford, of which Mr. Bruce is rector, and a Baptist chapel at Lower Fairford, at present without a regular pastor.

Education.—There are two day schools: the one at Upper Fairford is taught by Mr. Bruce, and is doing good work; the other at Lower Fairford, under Mr. K. Garrioch. The latter has the larger attendance, but the progress is not all that can be desired. Both school buildings are in good repair and ample for the requirements.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, gardening, cattle-raising, freighting up and down the lake, etc., are the principal employments. By these different pursuits the Indians make a fair living and have very little to complain of. A gypsum bed is being opened up near them, which, if successful, will give employment to quite a number.

Progress, &c.—I am pleased to report that the Indians of this band are making satisfactory progress, especially in the raising of cattle: they appear to have taken hold of this industry in earnest; they have nearly four hundred head of cattle, and this summer Thomas Storr, a member of the band, sold six fat steers which brought him \$200. This man is now of opinion that the advice of the officers of the department is good and that cattle-raising is all right. A number of others might be mentioned, did space permit. They do not raise grain to any extent, as they are too far from a market, but nearly all have large patches of potatoes and other vegetables. Chief Richard Woodhouse is a most capable man, and he has a good council; he and the councillors do their utmost to advance the interest of the band, both by precept and example.

Buildings.—These Indians have many good houses; in driving through the upper part of the reserve a stranger would imagine he was going through an old settled section of Manitoba, judging from the good houses and outbuildings, all neatly painted or whitewashed, and nearly all comfortably furnished.

The band is fairly well supplied with implements, tools, harness, etc.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN AND LAKE ST. MARTIN BANDS.

I visited these bands on August 7, 1899, and August 12, 1900.

Reserves.—These reserves are so similarly situated that they may be described together. Both are situated on Lake St. Martin, about eight miles apart. The first-

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named has an area of three thousand two hundred acres, and the latter four thousand acres.

Physical Features, &c.—Both reserves are low, flat and uninteresting; they are heavily wooded with poplar, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps; the higher spots are occupied by the houses and gardens of the Indians, in wet seasons even these are nearly submerged.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Little Saskatchewan band is one hundred and eight, a decrease of one from last year. The population of Lake St. Martin band is one hundred and twenty-one, an increase of four from last year.

Religion and Education.—Both bands are Protestant; most of the Indians are Anglicans; a few are Baptists. The Anglicans have a church at Little Saskatchewan.

At Lake St. Martin the school-house is used for religious purposes. The Indians have no settled missionary. The school teachers act as catechists; the Rev. George Bruce visits them occasionally. At the Little Saskatchewan reserve there is a good, new, log school building. The teacher is Mr. J. E. Favell, a Scotch half-breed. It is always a pleasure to visit this school, the children attend well and are very bright in their work.

At Lake St. Martin, Mr. T. H. Dobbs is teacher. An improvement is noticeable this year, the attendance is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting and taking care of their gardens and stock are the occupations of these Indians.

Progress.—I cannot say that much advancement is shown. They are holding their own and perhaps improving a little.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are small but kept fairly clean. These bands give very good attention to sanitary regulations.

The Little Saskatchewan band has forty-eight head of cattle and twelve horses; Lake St. Martin band, one hundred and nineteen head of cattle and twenty horses.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

I visited this band on August 14, 1899, and August 17, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Lake Manitoba and Crane River, on the west side of the lake.

The land is low and swampy, part of it is well timbered with spruce, which has lately been sold for the benefit of the band.

Population.—The population is fifty-three—no change from last year.

Religion and Education.—Twelve of the band are Anglicans, six are Roman Catholics and the rest pagans. From a religious standpoint this is the dark spot of the agency; the band appears to be utterly indifferent to this matter.

There is a good school building on the reserve; Mr. John Moar is teacher. The attendance is good, considering the small number in the band. The teacher is capable, but, owing to the low order of intelligence of the pupils, little progress is shown.

Occupations.—This band is very much isolated, consequently the Indians earn very little except from fishing and hunting. Last year fur-bearing animals were very scarce, and the hunt almost a failure; however, fish commanded a good price in the winter, and they came out fairly well. They have very good gardens and take considerable interest in their stock.

Progress.—I cannot report much advancement during the year; the men are a poor lot, and it seems impossible to inspire them in any direction.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are small and not very clean; the stables are up to the average. I might remark here that the ordinary Indian stable is of logs, about seven feet high, made large enough to crowd in the owner's stock; it is not roofed, but covered with hay in the winter season; sometimes it is floored, oftener not.

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In the fall the Indians plaster them up with mud or manure ; when the manure gets too high around the door, the building is removed to another location. No amount of talking will alter this condition. Of course there are a few exceptions, but the above description is the rule.

The band has sixty-five head of cattle.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

I visited this band on August 16, 1899, and August 22, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Water Hen Lake, about fifteen miles north of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres. The reserve is low, and the surrounding country is marshy ; the soil is stony and not well adapted for cultivation ; a portion of the reserve is well wooded with poplar and there is an abundance of hay around the lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-two, a decrease of nine from last report ; during the year there were thirteen deaths and three births, and one Indian left the band.

Religion and Education.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and from what I have seen of them, they are earnest Christians.

A combined day and boarding school has been in operation for some years, but owing to the proximity of the Pine Creek boarding school it has been decided to close this one and transfer the pupils to Pine Creek ; a day school will be maintained here. I cannot report so favourably of this school as on former occasions ; the efficiency heretofore noticed has not been continued during the past year.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal employments of this band. For the last two years the fishing has been good, and the result is evident on an inspection of the houses of the Indians. Here you will find in most cases a good stock of provisions, new furniture, good clothing, etc. They do some gardening and give their cattle fair attention.

Progress.—The band is progressive and wide-awake ; the chief and councillors are good men and zealous for the welfare of the band.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses as a general thing are good, most of them are very clean, and there is an air of prosperity visible not often noticed on these reserves. There are forty-nine head of cattle and twelve horses on this reserve.

PINE CREEK BAND.

I visited this band on August 30, 1899, and August 20, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Pine creek on Lake Winnipegosis, and has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

This reserve is better situated than any of the others, except Fairford ; the land is high on the banks of the creek which runs through the reserve ; the lake banks are also higher and more rugged ; in the river bottom there is plenty of hay, and further back spruce and poplar timber interspersed with hay meadows and willow swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-two, a decrease of two from last year. There were four births, seven deaths, and one Indian left the band.

Religion and Education.—This is the religious and educational centre for the Roman Catholic Indians of this agency. Father Chaumont is in charge of the mission, assisted by Father Gelean. The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and devoted to the Church. The new boarding school building described in my last report is now about completed and ready for occupation. This fine building, 49x114 feet, is a credit and honour to Father Chaumont, who by his indomitable perseverance, has had it

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erected after years of toil and discouragement which few men could have withstood. It is equipped with all the modern conveniences, and is up-to-date in all particulars. At the time of my recent visit there were about seventy pupils present, being the combined number of day and boarding pupils connected with the institution. The work done by the scholars was all that could be desired, and, as they are now comfortably settled in their new quarters, great results are looked for. The building is capable of accommodating one hundred pupils; the school has a grant for fifty-five boarders on a per capita basis. The building was erected with a view to the amalgamation of the different Roman Catholic bands at this place. The teaching department is in charge of two Franciscan Sisters, and four others of the same order are employed in the household part of the school.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, mostly in the latter pursuit, and in the winter season they make a good deal of money. They have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables; the ground is stony and hard to cultivate.

Progress.—This band is not making much advancement; the Indians have been unsettled the last year or two by the building of the new school-house, by the prospect, or lack of prospect, of the enlargement of the reserve, and by an influx of visitors. It is hoped that they will soon settle down to business again. They have only one headman, and he has but little control over them, and what he has is not always in the right direction.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses generally are poor, but are kept fairly clean. The stock is not so well looked after as it should be; we think there will be an improvement hereafter.

These Indians have thirty-eight head of cattle and thirty horses.

PAS AGENCY.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency are Swampy Crees.

Reserves.—In this agency there are seven reserves, viz.:—Grand Rapids, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth, and Cumberland. They are all situated on the Lower Saskatchewan River or tributary waters.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

I visited this band on July 17, 1899, and July 16, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the river. The land for a short distance back from the river is fairly high; further back it recedes very fast into hay meadows and swamps. It is well wooded with small spruce timber. The soil is very stony and difficult to cultivate.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. During the year there were four births and nine deaths.

Religion and Education.—The Indians of this band are all Anglicans. There is a mission church on the reserve; the services are conducted by Mr. Jas. Isbester, lay reader. The attendance at the church services is very good.

A new school building was erected last year. Mr. Isbester is teacher, and I am pleased to state that the pupils show some advancement. The progress is much retarded by the exodus of nearly the entire band to Selkirk Island during the greater part of the summer months.

Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing; in the summer they go to the fisheries on the island before-mentioned, the men are employed by the fish companies, the women and children make large quantities of fish oil, which they use as a substitute for butter and other fats; a few of the men are employed as boatmen on the river. In the winter they hunt, trap and fish. They have good patches of potatoes and other garden vegetables. They also take care of a few cattle.

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Progress.—The Indians of this band have very good opportunities for making a living, but like all other Indians they do not take advantage of their opportunities; they spend what they make as they earn it, and make no provision for the days to come. However, they are a happy and contented lot, always well clothed, and have no complaints of a serious nature. They are progressing slowly, and during the last year their advancement is more noticeable than formerly.

Buildings.—The houses as a rule are of fair size and nicely kept. During the summer the Indians live in tents; in the winter, in many cases, the houses are overcrowded from more than one family living together. We do all we can to persuade them to build more houses, and I am glad to report that they are beginning to act on our advice. Most of the houses are provided with fireplaces and stoves.

CHEMAWAWIN AND MOOSE LAKE BANDS.

I visited these bands on July 24 and 25, 1899, and July 21 and 23, 1900.

Reserves.—The first-named is situated on the west end of Cedar Lake, at the mouth of the river; the latter on Moose Lake and Big Island. The Indians of both places belong to what is known as the Moose Lake band and are under one chief. Both reserves are very low and are often almost submerged. The soil is very stony; both reserves are well timbered and there is an abundance of hay.

Vital Statistics.—A little more than half of the band reside at Chemawawin. The population of the combined band is two hundred and seventy-nine. During the past fiscal year there were thirteen births and nine deaths.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all Anglicans, and there is a mission chapel on each reserve. The Rev. C. J. Pritchard is in charge of both. At Chemawawin a new school-house has been erected this season, Mr. Richard Hooker is teacher, and the pupils are making good progress. At Moose Lake the chapel is used for school purposes. At the time of my last visit it was without a teacher, but one was to arrive shortly. An examination of the pupils did not show much advancement; it is hoped the school will improve during next year.

Occupations.—The principal employments are hunting and fishing. Last year the hunt was very successful, and it is calculated that these Indians caught \$11,000 worth of fur; the catch of musk-rats was unprecedented. They also made a good deal of money from sturgeon-fishing and the sale of caviare. Gardening operations are carried on at both reserves and the Indians raise good crops of potatoes. Last fall owing to high water in the river most of this crop was destroyed.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and easy to control. They are making gradual progress.

Buildings, &c.—The houses are small and not so well kept as I should like. They are over-crowded in the winter, which is a fruitful cause of disease. Steps are being taken to remedy this state of affairs.

PAS BAND.

I visited this band on July 29, 1900.

The agency office is located here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the main river about eighty miles north-west of Cedar Lake. It is rather prettily located. The Pasqua River enters the Saskatchewan here, and two miles further up the Carrot River helps to swell the immense volume of this mighty river. The reserve is well supplied with hay and wood, and the soil is better adapted for agricultural purposes than the other reserves on this river. On the north side of the river at what is known as the Big Eddy, the land attains quite an elevation, and it is decidedly the best part of the reserve for habitations, but unfortunately the great bulk of the people live elsewhere.

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Vital Statistics.—The number in the band is four hundred and seventeen. During the past fiscal year there were twenty births and fourteen deaths.

Religion and Education.—There are three hundred and nineteen Episcopalians, nine Roman Catholics, and seventeen Plymouth Brethren in the band. This reserve is the centre of the religious and educational life of the agency. It has been a mission of the Church Missionary Society for nearly sixty years; Henry Budd was the first missionary, and started the first school, and from that time to this, the work has gone steadily on. For a number of years past the Rev. John Hines has had charge of the C. M. S. work. Mr. Joseph Reader, a member of the Plymouth Brethren sect, labours assiduously for the enlightenment of the people from his standpoint; and Father Charlebois does not neglect the Roman Catholics. The Anglicans have a nice frame church with a seating capacity of about four hundred. The Roman Catholics also have a small church adjacent to the reserve. At the Pas, proper, or 'mission' as it is called, there is a good two-roomed school-house with an attendance of about fifty pupils. Mr. T. H. P. Lamb is the teacher. The pupils are making fair progress. There is also a school at what is known as the Big Eddy, about five miles up the river. A new log school-house was just completed at the time of my visit. Mr. Settee is teacher. This should be, and was, a very good school, but I am sorry to say that it is now not up to the mark; steps will be taken to improve it.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and labouring as boatmen are the principal employments; gardening operations are also carried on rather more extensively than at most of the other reserves. The reserve and surrounding country is not so well adapted for hunting and fishing as the former reserves, still, in spite of rather adverse surroundings, the Indians do not complain of any great hardship. Last year they were particularly unfortunate; in the fall the river rose to a height that it had not reached for very many years, the entire country was flooded, only small spots here and there above water for weeks. The Indians lost all the hay they had made for winter use for their cattle, and most of their garden stuff; the cattle almost starved to death before the water froze over so that they could be removed to a place forty miles away, where a second supply of hay had been put up; many of them died from weakness on the way, and had it not been for the utmost exertion of the agent the whole herd would likely have been lost.

Progress, &c.—This band is making steady progress, under the personal supervision of the agent, with the assistance of a very intelligent chief and council. Internal strife somewhat interferes with the work, but this will remedy itself in time.

Buildings, &c.—The dwellings and outbuildings of the band are generally good, and show the effects of civilization and enlightenment. There is quite a village at the mission, and at the annuity payments it almost assumes the proportion of a fair-sized town. The Hudson's Bay Company has an important post here, and there are also the establishments of other traders; these, with the agency, mission, post office, school and other buildings, make quite a display in the midst of an almost uninhabited district.

RED EARTH AND SHOAL LAKE BANDS, KNOWN AS THE 'PAS MOUNTAIN INDIANS.'

I visited these bands on July 28 and 29, 1900.

Reserves.—The Shoal Lake reserve is situated on a small lake from which it takes its name, about four miles from the Carrot River. It is a most isolated and inaccessible spot; the reserve is very low; the greater part of it is covered with a heavy forest of spruce, the soil is spongy and damp and not well adapted for gardening.

Red Earth is on the Carrot River; the land lies much higher than at Shoal Lake, the soil is good, quite dry enough and free from stones. The principal timber is black poplar; there is also some spruce and box elder. It is a very pretty place, but hard to

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get to ; some few miles below the reserve the river is completely blocked with drift-wood for about one quarter of a mile, which necessitates a difficult portage.

Vital Statistics.—The combined band numbers one hundred and eighty-four, two-thirds of which reside at Red Earth. During the year ended June 30 last there were seven births and ten deaths.

Religion and Education.—One hundred and thirteen of these Indians are Anglicans, and seventy-one are pagans. The Anglicans have a chapel on each reserve, the school teachers act as lay-readers ; the chapels are used for school purposes. Louis Cochrane teaches at Shoal Lake, and Robert Bear at Red Earth. Both schools show good progress, especially the former.

The Indians, both Christian and pagan, are well-behaved ; there is very little immorality, and positive crime is unknown.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, gardening and cattle-raising ; little, if anything, is earned from other sources. On account of their isolation the Indians have no opportunity. They are often very 'hard up' and suffer great privation, especially for want of clothing ; the children are the worst sufferers. They are a fine lot of Indians, and the wonder is that they remain where they are. They are three long days' distant with a canoe from the Pas.

Progress.—I cannot see much change in the Indians of this band since my first visit two years ago ; they are doing fairly well under adverse circumstances.

Buildings.—The dwellings are small but neatly built, and are kept tolerably clean. The gardens are well fenced and well tilled.

These Indians have forty-eight head of cattle and a few ponies.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

I visited this band on August 2, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Saskatchewan River and Pine Island Lake. The reserve is adjacent to the Cumberland Hudson's Bay post, up to a short time ago the head of the district. The reserve is about eighty miles west of the Pas, and the most westerly one of the agency. Most of the land is low and stony, and poorly adapted for gardening.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was one hundred and fifty-five, an increase of six compared with last year.

Religion and Education.—The Indians are all nominally Anglicans. There is a chapel and resident missionary on the reserve. Very few of the Indians remain on the reserve ; they travel from place to place over their hunting grounds, and the missionary accompanies them.

The reserve is used more as a meeting place once a year for the annuity payments than for actual residence. A school was in operation at one time, but was closed for lack of attendance. The band now appears anxious to have it reopened, and steps are being taken in that direction.

Occupations.—Formerly these Indians made a living as boatmen on the river ; but since the advent of the railways to Prince Albert and Edmonton, this work has been cut off, and they now have to depend almost altogether on hunting and fishing for subsistence. In these pursuits they range over a large territory. Were they to remain on their reserve, I cannot see how they could obtain a living, as there is nothing to make it from. They are a good lot of people and are contented with their condition.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians number about one hundred and thirty souls. They reside within the limits of this town on a beautiful piece of land containing twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves. Too much praise cannot be accorded them : they have raised

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themselves from one of the most degraded of peoples to one of the most enlightened and progressive bands in this inspectorate. Their village is a model of its kind, straight street, good houses with shingled roofs, nicely whitewashed, clean and comfortably furnished, some with flower gardens in front, and all with splendid gardens of vegetables. They vie with each other as to whose home is the most attractive; the consequence is that each is almost perfect in its way and comparison cannot be drawn.

Situated in the centre of the village is a nice frame church, which is well attended.

Naturally these Indians are good workers: the men take what they can get to do in town or country, and the women can always find work of a domestic kind in town. There are quite a number of aged people among them, who are faithfully provided for by those who are able to work. In the town is situated a boarding school for them under the superintendency of Miss Fraser, with an attendance of about twenty pupils. This school has turned out about half a dozen girls who are earning good wages as domestic servants. After leaving the school they are still closely looked after by the lady superintendent. A number of the pupils have been sent to Regina industrial school and are reported as doing well. All this work, both in village and school, is the result of the earnest labour of a few Christian people of this town. For those acquainted with these Indians as they were fifteen years ago, and as they now are, the comparison is one of the grandest object lessons of practical Christianity to be found in this great Dominion. The work is now done under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Unfortunately, owing to their location, they are sometimes found the worse of liquor, which is not so much to be wondered at, when we remember how easy it is for them to procure it, in spite of the most stringent laws and closest supervision.

General Remarks.—During July and August last I visited all the reserves, bands and schools in my inspectorate, starting on July 3 and finishing on August 31.

I was accompanied over the Pas and Manitowapah Agencies by Doctor T. J. Lamont, of Trehern, Manitoba; we were present at all the annuity payments and had an opportunity of seeing all the Indians. The doctor was favourably received by the people; nearly 1,000 vaccinations were made and little or no opposition shown by the Indians. He also prescribed for all those who were ailing, and instructed the dispensers of medicines in their duties. I might say that a small stock of simple remedies is kept at each reserve. A few cases of consumption were found. The principal trouble appears to be indigestion, which no doubt is caused by the eating of half-baked bannocks, heavy as lead, and too large a consumption of fats. One case of a very rare nature was found, elephantiasis, a disease very rarely met with in northern climates. The sufferer is a man of middle age. His leg, from the thigh down, was as large around as an ordinary man's body. Nothing could be done for him.

Throughout this inspectorate the Indians appear quite contented with their lot; the old story of treaty promises being broken and the Indians defrauded out of their rights is gradually dying out; they meet me in a friendly spirit and are thankful for what the department is doing for them.

Most of the bands are making some progress; slow it is, to be sure, but still perceptible. In the Manitowapah Agency they are taking more interest in cattle-raising. All the bands in this agency are well supplied with hay lands, either on the reserve or adjacent to it. While there is an abundance of hay, the conditions are not the most favourable for stock-raising: the ground is so low that the pasturage is all swamp grass, which does not contain nearly the same nutriment as highland grasses. During the warm weather the cattle are continually tormented by various kinds of flies natural to a low, swampy country. Cattle do not put on much flesh until the frost sets in; after that until winter they do well and go into the stables in good condition.

On all the reserves in the Pas and Manitowapah agencies we have school teachers who act as local agents for the department in the dispensing of medicines, issuing of provisions to destitute Indians, and advising the bands generally. They report fre-

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quently to the agents, and in this way we are always 'posted' as to how things are getting along. If the teachers are men of good judgment, they are of great assistance to the department in carrying out our wishes and instructions. I notice that where we have a live, energetic teacher, the band makes progress; and where the teacher is dull and lazy, so is the band. This is the rule, and of course there are exceptions. The Indian is a great imitator, but not an originator. The same remarks will apply to the chiefs and councillors: the success of the band greatly depends on them. Contrary to the opinion of many connected with Indian affairs, I am a strong believer in them, especially when they are appointed by officers of the department. I find them of great assistance in carrying on the work: they feel the responsibility of their position as intermediary between their people and the government, and try to do their duty to both.

Referring to officials and official work, I would say that the agency office of Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies is in this town; thus I am in close touch at all times with the work of these agencies.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA,

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

WINNIPEG, September 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my twenty-fourth annual report of my inspection of the Berens River agency, in Treaty No. 5.

I left Winnipeg by train on the 8th ultimo, accompanied by two voyagers, was occupied at Selkirk until the evening of the 9th getting my complement of canoemen, when I went by steamer to Warren's Landing via Selkirk Islands, and arrived there on the 13th, having encountered a violent storm on the way. Having secured a guide to Cross Lake Reserve, I took passage on a gasoline boat to Manitou Falls, where the Indians were encamped.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of Cross Lake Band are doing a thriving business at fishing for sturgeon and whitefish this season. This, together with the fur and game they secure, enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing while these industries last.

Their potato gardens were never more promising than they are at present. Much larger acreage is under cultivation than last year.

Education.—The teacher having gone away last spring, the school has been closed ever since, and the Indians ask that another be sent them.

Health.—Considerable sickness from colds was prevalent among them last spring, but not much fatality attended it.

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NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Resources.—I found the Indians of the Norway House Band scattered for seventy miles around Playgreen Lake busily engaged in fishing for sturgeon. They also make a comfortable livelihood at the fisheries, having caught about ten thousand sturgeon and over a hundred thousand whitefish. They receive for the former one dollar apiece and for the latter two and a half cents. They obtain in addition to this a limited quantity of furs and game. Their potato crop is very superior. Scarcely a weed is to be seen, which speaks well for their industry. A large quantity of seed potatoes was supplied in the spring by the fish companies, enabling the Indians to plant all their gardens. The cattle on the reserve are in excellent condition, and, owing to the dry season, their hay crop was larger than usual, thus ensuring a sufficient supply of fodder during the winter.

Education.—Much appreciation was expressed at a meeting of the Indians for the interest the government has taken in the education of their children in establishing a boarding school on the reserve at Rossville. The building is finished, except some of the painting and interior wood-work, which will be done in about two weeks' time. The staff is composed of Mr. Hardiman, the principal, Miss Yeomans, the matron, and Miss Riley, the seamstress. Mr. Hardiman is well qualified for his position, being agreeable and dignified in his manner. Miss Yeomans is an experienced nurse, and fully understands the management of the children under her charge. The seamstress, Miss Riley, was engaged at assorting and making up costumes for the children and instructing the girls in sewing and knitting. The number of children in attendance is fifty-three, twenty-six boys and twenty-seven girls. Mr. Hardiman has shown an example to the Indians by breaking up and planting about an acre of the finest potatoes I have seen this year. Mr. Lowes, the teacher of the day school there, was absent taking his holidays at the time of my inspection. He has about sixty pupils enrolled including those of the boarding school. His aptness to teach is noticeable everywhere in the school-room, for instance, his drawings on the blackboards illustrating his lessons. The flowers and vegetables he has cultivated would do credit to a provincial exhibition.

Health.—With the exception of a slight attack of influenza during last spring, no epidemic was prevalent among the Indians since my last inspection.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Resources.—At Poplar River the Indians were awaiting my arrival. I had a meeting with them in the school-house, where twenty heads of families were present. They caught about a thousand sturgeon this summer and a small quantity of other varieties of fish. Judging from their appearance, their present condition is better than in former years, for they were destitute of any employment whatever except a little hunting until the fisheries were established at Little Black River, where they are receiving good wages for their labour. Their potato crop is excellent and they will realize about five hundred bushels from the twenty-seven planted. Ample provision has been made for wintering their ox and for two or three more cattle which they desire the government to supply them.

Education.—Mr. Dargue, the school teacher there, informs me that the Indians, as usual, take their families with them when they go to fish or hunt, and consequently the average attendance of pupils is not as large as it should be. It is impossible to make any satisfactory progress under such circumstances. I notice a marked improvement on the reserve since Mr. Dargue took charge of the school. More thrift is manifested by the Indians, a commodious residence was erected by the teacher, the school-house was repaired and enlarged, and the surrounding grounds beautified by cutting the underbrush and making roads through them.

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Health.—During the year seven died of consumption, which is very prevalent among the Indians everywhere. Dr. Watkin, who accompanied the agent, vaccinated fifty of them, and left prescriptions which he made out with Mr. Dargue to be filled as required. His treatment of disease was favourably reported throughout my inspectorate.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Resources.—The catch of fish on Berens River reserve this season was not so large as in former years. Only two thousand five hundred sturgeon were caught. The reason given by Indians for the scarcity of this variety of fish is that a non-treaty Indian was engaged in fishing during the close season in Pigeon bay, in order to obtain caviare, which is made from the salted roe of the sturgeon. Having no further use for the fish, as there was no sale for them in close season, he would sink them in the water, and therefore the fish migrated to other places. This system of wanton destruction of sturgeon was also adopted at Little Black river. The Indians make strenuous objections to the renewal of licenses to use pound-nets on the lake, as a large number of fish are destroyed by their use.

Many of the band have excellent potatoes, while others, engaged at different employment, or through indolence, did not plant any.

The few cattle owned by the band are well cared for. There is scarcely any hay on the reserve, while an abundance is grown in the neighbourhood of Pigeon river, adjoining it, which they are desirous of acquiring.

Education.—The school is conducted by Miss Lawford, who is an efficient instructress, and well qualified for the position. The Berens river people are fortunate in securing her services. The large attendance she has is an evidence that they appreciate her.

Health.—During the past year no epidemic prevailed on the reserve. The principal cause of mortality is consumption. The chief, Jacob Berens, lost a daughter from this fatal disease, and his son is in its last stages.

AGENCY OFFICE.

I inspected the office of Mr. J. W. Short, and found the books and files neatly and correctly kept. Mr. Short made a remarkably quick trip at the payment of annuities, having returned to his office from the time he commenced the payments in thirty-eight days, whereas formerly the trip occupied double the time.

JACKHEAD RIVER BAND.

Resources.—This fragment of a band has been considerably reduced in number by the transfer of Councillor Sinclair and party to Lake St. Martin. As these took away with them most of the implements, the agricultural pursuits on the reserve are at present badly neglected.

Education.—Mr. Thomas, the school teacher, complains of the irregular attendance in consequence of the Indians being constantly compelled to leave the reserve to fish and hunt for their living. He appears to be faithfully attending to his duties in the school-room.

Health.—The health of the band was exceptionally good during the past year. Only one woman succumbed to old age.

Morality.—Their morality is not like the virtuous Roman matron, 'beyond suspicion,' but since the department has authorized the withholding of the payments to illegitimate children, and the annuity of the fathers is given to the mothers to support these unfortunate offspring, it is to be hoped that this gross violation of sexual law will be less frequent in future.

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FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—When these Indians emigrated from Norway House, they showed, for a number of years, commendable energy in clearing and improving their reserve and building houses, but since they obtained occupation at lumber camps and fisheries, in cutting cord-wood, on steamboats, at saw-mills and other places where remunerative wages are obtained for their labour, it is to be regretted that their farms and gardens are neglected, so that instead of the two or three thousand bushels of potatoes they formerly raised, they will realize this season only about one thousand. They have, however, erected ten comfortable dwelling-houses, which they have roofed with shingles and boards. They own also a large herd of cattle and horses, which they have provided with ample hay for the winter. Very little fur is killed by this band, and not much hunting is done, but one man and his son killed forty moose last winter.

Education.—There is no regular teacher on the reserve, but Mr. Cochrane, a native, is conducting the school until one more qualified is obtained. He was absent at the time of my visit of inspection.

Health.—The health of the band was never better than it has been during the year. A number of children were successfully vaccinated. Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, in addition to the elegant manse lately erected, has, with the assistance of friends in Winnipeg, built and furnished a public bathing-house, with modern appliances, which will add materially to the sanitary condition of the Indians.

Morality.—The morals of this band are good.

BLOOD VEIN RIVER BAND.

Resources.—No improvement is noticeable in agriculture on this reserve. None of the Indians remain on it for any length of time. Consequently, no potatoes were planted, no houses are built, and they have no cattle. The few dwellings they once had are in a dilapidated condition. The roofs are fallen in and everything has an appearance of desertion. These Indians live chiefly by trapping, fishing and the proceeds of the chase. However, the new councillor, elected at the last treaty payments, expressed a determination to cultivate the soil and erect houses.

Education.—The members of this band are the only Indians in my inspectorate that are wholly pagan, and they are determined to live as their fathers have done; hence, they object to having any school.

HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND.

Resources.—I held a meeting with Councillor Hardisty and a number of the Indians in the school-house of this reserve. They are doing very little at fishing, but they killed \$1,500 worth of fur and a few moose. Very few potatoes were planted, as they had but a small quantity of seed, from which they will realize about fifty bushels. They are employed chiefly at saw-mills, cutting cord-wood and hunting. Enough of hay has been provided for their twenty-five head of cattle.

Education.—The school teacher, Mr. Sinclair, is very popular with the Indians. His average attendance last quarter was between ten and eleven. The new school-house erected requires to be painted within and without. The structure is a very creditable one, being shingled, side-boarded and ceiled, and furnished with patent desks and seats.

Health.—An epidemic of whooping-cough, attended with much fatality, visited the reserve last spring. The old grave-yard was abandoned at my suggestion, a new one was started on an island at some distance from the reserve, and the former graves were covered with sand, so that the cause of so much disease among this band will be

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materially lessened. It is to be hoped that the health of the band will be improved by this change of their burial ground.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Resources.—On my arrival at this reserve, I found the chief was absent at Bad Throat river, but the two councillors being at home, I had them, with a number of Indians, to meet me in the school-house, and I learned from them the following facts. No fishing, except for private use, is done by these Indians, and they depend for their livelihood upon the proceeds of hunting in the winter, and in summer on their earnings at the Bad Throat river saw-mill, lumber camps, and such places of employment. A good potato crop is expected this fall, taking into consideration that they planted only about twenty bushels. The two dozen of cattle on the reserve look well, and the quantity of hay stacked ensures for them a good wintering.

Education.—When the Indians are at home, in the earlier part of the season, the attendance is from ten to twelve, but at present the average drops down to about three, owing to the absence of several families.

Health.—As on several other reserves, an epidemic of whooping-cough was prevalent among the children last spring, and three deaths resulted. Otherwise these Indians are comparatively healthy and strictly observe the sanitary regulations of the department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Topography of Reserves.—All the reserves in this agency are for the most part rocky and swampy, being unsuitable for extensive cultivation. Only a small portion of them is available for gardening, and this is to be found along the banks of rivers in a narrow strip, usually covered with poplar; whereas farther back the land is low and marshy, generally heavily wooded with tamarack, spruce and balsam.

Sanitary Conditions.—As there are no wells to be contaminated with any filth from sewage or other sources, and rivers flow through all the reserves, the drinking water is invariably good. Every precaution has been taken by the Indians to burn or remove from their premises all rubbish and offal, according to departmental instructions. At the different fishery establishments I visited, everything was kept strictly clean in and around the buildings.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, excepting those at Fisher River, Norway House and Cross Lake, who are Swampy Crees or Muskegoes. Their dialects are somewhat different, although akin to each other, being branches of the Algonquin language, but owing to their frequent interviews, most of them understand each other.

Religion.—The Indians at Norway House, Cross Lake, Poplar River, Fisher River and a large part of Berens River are Methodists. The Indians at Jack Head, part of Hollow Water River, and Black River are Anglicans. The Roman Catholics are at Berens River and Hollow Water River, and the pagans at Blood Vein River, Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum.

Temperance.—As the Indians of this agency are far removed from the nearest city where alcoholic beverages are obtainable, they are of necessity strictly temperate, and many of them have never tasted any intoxicating liquor.

Morality.—As far as I could ascertain, their morals, with few exceptions, are good.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 16, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

The several bands of Indians forming this agency are, to the number of eleven, distributed as follows:—

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, No. 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated in Clear Water Bay, Lake of the Woods, area, eight thousand acres; 38 B, near the town of Rat Portage, area, five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres; and 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles north of Rat Portage.

These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack pine, and also with a certain quantity of Norway pine. Gold is also found on the two former; upon one, 38 B, is the famous Sultana mine, the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-four, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, thirty-nine boys, and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes, and mostly among children. Scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases among these Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking, also working in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—There are no perceptible improvements in their dwellings, a few being built with logs, which might be considered fair. The general structure of their houses is poor, and none too comfortable.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve No. 38 C, at 'The Dalles.' Since the appointment of the new teacher, the attendance has improved, as well as the deportment of the children. Several of the children of this band are pupils of the Rat Portage Boarding School, and show good disposition.

Religion.—More than about half this band are pagans, forty-one are members of the Church of England, and the remainder are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of these Indians to the town of Rat Portage, and their frequent visits to it during the spring and summer months, give those addicted to the use of liquor, who, I regret to say, are many, great opportunity to try every means to obtain intoxicants. Consequently constant watch is required

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to prevent them from securing their favourite beverage, which they often succeeded in purchasing through a third party. On this account the morality among the young is far from being exemplary.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for these Indians are on the west shore, and north-west of Shoal Lake, and partly in the province of Manitoba, with an area of sixteen thousand two hundred and five acres.

These reserves are timbered with spruce and cedar. Good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-nine women, forty-two boys, and thirty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. In addition to many old cases of consumption and scrofula, grippe was prevalent during the spring with few fatal results. The medical officer vaccinated quite a number last summer, and more will be attended to at treaty payments. These Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. All sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps, and for mining companies.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. There are thirty children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of these bands are addicted to liquor. The Indians would find it difficult to procure liquor at all were it not for some unscrupulous white men and half-breeds working in the neighbouring wood and mining camps, who supply whisky to the Indians, sometimes at a profit, and in other cases merely for a share of the liquor purchased with the Indians' money. Convictions are difficult to secure; but some of the offenders were fined during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians on these reserves.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves: No. 37, on Big Island; 37, on Rainy River; 37A, on Shoal Lake; 37B, at North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods; 37C, North-west Angle River, in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-two men, twenty-seven women, twenty-seven boys, and forty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to all Indians, consisting of colds and lung and scrofulous troubles. They are being continually impressed with the necessity of keeping their houses and surroundings clean, and they are well looked after, and it is seen that all rubbish around their dwelling-places is destroyed in the spring.

Occupations and Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserves. They are too far away from settlement to earn wages at labour, with the exception of a few employed by the fish companies. They do little gardening, excepting three or four families residing on their reserve near Hungry Hall, on the Rainy River.

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Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are poorly built, small log houses, covered with bark, and not too comfortable, occupied only during the winter months. Their stock was better provided for last winter than the previous one, and in consequence was in a fair condition when let out in the spring.

Education.—None of these Indians can either read or write, no school having been provided for them, as they are opposed to education. The number of children of school age is thirty-two.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND NO. 33.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves :—33A, situated on Whitefish Bay, and 33B, North-west Angle. The combined area of these reserves is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-five, consisting of fourteen men, seventeen women, eleven boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, there having been no epidemic. They are slowly improving in the matter of cleanliness, and they are well looked after to see that all rubbish around their dwelling-places is destroyed.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are hunting and fishing, while some of them are employed by the fish companies and wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and there are only nine children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND NO. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are the following :—34, Lake of the Woods ; 34A, Whitefish Bay ; 34B, first and second parts on Shoal Lake, and 34C, North-west Angle, in Manitoba ; also, 34C, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Population.—The population is twenty, consisting of six men, ten women, one boy and three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have suffered from only minor ailments, and show fairly in the matter of cleanliness.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing, and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations. Councillor Wenitegoose's garden deserves special mention for being properly hoed and free of noxious weeds.

Buildings and Stock.—The few log houses on the reserve inhabited by them are in fairly good repair and clean and properly ventilated. The stock and garden tools are well cared for.

Education.—There are no children to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Point, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres.

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This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, for which there is a good sale; and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band is composed of nine men, eleven women, eight boys and eight girls, making a total of thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good. Measles and scrofula, with some fatal results, were prevalent. Chief Ayashawash died from old age, and two others were drowned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. Several of them are employed by American fishermen and farmers across the line. Their gardens, planted with potatoes and corn, are well attended to.

Education.—There is no school on their reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This band has ten reserves, principally situated on the Lake of the Woods. They reside on only two—Big Island and 31A—on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

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

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-five women, fifty boys and thirty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and free from epidemic. The percentage of pulmonary and scrofulous diseases among them will, I believe, compare favourably with that of any other bands on the Lake of the Woods.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians. Quite a number of the younger generation are employed in cutting cord-wood in the winter camps for steamers. Better attention is also paid to their gardens than formerly.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are much the same as last year. Their stock has been well cared for.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve. The number of children of age to attend school is thirty-five, but these Indians do not seem anxious to have their children educated—in fact, they refused the offer made to them for the building of a school.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, situated as follows:—32A, on Whitefish Bay; 32B, on Yellow Girl Bay; and 32C, on Sabaskong Bay; the combined area of these reserves being ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

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

Population.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of eleven men, eleven women, eleven boys and fourteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good; no disease of infectious nature made its appearance among the Indians during the year. The surroundings of their dwellings have been kept in a better sanitary condition than heretofore.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal resources are hunting and fishing, while many obtain a good living by working in lumber camps and for the several mining companies doing some development work in their neighbourhood.

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Buildings.—Their dwellings show some improvements, four new ones having been erected during the year with better arrangements ; but there are still some in a very dilapidated condition.

Education.—The school-house formerly in operation there has been closed the last three years for want of attendance. There are only twelve children of age to attend school. Some of them attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—Six members of this band are Roman Catholics. The others are pagans.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserve.—This band has nine reserves. The majority of the Indians reside on Reserve 35 C, near Turtle Portage. There is also a fragment on Mink Portage and Big Grassy River on Sabaskong Bay. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Most of these reserves are well timbered with merchantable Norway pine ; and the soil of some of them is well adapted for cultivation.

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

Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, consisting of thirty-seven men, forty-six women, thirty-four boys and fifty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has not been as good as could have been wished, and the deaths have been more numerous than in former years ; but no epidemic of any kind has taken place. The Indians have all been vaccinated this spring. The sanitary condition of the villages has been good and all refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians. Some of them are employed by the lumber and mining companies in cutting cord-wood. Their gardens have been well and properly cultivated.

Buildings and Stock.—Most of their dwellings are in fairly good repair and kept clean ; also their stables. Their horses are now in good condition and have been well provided for.

Education.—There is a school in operation on this reserve. A new school-house has been finished and completed during the year.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans and adhere to their pagan superstitions.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, viz. : Islington, Swan Lake and One Man Reserve. The first-named is situated on the Winnipeg River, the second on Swan Lake and the other on One Man Lake. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres.

The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar, spruce and jack pine. The ground is stony, but grain can be successfully grown. There are several large hay swamps, also timothy.

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

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of forty-two men, forty-three women, thirty-three boys and thirty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease among these Indians. Several cases of pneumonia, with fatal results, were reported last winter. Otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. The chief and one of the councillors died this spring. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

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Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens on this reserve, the occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. The lakes abound in several species of good fish, as well as the woods with moose and deer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, clean and tidy, while a number of them are whitewashed with lime. Their stock of cattle is in good condition, and continues to receive better attention.

Education.—The school has been in continuous operation for the year, with an improved attendance.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church, with a resident minister stationed on the boundary of the Islington Reserve. The great majority of the Indians of that reserve are members of that church, which is fairly patronized. There are a few Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this agency are good workers in their own way, but require to be continually looked after to keep them at it. On the other hand, there are some too indolent to do anything, even to earn their own living. Last year, in some instances their potato and corn crops, on account of too much rain, were a failure. Nevertheless they got their land ready and planted this spring a fair quantity of potatoes and corn, all of which is looking well. Last winter, although long and severe, there was not much snow, and the ground was frozen unusually deep, and many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes in their cellars.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians, I regret to say, use intoxicants when they can get them, but they are sharply looked after. Several persons have also been arrested and fined for supplying intoxicants to Indians, and, in default of paying their fine, were sent to jail.

As to their morality, as far as I can discern, it compares favourably with that of other bands of Indians.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands, as follows:—

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A2, on Seine river. These reserves have an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is eighty-two, consisting of fifteen men, fifteen women, twenty-three boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results. No other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their dwellings are fairly clean, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians of this band are limited. Their only occupations are hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—Their old log buildings are in the same condition as formerly reported, but an exception might be made as regards the few new buildings erected during the year, which are larger and better ventilated. The few head of cattle in the possession of the Indians might be better attended to.

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Education.—The roaming habit of these Indians has been a great detriment to the children of this reserve, of which there is a sufficient number to warrant the establishment of a school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on the Kawawigamok Lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded with spruce, tamarack and pine.

Population.—The population of this band is twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, eight women, eight boys and five girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all; they depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Population.—The population of this band is eighty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-four boys and twenty-five girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There were no serious cases of sickness nor contagious diseases. The medical officer visited the reserve during the annuity payment, and again this spring, when all were vaccinated. They kept their premises fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and barter are their principal occupations. Very little gardening is done by them.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in the same condition as previously reported.

Education.—There are twenty-two children within the age to attend school. The attendance has been fairly good during the winter months. Progress in consequence seems to improve. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band reported themselves to me as pagans. The Church of England has a missionary stationed at Dinorwic, who is supposed to visit them.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of Eagle Lake, and contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

This reserve contains much good merchantable timber and its soil is fairly good for cultivation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty, consisting of nineteen men, thirteen women, seventeen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been fairly good. There was no serious sickness during the year with the exception of a mild attack of measles amongst the children. Sanitary precautions are well attended to.

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Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, and berry-picking are their chief occupations. A number of them find employment in the lumber camps. Their gardens are well attended to, with fair results.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings in most cases are clean and tidy.

Their small stock of cattle is always well provided for, and therefore in good condition.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-east shore of Lac Seul, or Lonely Lake. There is also an auxiliary to this band known as 'Frenchman's Head,' lying about fifteen miles south of the reserve. There is also another fragment living at Saw Bill Lake, north of Ignace Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population is five hundred and fifty-four, consisting of one hundred and twenty-seven men, one hundred and fifteen women, one hundred and sixty-four boys, and one hundred and forty-eight girls. There were twenty-two deaths and twenty births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, but grippe and measles were again prevalent among them last winter. Relief in the way of provisions had to be distributed among them on account of this outbreak. All the Indians living north of Ignace have been vaccinated this spring. Their sanitary condition is still good. Their houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting fishing and trapping, for home consumption and trade. The rabbits, one of their main food supports, were very scarce. They appear to have died away, as it happens in that district at a certain period.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs, as formerly reported, and are above the average. Four new houses have been erected, and one built by Councillor Bunting, of Frenchman's Head, is an exception to the rule, being clap-boarded and shingled, with several rooms for occupation, the same being comfortable and tidy.

Education.—The several school-houses on this reserve, with the exception of the one at Treaty Point, have been in operation for the full terms, with a fair attendance, considering the sickness among the children prevailing there last winter, and the repeated absence of the parents from the reserve in the pursuit of their trapping.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are Christians. Four hundred and twenty are members of the Church of England, ninety are Roman Catholics, and the rest are pagans. The Anglicans have a mission stationed at Lac Seul and Frenchman's Head. The religious services at both places are well attended.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is seventy, consisting of thirteen men, eighteen women, nineteen boys and twenty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. Measles was again prevalent among the children last winter. No other

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contagious disease has occurred among them. Their houses are always clean and tidy, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting, only a little gardening being done by them. The rabbits, on which, to a great extent, they depend for food, disappeared.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in the same condition as formerly reported. Their gardens are properly fenced. The ground around their buildings is, in some cases, also fenced.

Education.—Their school, which had been closed for some years, was reopened last fall, and kept open the rest of the term, with a fair attendance. The teacher, Albert Prince, is a late pupil of the St. Paul Industrial School.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven members of the Church of England, seven are Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-six women, thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been generally good; they have suffered only from minor ailments, consisting of colds, and lung and scrofulous troubles. There is a remarkable improvement in their cleanliness compared with former years. Their dwellings, although small, are cleaner and neater, especially the new buildings.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are their main occupations. Their trapping has been again profitable this year. In many instances they have enlarged their gardens.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve for want of attendance; it has been closed for the last three years.

Religion.—Sixty-two members of this band are Roman Catholics, eight belong to the Church of England, and the remainder are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Though the Indians of this agency as a whole cannot be classed as industrious, there are many among them who are constantly engaged in work of some kind, and no doubt until the majority are able to break away from the commonwealth at present existing, and the superstitious belief, to which all seem bound, regarding the prevailing indolence, there will be no real improvement among these people. Considering their isolation and mode of life, they are a very law-abiding people. A sign of improvement among them is not wanting. A great number live more comfortably than formerly. Unfortunately, the majority of these bands, owing to their manner of earning a livelihood, have their summer and winter residences at different places, which will always be a drawback to any tangible improvement in their dwellings or mode of life generally. Many of them are fair carpenters; and they have as a whole been quiet and well behaved during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The bands stationed away from civilization and temptation are temperate, but the same remark cannot be applied to those bands whose reserves are near towns or villages in the vicinity of the railroad, because the temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants at these points are many, and I regret to say, a considerable amount of drinking has taken place at Eagle River, Wabigoon and Savanne, where the Indians can procure liquor any time through a third party,

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when they have money to pay for it. Several persons have been convicted and punished for supplying liquor to Indians in that district.

Regarding morality, only a few cases of immorality came to my knowledge, but those women living around villages along the line of railroad are not free from immorality.

Last winter, although long and severe, there was not much snow, and in consequence the ground was frozen unusually deep and many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes in their cellars.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Couchiching Agency on July 16 last, and was present at the payment of annuities made by Indian Agent Begg to the several bands of Indians of said agency. The following are the names of the reserves within the agency and inspected by me:—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Rivière La Seine, and Lac La Croix.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of the Couchiching Agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, which are situated near the entrance to the Rainy River, on the north side of it, were visited on July 16. The area of these two reserves is six thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. Reserve No. 15M, known as 'Wild Lands Reserve,' adjoins them on the east. Its area is twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

These reserves are well covered with merchantable timber. The land along the river is admirably adapted for grain-growing, with some extensive and excellent grazing land.

Population.—The population of the two reserves at the last treaty payment was fifty-six, consisting of sixteen men, twenty women, fourteen boys and six girls.

Resources.—Hunting and fishing constitute the chief occupations of these Indians. Some of them get work in the saw-mill and booms and at the fisheries, and attend to their gardens, which are planted with corn and potatoes.

Religion and Education.—The majority of these Indians are pagans, with a few members of the Church of England. There is no school in operation, and only seven children of age to attend school.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name, and designated as Nos. 1, 2, and 13. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Population.—The combined population of these bands at the last treaty payment was one hundred and one, consisting of twenty-three men, thirty women, nineteen boys and twenty-nine girls.

Resources and Occupations.—These reserves are well adapted for farming, as the land is high and dry. Grain grows well on it, and also potatoes and other roots. Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them hunt and fish and work in lumber camps.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel with a resident missionary. There are only eleven of these Indians belonging to the Church of England; the remainder are all pagans and adhere to their old superstitions.

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Education.—There is a school in operation on one of these reserves with a very irregular attendance.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name and designated as No. 11. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-one, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-five women, fifty boys and twenty-one girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with splendid pastures and fine hay marshes on the low lands. The Indians have some fine gardens and a few fields of oats, but the majority of them hunt and fish and work in lumber camps, from all of which they manage to do fairly well.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in good repair and some of them are well furnished.

Religion.—There are only a few Christians, members of the Church of England. The remainder are all pagans.

Education.—The day school has been in operation for the full term, with very slow progress on account of irregular attendance.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and is designated as No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—The population of this band is composed of eleven men, sixteen women, twelve boys and nine girls, in all, forty-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve on its front of the river contains a good proportion of farming land. There is also a large quantity of timber suitable for firewood, and extensive hay swamps. These Indians have many occupations open to them: hunting, fishing and working for farmers. Baptiste Spence has five acres planted with potatoes, corn and barley, and a garden of a fine variety of fruits.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, although small, are kept in good repair and clean.

Religion.—Only five of this band are Christians and members of the Church of England. The remainder are pagans. The attendance at the school-house is, as before, very irregular, notwithstanding the efforts of the teacher to induce the parents to send their children to school. The progress is not what it should be under the efficient teaching of the teacher.

COUCHICING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, a few miles from Fort Frances, and is designated as 16A and 16D, and contains an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, forty-two women, thirty-six boys and twenty-nine girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve comprise a little farming (which is, however, carried on to a very small extent), fishing and hunting, the last two being the means generally adopted for procuring a living. The Indians also get employment from lumber camps and prospectors.

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Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are of a very fair order. The dwelling-houses are mostly whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition, and are well furnished. The ponies and cattle are well sheltered and provided with sufficient hay and grain. Stables are kept fairly clean.

Religion.—Four-fifths of this band are Roman Catholics, eight are Protestants, and the remainder are pagans.

Education.—Substantial repairs have been made to the school-house, and school was re-opened last fall, and has been fairly well attended, which promises well for the future.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Population.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was fifty, consisting of eight men, nine women, twelve boys and twenty-one girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live mainly by hunting and fishing. Most of the land on the reserve is stony; consequently a very small amount of gardening is done. Their fishing ground is at a distance from the reserve. They have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserve.

Religion and Education.—Only four Indians of this band are Christians, the remainder being pagans. Only ten children are of age to attend school. Their school-house has been closed for several years.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to these Indians is 17A, 17B, 18B, and 18C. The portion upon which they reside is situated on North-west Bay, Rainy Lake. The area of the above reserve is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Population.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was fifty-seven, ten men, fourteen women, thirteen boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also have small gardens of potatoes and corn. Many of the young members obtain employment in the lumber camps by cutting and driving logs.

Religion and Education.—All the members of this band are pagans. There is no school on this reserve.

NICKICKONSEMENECANNING BAND.

The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy Lake. Their reserves are designated as 26A, 26B, 26C, with a combined area of ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and are heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was sixty-four, consisting of twelve men, twenty women, nineteen boys and thirteen girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens of potatoes and corn, their sole occupations are trapping, hunting and fishing. Several of them get work in lumber camps and with mining companies.

Religion and Education.—With the exception of two Christians, these Indians are pagans. There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of age to attend school.

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RIVIÈRE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band are divided into two fragments. The majority are living on the reserve at the mouth of the Seine River, and the other on Wild Potato Lake. The reserves are designated as Nos. 23A and 23B. They contain an area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population at the last treaty payment was one hundred and forty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-three women, thirty-eight boys and forty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river cultivate small gardens, but the main resources of this band consist of hunting, fishing and trapping. Some find work in the several mines in operation in the vicinity of the reserve in chopping wood and other manual labour.

Religion and Education.—All the Indians of this reserve are pagans. There are upwards of thirty children of age to attend school.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on Meguaquon Lake, and designated as No. 25D. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment numbered ninety-three : fifteen men, twenty-five women, seventeen boys and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are trapping hunting and fishing. They have also gardens planted with potatoes to a greater extent than last year.

Religion and Education.—There are ten members of the Roman Catholic Church in this band, while the remainder are pagans. There is no school-house.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Under this heading the same remarks might apply to the several bands above referred to. Some bands of this agency to a certain extent have shown a tendency to improvement, and, considering their mode of living, will compare favourably with Indians occupying reserves more suitable for cultivation and stock-raising. The improvements that some of them have made to their dwellings, such as shingle roofs, flooring and partitions, are a sign of commendable effort on their own part, but with respect to those living on the reserves of Rainy river, when we consider the amount of work expended on them, and the great possibilities they have if they would only take advantage of what they have and what is being done for them, the meagre results we see are somewhat discouraging.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during the year has been fairly good. Measles were prevalent on some of the reserves, but have been carefully attended to by Dr. Moore. No epidemic occurred during the year, and the great majority of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is fairly good with regard to temperance. The Indians away in the inland are generally temperate, but the same remark cannot be applied to those living near the international boundary, where they have greater temptations and opportunities to procure liquor.

Buildings.—Several new buildings in course of erection in the previous year have been completed, and the improvement in size, shingle roofs, good floors and partitions, is very marked on some reserves.

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The agency buildings have been greatly improved during the year, the money voted for the purpose having been spent to the best advantage. The outbuildings are kept in good order and good repair. The government property was carefully stored away in a building erected for that purpose.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout and found to be kept with great care, accuracy and neatness.

The agent, Mr. Begg, is attentive to his Indians, and appears to have no trouble in getting them to carry out his wishes, and at the same time looks after the interests of the department.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

In July, 1899, I visited the payment at Assabaskashing, and attended all that required treatment, and vaccinated all that required to have it done, and remained several days on the reserve attending to those that were sick.

In August I visited the reserve at Wabigoon and attended to all the sick, and vaccinated all that required it.

I also visited Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul reserves, and attended to all requiring treatment, and also vaccinated those that would have it done.

At Wabuskang, Islington, Grassy Narrows and the Dalles, I attended to all that required treatment, and vaccinated them. During the winter I visited Wabigoon and Elm Bay, when there was an epidemic of measles among the Indians. They all recovered without any bad results.

In May I visited Sabaskong on account of the small-pox excitement, and vaccinated all on the reserve, and also attended to those who were sick.

In June I visited the Indians at Ignace, and vaccinated all there.

During the year I have been kept busy in the office attending to Indians from the different reserves, for coughs, consumption, rheumatism and scrofula.

During the winter I visited Islington to attend the chief, David Land, who has since died with dropsy, and his brother, Michael Land, who died from bleeding from the nose and lungs.

I have performed several operations and have pulled a number of teeth.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which was prevalent on all the reserves, the general health has been good.

I have visited the Indian schools and have attended to them when needed.

I have left medicine with the school teachers on all the reserves, for their use, when required.

At the present time the general health of the Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
WOLSELEY, September 6, 1900.

Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land in townships 15 and 16, of ranges 11 and 12, of the principal meridian, and contains about seventy-two square miles; south from the village of Statauta, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about seven miles.

Tribes.—The Assiniboines are evidently of Sioux origin, but probably at a remote period were known by the name of Stonies.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-seven men, sixty-four women, forty-two boys and forty-five girls, or two hundred and eight in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fair. The deaths are chiefly among the children, and are no doubt frequently due to the want of attention on the part of the mothers.

Resources and Occupations.—Hay and wood still form the natural resources of the reserve, and the Indians sell considerable quantities of both in the adjacent towns. They also tan hides and do some knitting.

Many of them are engaged in farming and raise wheat, potatoes and other vegetables for their own use and for sale.

Buildings.—The Indians continue to improve their buildings as much as their means will. Their buildings will compare favorably with those of the white settlers.

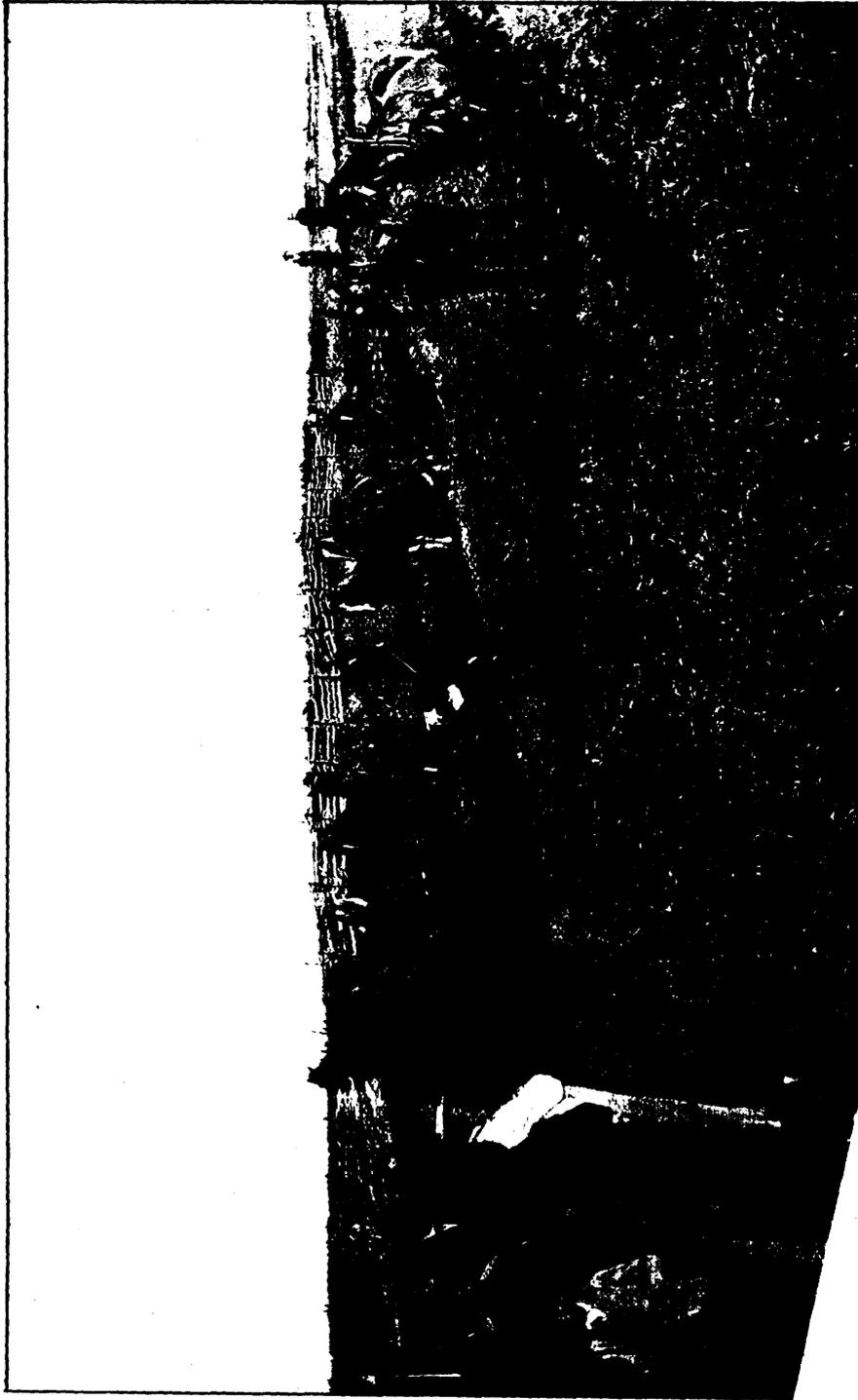
With regard to fencing, I am glad to say that some of the Indians have commenced to buy to replace their old rail fences, which were in need of repair after the first year.

Stock.—It is pleasing to report that marked progress has been made with the cattle. The band has about recovered from the set-back received three years ago, and the number of calves this year is a record one. Through the kindness of the department, I have been enabled to fence in an inclosure about a quarter of a mile by a quarter of a mile. It is an immense improvement on the old method of crowding steers, cows and calves into a small space, which occasioned loss of life.

The Indians take good care of their implements, which they have furnished for themselves, such as mowers, rakes, sleighs, etc.

Religion.—There are both Presbyterian and Roman Catholic buildings for service. Some of the Indians attend one place and some the other, and some attend to both.

Industry and Progress.—These Indians are making as good progress as can be expected. In judging their capabilities for working, it is advisable to take into



PLOUGHING MATCH, FILE HILLS FAIR, 1900.

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Reserves.

The names and areas of the reserves comprised within this agency are as follows:—

No. 108—Red Pheasant, 24,320 acres.

No. 109—Stonies, 46,208 acres, situated in the Eagle Hills, south of Brantford.

No. 113—Sweet Grass, 42,528 acres.

No. 114—Poundmaker, 19,200 acres.

No. 116—Little Pine, 16,000 acres, situated on the south side of Battle river, and west of Battleford.

No. 112—Moosomin, 16,000 acres.

No. 115—Thunderchild, 20,820 acres, situated between the Battle river and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.

The character of these reserves is rolling prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are nearly all Crees ; but we have one band of Stonies, and a few Saulteaux.

Vital Statistics.—Eight hundred and seven men, women and children make up the population of this agency.

The deaths were thirty-one, fourteen children, and seventeen adults ; births, twenty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that the health and general sanitary condition of these Indians have undergone a very marked improvement during the past year, which is chiefly attributable to their having been well fed and clothed, carefully looked after, and liberally supplied with medicine. They are also happy, contented and comfortable, three great factors towards securing good health. There are of course a few exceptional cases of phthisis, scrofula and syphilis, but not nearly so many as in former years.

Houses and Premises.—Houses and premises are noticeably cleaner and neater than was formerly the case ; all garbage and rubbish are collected and burned during the spring. In the fall the houses are well whitewashed, inside and out.

I notice by the improved appearance of the interior of their houses that these Indians are beginning to appreciate and take advantage of the extra comfort to be derived from the use of bedsteads, chairs, tables, cupboards, clocks, &c., and also various cooking utensils, nearly all of which have hitherto been sadly lacking.

Resources and Occupations.—Owing to the reserves being situated so far from the railway, the resources of these Indians are practically limited to mixed farming and stock-raising.

There are fifteen hundred and eighty-six head of cattle, without counting this year's calf crop ; this industry alone is sufficient to keep a great number of Indians fully occupied nearly all the year round.

During the past winter fourteen head of cattle were sold, realizing \$469 ; also some steers were exchanged for sleighs, mowers, rakes and wagons.

For beef delivered to the agency, the Indians received the sum of \$4,019.20 ; besides this, they also killed about twenty-four thousand pounds for their own private use.

Last year there was every indication of a bountiful harvest, but, I am sorry to say, the excessive heat retarded the growth so much that the frost came before it was matured. This year we have a very much larger acreage under crop, and all the grain is looking magnificent ; if the frost holds off for another two weeks, we should have quite a substantial yield.

I am pleased to state that the Indians evince a genuine interest in their fields, gardens and stock. They are rapidly becoming more self-reliant and practical in their

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methods of work and living, and are gradually but surely abandoning their former primitive mode of making a sustenance by hunting and fishing.

A little money has been earned by the sale of wood, hay, lime and charcoal ; also, by tanning hides, digging senega-root, and working for settlers.

Buildings.—As lumber is so dear in this district, I sent some Indians, last March, out to Birch lake, where they cut over two thousand saw-logs ; these will be made into lumber this summer so that the Indians can roof and floor their new houses before the really cold weather sets in.

All the houses and stables in this agency are built of logs, and at present most of them have the usual pole and sod roof. I trust, however, that before another year passes they will have board and shingle roofs ; also a number of old houses will be pulled down and new ones of a better class erected in their place.

As a result of the Indians taking a greater interest in their stock, a good many of the cattle are now wintered by their owners, individually, and in groups ; this has necessitated the erection of quite a number of new stables.

All stables are well mudded and made comfortable before winter comes on.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well looked after by the farmers and myself ; they are collected during the fall and housed from the weather, and are regularly repaired and kept in good working order.

During the past year the Indians have purchased out of their beef and cattle money, fourteen sleighs, fourteen wagons, seven mowers, five horse-rakes, three disc-harrows, five ploughs, eight sets of horse harness and eleven sets of ox harness, besides numerous smaller implements and tools.

Stock.—The cattle are all looking exceedingly well and in good condition, as are also the sheep and pigs.

The seven new bulls we have got this summer will materially help to keep our calf crop up to the standard and prevent inbreeding.

The calves of this season are a splendid example of our North-west stock-breeding, and will compare well with anything of their class in the Territories.

Education.—The education of the Indian children belonging to this agency is well provided for by the five day schools on the various reserves ; three of them are Church of England and the other two Roman Catholic ; besides these there is the industrial school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, by the Rev. E. Mathe-son, with an attendance of over a hundred pupils ; also at Duck lake (Roman Catholic) boarding school there are a number of children belonging to this agency.

Religion.—There are four missionaries who reside on the different reserves ; they hold service regularly and are zealous and earnest with their work, but I am afraid that the major part of their flocks are very indifferent as to matters pertaining to the practical side of religion.

There are seven buildings on the reserves which are used as places for divine worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole these Indians are a very energetic, industrious and law-abiding people. They are decidedly intelligent, and a great many of them are making satisfactory progress towards becoming permanently self-supporting. They naturally require close supervision, and a few kind words now and then to keep them going ahead in the right direction, and I must say that I have always found them amenable to reason and willing to take and follow good advice.

The undermentioned Indians will in the future be self-supporting :—

Red Pheasant Band.—Pechawis, Baptiste, Jean Baptiste, Thomas Wattanee, David Wattanee.

Sweet Grass Band.—Edward, Big Thunder, Tukwanow, Mitchauziss, Chicken.

Poundmaker Band.—Chatsis, Basil Favel, Antoine, Pierre Tootoosis, Jack, Niki-kawasis.

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Little Pine Band.—Joe Pemeé, Andrew Muskwa, John Keeskeekotagon, Tukwanow, James Blackman.

Moosomin Band.—Whitecap, Etowekeesik, Josie Moosomin, Assassez, Peter Big Ears.

Thunderchild Band.—Wahpas.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, MAN., August 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Head-quarters.—The head-quarters of this agency are located at the town of Birtle, which is in the north-western portion of the province on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bird Tail river. The population of the town is between five and six hundred.

Reserves.—The nine reserves within the agency are scattered over the western portion of the province.

The names and numbers under which they are known and their distances from the agency head-quarters are approximately :—

DAKOTAS OR SIOUX.

	Band No.	Miles.
Bird Tail.....	57	13
Oak River.....	58	52
Oak Lake....	59	66
Turtle Mountain.....	60	110

SAULTEAUX.

Keeseekoowenin's.....	61	40
Waywayseecappo's.....	62	20
Valley River.....	62½	80
Gambler's.....	63	21
Rolling River.....	67	60

The Bird Tail reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine rivers.

The Oak River reserve has an area of nine thousand seven hundred acres and is located about five miles to the north of Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Oak creek runs through this reserve and joins the Assiniboine river, which river is the southern boundary of the reserve, within the limits of this reserve.

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The Oak Lake reserve is locally known as the 'Pipestone,' from the fact that the Pipestone creek runs through it. It has an area of about twenty-five hundred acres.

The Turtle Mountain reserve lies in a gap on the northern base of the Turtle mountain, and about eight miles southerly from the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and White Water lake. It has an area of six hundred and forty acres.

The Keeseekoowenin's reserve, also known as 'Okanase,' is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and southern slope of the Riding mountain. The reserve proper consists of eight and three-quarter square miles, but there is an addition, a fishing reserve of about eight hundred acres, on the northern shore of Clear Water lake.

Waywayseecappo's reserve, on the Bird Tail river, near the base of the Riding mountain, has an area of thirty-nine square miles.

The Valley River reserve has an area of eighteen and one-quarter square miles, and is located between the Duck and Riding mountains. The Valley river and Short creek form a junction within the boundary of this reserve.

The Gambler's reserve is located about five miles south and westerly from the village of Binscarth, a station on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It comprises about eight hundred and twenty-five acres besides an area of about eight thousand six hundred acres that was surrendered about two and one-half years ago, and which lies around the reserve proper.

The Rolling River reserve is about fifteen miles northerly from the town of Minnedosa, and on the Rolling river. There are about twenty square miles within the boundaries of this reserve.

Tribes.—There are two distinct tribes of Indians within this agency, namely, the Dakotas (Sioux) and the Saulteaux.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the Dakotas inhabited portions of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and were one of the most powerful and warlike Indian nations on this continent. It was in the summer of 1862, that the Minnesota massacre took place,—which will for ever remain on the dark pages of the history of this tribe of Indians, and for which massacre thirty-eight of their number were simultaneously executed. Subsequently several hundred took refuge within British territory and were afterwards—as a matter of expediency and not of right—allowed to settle on reserves that were set apart for them at the mouths of the Bird Tail and Oak rivers, on the Pipestone creek, and on the northern base of the Turtle mountain, all within this agency, and at two or three points west. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Dakotas have no claim on the government of Canada.

The Saulteaux originally occupied this portion of the Dominion, and by reason of occupancy they claimed ownership. Treaties were entered into by the present Saulteaux, or their forefathers, with Her Majesty's government, about the year 1874, whereby these Indians relinquished their claim to the land, reserving small tracts for occupation by themselves and their children. In addition to this, the government agreed to give them and their descendants an annual cash payment for all time to come. This is why they are designated 'treaty Indians.'

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the Dakota and Saulteaux Indians within this agency is as follows:—

Dakotas or Sioux.—Bird Tail band, No. 57 : nineteen men, twenty-one women and twenty-five children. Oak River band, No. 58 : sixty-nine men, eighty-four women and one hundred and sixty-three children. Oak Lake band, No. 59 : sixteen men, nineteen women and thirty-two children. Turtle Mountain band, No. 60 : three men, three women and four children.

Saulteaux.—Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61 : twenty-five men, thirty-nine women and eighty-three children. Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62 : forty-one men, forty-seven women and eighty-four children. Valley River band, No. 62½ : fourteen men, twenty-one women and thirty-seven children. Gambler's band, No. 63 : four men,

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seven women and eight children. Rolling River band, No. 67: thirty men, thirty-two women and thirty-nine children.

Making a total of two hundred and twenty-one men, two hundred and seventy-three women and four hundred and seventy-five children; or a grand total of nine hundred and sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There were a few cases of measles of a mild type. Barring this, there were no epidemics, and the health of the Indians of the various bands, on the whole, was good. With very few exceptions the habitations and premises around them are kept clean and tidy.

Medical practitioners have recently visited all the reserves and vaccinated nearly all of the Indians that were fit subjects for this precautionary treatment.

Resources and Occupations.—The Dakotas farm more extensively than the treaty Indians. Their wheat crop alone for 1899 yielded nearly fifteen thousand bushels, and although they have a larger area under crop this season, the return will be, owing to drought, less than half what it was last season. They have small herds of cattle, but they do not take as much interest in stock as do the treaty Indians. The growing of cereals, including corn, which is one of their 'stand-bys,' is their chief occupation.

The treaty Indians do little grain-raising, but depend more upon their income derived from cash annuities, working for whites at various occupations, from the sale of cattle, senega-root, fire-wood, hay, &c. Senega-root is now a commercial commodity and clean, dry roots have this season commanded as high as thirty-five cents a pound, the usual market value being nearer twenty-five cents. Since an energetic worker will gather about ten pounds of this root daily, it goes without saying that no able-bodied man or woman, willing and anxious to work, need be troubled with the wolf at the door.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—A new and much better class of dwellings has of late years been erected at nearly every reserve. Special mention may be made of the following:—

Moses Bunn, of the Bird Tail band, is erecting, on a substantial stone and mortar foundation, a frame dwelling sixteen feet by twenty-one feet, with a cellar of smaller size to admit of an air space between the foundation and cellar walls, as a preventive against frost reaching the cellar. He purchased a stone-hammer, and with it and the trowel in his possession put up the walls with his own hands, and so delighted was he with his success that he now considers himself competent to put up a stone stable and milk-house, and hopes that he will have both of these buildings within a year or two.

Doubtless, the department will be glad to note that there are such operative and speculative masons amongst the Indians.

George Bone, of the Keeseekeowenin's band, has erected a good-sized annex to his house. The ground floor of the new addition is divided into three rooms, of which one is intended for a living-room and the other two for bed-chambers. The upper portion of the annex is also intended for sleeping accommodation, and it is the intention of the owner to divide that portion of the house into two or more bed-chambers in the near future.

The mind of David Burns, of the same band, turned in a more speculative direction. He purchased a quarter section of land near his reserve and erected thereon this season a well-finished house with log walls.

It is said that he hopes to sell this property with profit.

Assin-Penace and Ka-ka-see-way-way-sing, of the Rolling River band, are also putting up creditable dwellings, with shingle roofs and other modern finishings; so also are Norman Brandon, Astakeesic and Joseph Mecas, of the Waywayseeappo's band; and John Baptiste, of the same band, is now living in his new house, with a painted shingle roof.

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Minnie-Waho-Hanon, of the Oak River band, erected a balloon frame dwelling-house, and several more houses have been improved and added to on the same reserve, and Blue Cloud put up a small building in which he placed, at his own expense, a blacksmith's bellows, anvil, vice and minor tools. He makes use of these tools to repair plough-points and do other necessary blacksmithing for himself and his friends.

Improvements have also been made to dwellings on the Oak Lake reserve, and at Valley river, Chief John Rattlesnake erected a substantial implement-shed, in which he had the implements under his charge all carefully stored away. I may say that all along this particular line there are visible improvements; true, some not of great importance, yet they are evidences of advancement, particularly if the gratuitous issue of flour and meat to the Indians of this agency is taken into consideration.

Individual Indians throughout the agency have acquired implements and paid for them out of their own earnings to replace those worn out, and to place themselves in a better position to carry on their work advantageously.

Their cattle are improving in quality and, with few exceptions, better attention has been given to them.

Education.—Very little opposition, in comparison to what there was a few years ago, is now shown to the schools; true, there are some who have not consented to send their children to school, but the number is small. Two day schools are in operation, one known as the 'Okanase,' on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, and one on the Oak River reserve. Mr. R. C. McPherson is both teacher and missionary on the former reserve, while the Rev. J. F. Cox fills a similar position on the Oak River reserve.

The attendance at the Okanase school, although not large, has been fairly regular; but at Oak river the attendance has been both small and irregular.

Children from this agency are also pupils at the Regina, Elkhorn and Brandon industrial and Pine Creek and Birtle boarding schools.

Religion.—Services are regularly held on six of the nine reserves and occasionally on two others, while members of the Gambler's band attend the services at St. Lazare.

Five of the six services referred to herein are under the Presby other one under the Anglican denomination.

The Indians of both the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's bands are building walls up for new places of worship. The first-named bands are not asking for outside aid towards their new church; in fact several members of the band have informed me that they intend to complete the building with their own hands and money. This same band has also willingly contributed a creditable sum towards the 'India Famine Fund,' and quarterly collections are now taken up for the missionary funds of the Presbyterian Church.

Temperance and Morality.—Indians, I think, are largely creatures of their environments, and at points where the Indians frequently come in contact with white men who habitually indulge in intoxicants, the Indians quite naturally are prone to copy the bad example that is set them. It may be true that the Indians have not indulged in more whisky than heretofore, but it is no easy task to stop the liquor traffic among them, or convince them of the foolishness of so spending their money, when intoxicating decoctions under the delusive name of apple cider, &c., are allowed to be sold openly at picnics and other festive gatherings, where the Indians are invited to, and do attend to take part in the sports. As regards the morality, I think the Indians under my charge compare favourably with the most moral in the western portion of the Dominion.

Weather and Crops.—The past winter was noted for its mildness, shortness and light snow fall. Cattle were wintered with about one-half the quantity of fodder that is usually consumed, and in consequence there was not only ample food but a good deal carried over. The spring opened favourably and the Indians of this agency put in crop, a larger area than ever before; but the months of April, May and June

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brought practically no rain. High winds prevailed, and on light soils that were without tree or other protection, a good deal of the seed was blown out after it had germinated. The outlook during the month of June was anything but a pleasant one; in fact it was a very serious one, as there was little prospect for more than a return of the seed sown as well as a scarcity of fodder to support the cattle during the winter to come.

The drought was broken on July 1, and several good rains followed, which brought about a more hopeful state of affairs and although there will on the whole be a very light yield of grain, there are some fairly good fields and a sufficiency of straw and hay is now assured for the cattle for next winter.

General Remarks.—Mr. Thomas Ryan is now the resident moral and industrial guide to the Oak River band, Mr. John Taylor, who held this position for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, having resigned on December 31 last, to accept a commission in the 2nd Contingent of Canadian Volunteers to South Africa. Mr. S. M. Dickinson still retains the position of agency clerk, which position he has held now for over eleven years.

For the fiscal year covered by this report there were less than fifty-five sacks of flour and eighty-five pounds of meat gratuitously distributed to the Indians of this agency.

I have, &c.,
J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The Blackfoot reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow river, and includes townships 20, 21, 22 and part of 23. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo hills. Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles more or less.

The land is open prairie, with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the Drifting sand hills extend about six miles long and three miles wide, and on the north side of the Bow river. There is also a range of sand dunes, called the Peigan sand hills, on the southern side of the Bow river, near the western boundary of the reserve. There is no water to speak of, the sloughs generally drying up in July and August. The Arrow-wood creeks in the south-western part, and the Crowfoot creek in the north-eastern part of the reserve, are the only creeks on the reserve that contain water all the year round. The Bow river runs through the reserve. With the exception of some groves of cotton-wood and poplar on the river flats, there is no wood to speak of. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper. The Bloods, Peigans and South Peigans on the American side, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes

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during his lifetime. The present head chiefs are not now recognized by the other tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the annual treaty payment was ten hundred and sixty, consisting of two hundred and seventy-three men, three hundred and thirty-eight women and four hundred and forty-nine minors.

There were twenty-nine births—seventeen males and twelve females. The deaths numbered fifty-one—twenty males and thirty-one females. The population at the end of the fiscal year was ten hundred and thirty-eight, a decrease of twenty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, although there were a number of deaths during the months of March and April from consumption and scrofula. There was no epidemic of any kind on the reserve. Farmer Jones' house, at the north reserve, was under quarantine for eight weeks, two of his children having scarlet fever. No cases were reported amongst the Indians. The farms and villages are properly cleaned up in the spring, and all houses white-washed, and refuse taken away and burned. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits to the reserve. He is very patient, and has been very successful in all cases of scrofula in which the sufferers would consent to proper treatment; most of the Indians are afraid of the operation, and this is the only treatment by which this terrible disease can be cured. The hospital at the north reserve, under the control of the Church of England, has been well patronized, a large number of meals being given to sick patients. The resident patients are well attended to by Dr. Turner and Nurses Turners, Booth and Esam.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, raising cattle, mining and hauling coal, and working for ranchers at haying, herding, &c. During the season twelve hundred and ninety-three tons of hay were put up. Out of this quantity six hundred and thirty-eight tons were sold, the Indians receiving in cash \$2,235.47. The remainder of the hay was fed to cattle and horses during the winter months. Owing to the very wet season, a large quantity of hay was destroyed, making the season's earnings much smaller for hay sold than it would have been had the weather been favourable. The total quantity of coal mined and hauled during the fall and winter to agency reserve farms, boarding schools, hospital and Gleichen, was three hundred and forty-five tons, netting \$1,000. This gave employment to a number of Indians willing to work, and gave them a little pocket money for themselves. The sum of \$708.25 was netted from the sale of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two bushels of oats raised on irrigated land, after paying for binder twine, &c., and making a payment on self-binder. The remainder was divided among the Indians.

Stock.—The stock industry on the reserve is improving slowly but surely. The herd now totals five hundred and fifty-seven, an increase of one hundred and sixty since last year's report.

The cattle came through the winter of 1899-1900 in splendid condition, the weather being very favourable for wintering out there, the water remaining open and there being very little snow-fall. At one round-up in June, one hundred and thirty-four calves owned by Indians were branded, and two belonging to the department cows, giving a total of one hundred and thirty-six. There will be quite a number to brand at the fall round-up. There were twenty-seven head killed and turned into the ration-house for beef. The average weight of steers was seven hundred and five pounds, and cows six hundred and twenty-six pounds. The bulls in use are taken up in the fall and herded by themselves, until the beginning of July, when they are placed with the cows. A few young animals died of black-leg, and it was considered advisable to inoculate the young stock with 'black-legeine,' which was done, and no further casualties occurred.

Mange was prevalent in some of the herds in the district last summer, and some of the Indian cattle were effected. We prepared a dressing for them, and we have had no further trouble with it. A few head of young cattle were killed by wolves.

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Education.—The Roman Catholic day school is now closed, and the new boarding school has been opened since January 25, 1900. Some six pupils are resident. The Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools, Episcopal, have thirty pupils resident—eight girls in Old Sun's and twenty-two boys in White Eagle's. Very little interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children.

Religion.—There is one church, Episcopal, at the north reserve; a few of the Indians attend service. At the south reserve, services are held by the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians in the school-rooms of the boarding schools. Some of the Indians attend, but take no interest in the white man's religion, preferring their own.

Temperance.—There were several cases of Indians being fined for being drunk off the reserve. Liquor is generally furnished the Indians by white men and half-breeds for the big profit made out of it. As the Indians now earn considerable money during the year, and are seldom without some, their sobriety is very creditable, considering all the temptations to which they are liable when visiting or passing through towns where liquor is sold and bought by half-breeds and others, and resold at a large profit to the Indians. Frederick Green and Robert Young were each fined \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to Blackfoot Indians. Joseph Pontry was fined by me \$50 and costs for being drunk on the reserve.

The morality of the women as a rule compares favourably with that of other tribes.

Progress.—The Indians have made fair progress during the past year, and are always very anxious to work and earn money; but it is only during the summer months that suitable work can be had, the coal industry only employing a limited number during the winter. As the district becomes more settled, suitable employment will be found for the Indians, such as haying, herding and doing chores for the ranchers and farmers in the district.

The number of wagons now owned by the Indians is sixty-three, an increase over last year of fifteen. The total earnings of the Indians during the year amounted to \$12,486.50, from the following sources: sale of coal, hay, oats, ponies, and working for ranchers, &c.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-five bushels of oats and one thousand three hundred and thirty-four bushels of potatoes were raised last season, besides a quantity of other garden stuff. Progress, although slow, is very marked these last few years. The cattle industry is claiming the attention of the Indians more and more every year, and as this is the only industry suited to them, and that will enable them in time to be self-supporting, we shall be patient, and in time their prejudice against taking cattle will be overcome.

General Remarks.—The Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, visited this agency on February 19 and 20, 1900.

Inspector Wadsworth made his annual inspection in August and September, 1899.

The treaty payments took place this year in November, which was a month later than usual. This was owing to the late fall, and the season's work not being completed in October, the usual month for the payments. The payments passed off in the usual quiet manner, and the Indians were careful to spend their money in the purchase of warm clothing, blankets and other articles. There was keen competition amongst the traders to the advantage of the Indians.

There has been no change in the staff during the year. Great assistance has been given me by the staff during the year in carrying on the work of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, near Macleod, in Southern Alberta, the boundary being only fourteen miles north of the international boundary. It is the largest reserve in Canada, and covers an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the best grazing lands in this district.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the Blackfeet, near Calgary, Peigans, near Macleod, and the South Peigans in Montana, United States.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payment was twelve hundred and forty-seven, being a decrease of thirty-one persons as compared with the previous year. The births numbered sixty-eight, while the deaths amounted to one hundred and three during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been satisfactory, and although we have not had any epidemic, still the death-rate has been very high, being eighty-three per thousand of the population.

The sanitary condition of the various farms and villages has been good and all refuse is carefully taken away.

At the hospital the attendance has averaged about nine patients.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal work of these Indians after seeing to their cattle and horses is hay-making and freighting, and these form almost their only means of making a living. During the season some two thousand two hundred and sixty-six tons of hay was put up. Of this quantity, eleven hundred and eighty-six tons was sold under contract with the Cochrane Rancho Company, North-west Mounted Police and settlers, netting in the neighbourhood of \$5,900, the remainder of the hay being required for our own use in feeding the cattle and horses.

Coal-hauling again afforded considerable work for the Indians during the fall and winter months, while the freighting of supplies and flour for the agency and store-keepers in the district added considerably to their income.

Cattle.—The cattle industry is our most important work and our herd now numbers nineteen hundred and sixty-six head. The Indians, as a rule, take good care of them, and with such an open winter as last, they came through in splendid condition. At our spring calf-branding four hundred and fifty-three head were branded, four hundred and thirty-six belonging to Indians and seventeen to the department, and there is still the fall round-up to be added for the season's increase.

Our beef steers were killed during October and November, and numbered sixty-one head. They were in first-class condition and averaged about eight hundred and fifty pounds of dressed beef per animal. Four cows were also killed and these gave an average weight of seven hundred and twenty-six pounds. Our total earnings from beef for the season were \$3,500.

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Only pure-bred pedigreed bulls are used in our herds, and the class of cattle produced are second to none in this well-known cattle district. The bulls are taken up in October and carefully fed all winter and are placed in a grazing herd about April 1, where they remain till July 1, when they are turned out among the cows.

The cattle have been healthy, but as usual we lost quite a few head during the winter months from blackleg.

Buildings.—A number of new log dwelling-houses have been erected by the Indians, and also a number of stables and cow-sheds. The houses, as a rule, are higher and better than the old ones, and in a number of cases shingle roofs have been put on.

At the agency headquarters a new storehouse, 24 x 24, has been erected, while new bull-sheds have been built near the quarters of farmers Clark and Grant.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve, while the Dunbow Roman Catholic industrial school and the Calgary Episcopal industrial school also contain pupils from the reserve. The Episcopal Church controls one boarding school, in which some fifty pupils are resident, and the day school, at which the attendance averages about seven; while the Roman Catholic Church has one boarding school with about nineteen resident pupils.

Religion.—Although we have two churches (one Roman Catholic and one Episcopalian) upon the reserve, little interest is taken in religion, and with a few exceptions the entire tribe is pagan.

Progress.—The Blood Indians still evince a strong desire to do any useful work as long as they see any signs of making a little money. The great drawback is that only a limited amount can be obtained, and that only during a short period in the year. The total income of the Indians for the twelve months amounted to \$24,772, but a considerable sum is also earned by individual Indians that does not come under the immediate notice of the agent or farmers.

The progress among these Indians is slow, but steady, and if a reference to the number of wagons, mowers, harness and other implements owned by them is made, it shows a very satisfactory increase. In 1892 only sixteen wagons, four mowers and rakes, and fifty sets of harness were held by the tribe, and these were nearly all given by the department; but on June 30, last, they had one hundred and fifty-three wagons, forty-one mowers and rakes, and three hundred and fifty-five sets of harness, the greater part of which have been bought and paid for out of their own earnings.

Temperance.—A considerable amount of drinking takes place every year among the Indians, and it seems more difficult now to get a conviction against the persons supplying it. Pupils from industrial schools who have returned to the reserve and who speak English are in a good many cases responsible for the procuring of the liquor; but in the majority of cases the liquor is purchased by half-breeds who live round Macleod and surrounding district.

The staff remains the same as at last report.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, September 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Carlton agency comprises the district lying between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude ; it is bounded on the south by the North Saskatchewan river and on the north by the northern boundary of the district of Saskatchewan, and includes the following reserves and bands of Indians :—

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres ; the north side is well wooded, chiefly of spruce of a size valuable for building and lumbering purposes, while the south side is largely prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The Sturgeon lake, from which this reserve is named, traverses it from west to east, is about twelve miles long, and abounds in fish, principally whitefish of excellent quality.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-four men, forty-two women, and seventy-three children.

Resources and Occupations.—The area of tillable soil being limited and subject to frost, success has not attended the farming operations of these Indians ; their preference is for cattle-raising, for which industry their reserve seems well suited. A saw-mill, situated four miles from this reserve, gives employment at good wages to all who desire to work. The freighting of lumber also from this mill to Prince Albert, with return loads of supplies to the various lumber camps, gives a double profit to those who have the necessary teams, and so enables any who are able to avail themselves of these various means of employment to make a comfortable living without any help from the agency.

Education.—A day school is located adjacent to the reserve, but, owing to lack of attendance, little progress is being made. This difficulty will be lessened, if not removed, by the erection of the projected new school-house in a location more convenient to those families who desire education for their children.

Religion.—The Church of England had a resident missionary amongst this band for a number of years, and those who profess religion belong to that denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, especially the young men, are becoming more industrious, and with the opportunities for work, of which they take advantage, are enabled each year to add to their facilities for earning money by the purchase of requisites in the way of sleighs, harness and tools.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Muskeg lake, twenty miles north-west of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

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There is a sufficient supply of spruce and poplar timber on this reserve for all the building and fencing requirements of the band; the soil is rich, a part of it is suitable for cultivation. Hay swamps are numerous, and water plentiful.

Population.—The population comprises twenty men, twenty-three women and thirty-nine children.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising. When not engaged in their own work, the Indians earn a considerable amount by freighting, digging roots, and working for the settlers adjacent to their reserve.

Education.—As all the children of school age are attending industrial schools, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and attend services regularly, the Rev. Père Bonnald being resident missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians on the whole are industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly bettering their condition.

MISTAWASIS' BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake Plains, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, on the Green Lake trail, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. It is well wooded with spruce, jack-pine, poplar and tamarack. The soil on the uplands is suitable for agricultural purposes, while on the lower portions an abundance of hay can be cut, and the pasturage is excellent.

Population.—This band numbers thirty-four men, forty-three women and fifty-four children.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, the digging of senega-root, and freighting are the chief occupations. Over two hundred acres are cultivated each year and about two hundred head of cattle, mostly well-bred, fine-looking animals, are held under governmental control by this band.

Education.—A day school is located on this reserve and conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It does excellent work, notwithstanding the difficulty of keeping up the attendance in consequence of the fact that so many children are absent at industrial schools that only thirteen remain scattered over the reserve.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a nice, comfortable church here, in which the Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., missionary in charge, renders faithful service to about two-thirds of the band, who attend with more or less regularity; the remainder, being Roman Catholics, attend the services of their own church at Muskeg lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are industrious in character and now able, with some exceptions, to provide themselves each year with nearly all the flour—grown from their own wheat—that they require; while the surplus stock they sell procures for them many other necessities.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. Timber is plentiful, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, and the nature of the soil varies from a rich loam on the flats to a light sandy character on the ridges. The Assissippi or Shell river traverses this reserve in a south-easterly direction and gives an abundant supply of good water.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-five men, fifty-four women and one hundred and eight children.

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Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is carried on successfully. Last season proving exceptionally wet, the grain did not ripen in time to escape the frost; the yield and quality were consequently much below the average. As great difficulty was experienced last fall in providing hay for all the cattle held by this band, it was found necessary to reduce the herd materially by sales before the winter set in.

Providing hay and otherwise caring for their stock and attending to their crops is their chief employment, but when not so engaged, they occasionally earn money by freighting and the sale of senega-root, while there are some who still make their living by hunting and fishing.

Education.—The attendance at the school on this reserve has always been good, and progress fair. Greater success was prevented by the inadequate accommodation of the old building; this has been overcome by the erection this summer of a more commodious and suitable school-house, which will no doubt tend to increased efforts and interest on the part of both teacher and pupils, and be followed by still better results.

Religion.—With the exception of eleven Roman Catholics and nine pagans, the Indians of this band belong to the Church of England. They have a comfortable church on the reserve, and attend services regularly. Rev. D. D. McDonald is the missionary amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are on the whole industrious, but easily discouraged, and require the constant oversight of the farmer to keep them at work. Last season's crop-failure proved exceedingly disheartening, and some of them refused to cultivate their fields again. The acreage sown this year is therefore much less than in the past. It is hoped that the exceptionally fine quality and fair yield that this season is rewarding those who did till the soil, and the great usefulness of a bin of grain in providing the necessaries of life will prove effective arguments to persuade them all next year not only to recultivate their old fields but to add to their size.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND No. 105.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Meadow lake, one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford, and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. Poplar bluffs are numerous and give an attractive appearance to the reserve. The soil is rich, and extensive hay swamps lie along the north shore of the lake and Meadow river from which many thousand tons of hay could be cut.

Population.—This band has a population of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-four children.

Resources and Occupations.—As nothing has been attempted in the way of agriculture, the Indians live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and while employed in these pursuits are generally absent from the reserve and camped wherever game is most abundant.

Education.—Owing to the wandering habits of these Indians the day school has not again been opened during the year.

Religion.—Those Christianized belong to the Roman Catholic persuasion, and are cared for by Rev. Father Teston of Green Lake, who makes regular visits to them at stated periods.

Characteristics and Progress.—As these Indians receive very little assistance from the department, they have to rely on their own exertions to provide their means of support. They have done very well the past year, and as long as game is plentiful, there is no reason why they should not continue to do so. They fully conform to the laws.

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KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Big river, twelve miles north of Sandy lake, and contains an area of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four acres. The soil is chiefly a light, sandy loam and the natural pasturage is well suited for grazing purposes. It is well supplied with hay, wood and water and includes within its limits several fine fishing lakes.

Population.—Twenty-three men, twenty-nine women and fifty-six children constitute the population.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians having but recently located on their reserve still continue to fish and hunt for a living, with the exception of a few who look after the small herd of cattle in their possession. They have made some attempts at farming, but so far without practical results.

Education.—A new school-house has been built on the reserve, which will be opened on the arrival of the teacher.

Religion.—Those who have been Christianized belong to the Church of England and are ministered to by the missionary at Sandy lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but generally indolent and prefer to live by hunting and fishing rather than by cultivating the soil, and so little progress has been made.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED.

The Indians of Pelican Lake band live on the shores of Pelican lake, about sixty-five miles north-west from the agency headquarters. Those in treaty, number nine men, sixteen women, and thirty children. They have no means of education, and all are pagans. *east*

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live at Montreal lake, and there are thirty men, thirty-five women, and eighty-nine children in the band. A day school is conveniently located amongst them, and a few children have been sent to industrial schools. They all profess religion and belong to the Church of England. Hunting and fishing are their only occupations.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This community of Indians consists of several bands occupying localities in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge, Churchill river, and Pelican narrows respectively. The population is made up of one hundred and twenty-four men, one hundred and sixty-one women, and four hundred and four children. With them education is almost entirely neglected, owing to their roving habits of life, in quest of game and fish, which constitute their chief means of support. A large proportion of them are Christians and belong to the Roman Catholic and Church of England persuasions.

RESERVE No. 106 A.

This reserve is located north-east of Sturgeon lake, on the Little Red river, and is intended for the use of the William Charles and James Roberts bands. As yet only thirty-five have availed themselves of this opportunity, and they are now engaged in gardening and raising cattle and are in a fair way to become prosperous.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96 A (STOUX).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles north-west of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres. About one-fourth of the reserve is prairie, the soil of which is light, but capable of producing good crops in favourable seasons. The remainder is underwood, chiefly scrub, jack-pine, poplar and willow.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, and fifty-three children, only a portion of whom have as yet settled on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming, cutting and hauling wood, and freighting on the part of those living on the reserve. The remainder live near Prince Albert, and make their living by working for the townspeople and neighbouring farmers.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues to do good work, the children attend very regularly and are making rapid progress in their studies.

Religion.—The Presbyterian Church has a mission here, services, which are held in the school-house, being well attended. While the Indians of this band have not yet professed religion, they are gradually coming under its influence and abandoning their pagan rites and ceremonies. Miss L. M. Baker is missionary in charge, and with an assistant, also conducts the day school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency all belong to the Cree nation, excepting those of the Wahspaton's band, No. 96 A, who are non-treaty Sicux.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from the usual number of those afflicted with consumption and scrofulous disorders, the health of the people has been good. No diseases of a contagious character have been prevalent during the year; the deaths have been chiefly amongst children, and those suffering from complaints of long standing. A good supply of medicines is kept on hand, and their timely use has frequently checked ailments of a serious nature that might otherwise have terminated fatally. Owing to the small-pox scare, a general vaccination of all the located Indians was performed during the summer by Dr. Tyerman.

The sanitary condition of the houses, which to a large extent are occupied only during the winter, is as good as can be expected. As a rule they are kept clean and whitewashed regularly. As to the outside premises, the rubbish which gathers during the winter is raked up and either burnt or carted away. A steady improvement in the construction of the dwellings is noticeable; the low one-roomed shanties are being replaced by good buildings having shingled roofs and sleeping accommodations up stairs.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are similar to others I have come in contact with; they will take liquor whenever a chance for procuring it occurs, and it is only the rigorous manner in which the law is enforced that keeps them temperate. This, and the distance they live from where intoxicants are sold, gives them few opportunities to indulge their appetite.

While there are a large proportion who live strictly moral lives, there are others, both men and women, in every band, who place no restraint on their passions. In addition, there is always to be found in proximity to these reserves a class of half-breeds of a low type (individuals who were formerly in treaty and are connected by internarrriage with the Indians) who are largely responsible by their example and influence for such moral laxity as prevails.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle throughout this agency are of a good class, and are the chief source of income to the Indians, who, as a rule, look after them care-

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fully through the winter, but during the summer time little attempt is made at milling, and this source of profit is almost entirely lost.

From the sales of the surplus stock the implements required in farming are principally purchased; during the year nine wagons, ten sets of harness, a number of sleighs and other implements have been bought by the Indians.

Saw and Grist Mill.—The saw-mill has been employed during the summer in cutting lumber and shingles at Sandy Lake, that being the only reserve on which saw-logs were cut during the winter.

During the season six hundred and forty sacks of flour were ground at the grist-mill.

Improvements.—A frame granary, with suitable divisions or bins for holding the seed required by each Indian, has been built at the agency headquarters. This will keep the Indians from disposing of more grain than they require for their own purposes.

The miller's house was moved to the neighbourhood of the agency headquarters, and re-erected for occupancy by the clerk.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, July 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1900.

Agency Offices.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview, a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows :—Ochapowace's, No. 71, Kahkewistahaws', Nos. 72 and 72A; Cowesess', No. 73, and Sakimay's and Shesheep's Nos. 74 and 74A; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extending from Whitewood in the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell; bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle river from below Round lake on the east, to a short distance above Crooked lake on the west.

There is also Little Bone's reserve, No. 73A, situated at Leech lake, about forty miles north from this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies north-west of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley. It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

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The stables are also built of poplar logs, are very warm and comfortable, the willow. The northern portion, sloping to the Qu'Appelle river, is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being unfit for cultivation. On the southern portion of this reserve the soil is a sandy and clay loam, with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—There are on this reserve thirty men, forty-one women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been fairly good, as we have had no epidemic diseases. They are well looked after in the matter of cleanliness, and, as there are a number of good springs on their reserve, their health does not suffer from want of good water.

Resources and Occupations.—Some follow farming and keep stock, tan skins and gather senega-root for market; also sell hay and fire-wood at Whitewood and Broadview. They are also able to get a considerable quantity of food by catching fish in Round lake. Owing to the settlements around, there are not many fur-bearing animals now to be found in this district.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses and stables of the Indians are built of logs and are not of a very good class, being only used in winter, as they live in their tents in summer.

They have some good grade cattle from thorough-bred bulls, but these are not increasing very rapidly. The satisfying of their immediate necessities tends to keep their herds down.

They have a sufficiency of farming implements and tools.

Education.—Five of the children are at the Round Lake boarding school, three at the Crooked Lake boarding school and four at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, where they receive good care and are taught the ordinary school tuition and the various trades and farming work taught at those institutions.

Religion.—They are, I regret to say, mostly pagans, but some profess the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religions. The Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the Round Lake boarding school, resides near the reserve, and a member of the band, Jacob Bear, is employed as a missionary by the Presbyterians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are fairly good workers, but require continual supervision to keep them up to the mark. As there is only one instructor jointly with this band and that of Kahkewistahaw's, and as the Indians are scattered over different parts of the reserve, it has been a work of some difficulty to give them the supervision they require. However, as the instructor's house is now being removed from Kahkewistahaw's reserve to a more central position between the two bands, he will be able in the future to oversee their work more frequently, and, having less travelling to do, will be able to give them more of his time. Last season their crops, of which we had great hopes, were, I regret to say, badly injured by frost in July and August; and this year, owing to the continual drought, their crop is a total failure. Pierre Belanger, Little Assiniboine and Kasooquawenum are three Indians who are making very good headway in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no cases of drunkenness or immorality brought to my notice during the year, nor have I found out any case of these Indians breaking the law.

KAHKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace's band, on the west side, and lies north of Broadview, on the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Qu'Appelle valley is

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its northern boundary. There is also a small fishing station belonging to this reserve (No. 72A), at the eastern end of Crooked lake about two miles distant.

The reserve contains an area of forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. The land is mostly undulating prairie of a fair quality, interspersed with many ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-seven men, forty-one women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been no epidemics here during the year, and the Indians have enjoyed good health on the whole. They are all the time being taught the necessity of cleanliness, which is gradually becoming impressed upon their minds.

Resources and Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising, sell senega-root, hay, wood and wild fruits in the towns along the railway. They do a little fishing to help out their food supply, but do little, if any, hunting, as wild game is scarce.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians live in the winter in log houses and in the summer in tents. Their stables and out-buildings are also log and thatched.

Their stock is of a good grade and is slowly increasing, and having good natural pasturage keeps in capital condition.

They have a fairly good supply of agricultural implements and tools and they only require a little more natural energy.

Eduction.—Sixteen of their children are at Round Lake boarding school, one at Crooked Lake boarding school, and seven at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Religion.—Nearly all the grown-up members of this band are still pagans, and it is probably hopeless to expect anything else, as they are so wedded to their old ways; but the children may be expected to follow the religion of the various schools where they are being brought up. The Presbyterians and the Indians together have built a nice little log church on this reserve, where services are held by the Rev. H. McKay and Jacob Bear.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are very good workers, and are making rapid progress in the way of being self-supporting. Some of them had very good crops last year, and were able to sell quite a lot of grain, out of which they bought useful articles of machinery, clothing and food. Their crops of the present year are partially a failure, a few of them will have about half a crop; in the case of others the crops are a total failure for want of rain.

Joseph Louison, Mesahcamapeness and Alec are making good progress in extending their farming operations and increasing their stock of cattle and implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have also been law-abiding during the past year, and I have had no complaints against them.

COWESES' BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewis-tahaw's reserve. The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

The Weed creek runs through this reserve, and empties into the Qu'Appelle river, through a large densely wooded and steep ravine, which is very tortuous in its course. The southern part of the reserve is undulating prairie, with a few good hay marshes.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are half-breeds, the remainder being Saulteaux and Crees.

Population.—Thirty-five men, sixty-two women and sixty children constitute the population.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians differ from the other bands in this agency, and mostly occupy their houses all the year round. Their health has been good on the average, although they are troubled with consumption and scrofulous complaints in common with other Indians. They are further advanced in the matter of cleanliness than are the others, having more generally adopted the ways and clothing of the white men.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of these Indians do farming more or less. Nearly all keep stock, and some of them have good herds of from fifteen to thirty head of cattle, besides horses. Two or three have farm teams of heavy Canadian horses. One Indian sold a team of young heavy horses for \$325, another Indian had \$150 offered for his team of working horses, which shows some improvement over their former kind of Indian ponies, worth anywhere from \$10 to \$30 each. They sell the grain that they have over and above their own requirements; sell firewood and hay in the towns, and along with the other bands furnish all the beef cattle required by the department, some fourteen thousand pounds in the year. They also fish for their own use in Round and Crooked lakes. They had a good market this year for senega-root, the average price being about twenty-five cents a pound. They have few opportunities for hunting, so do very little in that line.

Buildings.—They all have good log houses, some being shingled, some thatched with good stables and other outbuildings.

Stock.—Their cattle, mostly the progeny of good grade cows and thorough-bred Shorthorn and Galloway bulls, are of a good average class, and with care the Indians will have good herds of cattle in the course of time. Their immediate necessities are so pressing that it is very difficult to restrain them from wishing to kill or sell their young stock to relieve their wants, but only in very extreme cases are they permitted to dispose of any, except old and useless animals and beef cattle.

Implements.—They are acquiring a very good outfit of farming implements, such as binders, seeders, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, &c.

There is a good grist-mill on this reserve with one pair of stones, where their and the other Indians' grain is gristed each winter, so that they thus get flour for themselves at a low cost, and bran and shorts for their stock.

Education.—Their children of school age, who are in good health, are all attending one of the various schools: nineteen attend Qu'Appelle industrial school, thirteen are at Crooked Lake boarding school, four at Round Lake boarding school, and two at Regina industrial school.

Religion.—The majority are Roman Catholics, and a few are Presbyterians. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests at Crooked Lake mission, which is situated on the reserve in the Qu'Appelle valley, where they have a good boarding school and church, at which services are regularly held and well attended. The Rev. Hugh McKay also holds services on the reserve at stated periods.

The Roman Catholic mission has built a very fine boarding school at the southeast corner of Crooked Lake. It is second to none in the Territories, so far as I can learn. It is furnished with automatic water-closets and baths, lighted by the acetylene system, and having a gasoline engine operated by electricity, in the basement, for pumping water for domestic use and for fire-protection. The building is heated by the hot-air system and is well furnished throughout. There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are the most industrious of any in the agency. A number of them farm quite extensively, having from thirty to seventy-five acres in crop, and are much more self-reliant in their mode of working. They more nearly approach the methods of the white settlers in their habits.

Their crop last year was fairly good, although a number of them had their crops injured by the early frosts, which affected this reserve at the south end more than any-

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where else. Their crops this year compare favourably with any of those in the district, although all suffer more or less from the want of rain.

I can commend the work of Chief Nepahpeness, Alex. Gaddie, Ambrose DeLorme, Francis DeLorme, Baptiste Henri and Zac. LeRat.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaints to make of these Indians, as I have found them a very temperate and moral class of people.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowesess' reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley, a small portion of the reserve being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-eight thousand eight hundred acres.

In addition to this, these Indians have the Leech Lake reserve, No. 73A, situated forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, which, being composed of hay lands, bluffs, swamps and water, is very useful to them for the hay that is produced thereon.

The reserve is mostly undulating prairie, with some bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part it is much broken by ravines, which are heavily wooded. There were formerly large ponds on this reserve, which are now mostly dried up. About one-half of the land is good loam, the other half being sandy and gravelly. There are some magnificent hay lands in the valley at the west end of Crooked lake.

The Leech Lake reserve is very valuable to these Indians, being composed of the best hay land, which can always be relied upon to yield large quantities of hay every season.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux, with a few Crees.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-four men, sixty-two women and ninety-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health has been a little below the average, the deaths mostly arising from lung troubles and scrofula. They are well attended to in the matter of cleanliness, being well looked after all the time, and there has been no infectious disease of any kind on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Two parties of Indians occupy this reserve jointly—Yellow Calf's party and Shesheep's party.

Yellow Calf's party live on the southern part of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising, sell fire-wood and hay at Grenfell.

In a dry season they have to depend upon their Leech Lake reserve for hay. This reserve also yields a considerable amount of money every year from the sale of permits to cut hay to white settlers at forty cents per ton, which money is deposited at Ottawa to the credit of the band and expended as required in the purchase of necessary implements and wagons.

Shesheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve and the reserve on the north side of the lake, where all the best hay land is, from the sale of which and working for white settlers they manage to make a living. They do no farming and absolutely refuse to accept any assistance from the government in the way of cattle and farming implements.

They are very independent, and seemingly will only go their own way.

Buildings.—They have the usual kind of log buildings, some of them good, some of them very indifferent; but all the Indians live in their tents during the summer.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The party of Yellow Calf are gathering together a fair stock of cattle, which is increasing slowly but surely.

Their outfit of farming implements is also getting better every year.

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Education.—Five of the children of Yellow Calf's party are at Round Lake boarding school, and nine at Qu'Appelle school.

Shesheep's party still adhere to their refusal to send their children to any school, and will do so, I think, until the Indian Compulsory Education Act is enforced. They claim that they accept no assistance from the government and are therefore not obliged to send away their children to school. They are very bigoted about their old customs and apparently, although I have tried for the past three years, beyond the reach of persuasion.

Religion.—They are nearly all pagans and appear to manifest little interest in religion, but if allowed would continue to follow out their old pagan customs of sun dances, &c. A few of them are supposed to belong to the Roman Catholic and other denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The crops of Yellow Calf's party last year were the best they had ever harvested; all the grain being of the best quality. They had a large quantity for sale in addition to keeping sufficient for bread and seed.

They have about the same area in crop this year, but the yield is a total failure with the exception of one or two who will have a small crop. They have also broken up about fifty acres of new land.

On the whole they are fairly good workers, but require the most constant supervision.

Temperance and Morality.—In the beginning of the year we had several cases of immorality and assault, but prompt action being taken, and the guilty parties being punished, had a salutary effect, as since that time good conduct has been the rule.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As mentioned in my report of last year, by the goodness of the department I was enabled to purchase a large quantity of seed grain and potatoes. I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians have refunded to the department nearly the total cost of the seed supplied, which is some guarantee, should they be placed in the same circumstances again, that the department would be in no danger of loss in again advancing them seed grain.

Although about seven hundred acres were sown this year, all of which looked in splendid condition until the beginning of June, now, owing to the entire absence of rain and exceedingly hot weather, it is very doubtful whether more than two hundred acres will be fit to cut, and this will produce only about half a crop.

The thermometer registered on June 21 last, 104° in the shade, on the 22nd, 110°, and on the 23rd 104°.

We had no rain whatever until July 6, when we had a good shower, that being the only rain we have had.

During the middle of June the prairie fires were raging on Cowessess' reserve, destroying a large quantity of the hay lands and a considerable quantity of timber. It was the first time in my experience that prairie fires ran in the month of June.

The failure of the crops this year is owing to the extremely hot weather, combined with very high winds and absence of rain.

There have been no sun dances held in this agency, although several applications were made to be allowed to hold them.

We had our grist-mill running the greater part of the winter, where we ground about one thousand three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat.

The cattle have increased during the past year from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty head, after providing for the wants of the Indians.

During the last two years the system of rationing the Indians has been entirely done away with here, with the exception of to the very old and infirm who are unable to earn anything. I believe the Indians are in a better position for it, as it tends to

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make them more self-reliant, as they know that anything they now get from the store-house has to be worked for.

For any provisions and clothes they receive from the store-house they now supply all the fire-wood and hay required at the agency head-quarters and farms ; all the fire-wood used at the grist-mill, putting in the crop of oats for the government horses, mending fences and other necessary work at the agency headquarters and farms. The members of the staff at this agency have rendered me great assistance in carrying on the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report on the affairs of the reserves in this agency, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 42, 43 and 44, range 28, west of 2nd initial meridian, on the east side of the South Saskatchewan river, about four miles east of Batoche, and possesses an area of sixteen square miles.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairies with poplar bluffs, and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, belonging to the plain or prairie branch of that tribe.

Population.—The population numbers ninety-four persons, consisting of fourteen men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair ; there have been four births and three deaths recorded during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the chief cause of death. The sanitary condition of all houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, is very good. The department's sanitary regulations regarding the cleansing of houses and out-premises, and the burning of all refuse matter, are carefully carried out, with good results.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising is the principal occupation of the majority of this band. There are, however, a number of the band who make considerable money by hunting, dressing hides and picking senega-root, for which they find a ready sale at the stores of Duck Lake, and in this way are able to supply themselves with tea, tobacco, sugar and some clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a rather inferior class, there being no good building timber on or in the vicinity of the reserve. The houses are small, but are kept in good repair, and are to be found neat and clean.

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The stables are also built of poplar logs, are very warm and comfortable, the Indians keeping them well plastered, and the roofs being packed well with hay ensures great warmth. The stock on this reserve have an exceptionally fine range, and as nothing but first-class thoroughbred bulls are allowed on the reserve, the stock are now of good standard, and the increase is very satisfactory. These Indians are well supplied with implements, all of which are kept in good order, and under cover when not in use. The Indians are now much more particular about the care of their implements than formerly, no doubt owing to the fact that they are now obliged to pay for any implements they require instead of receiving them free from the government.

Education.—As all healthy children of school age have been either sent to the Qu'Appelle industrial, Regina industrial, or the Duck Lake boarding, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—Two of this band professing religion claim to belong to the Anglican Church, sixty-five are Roman Catholics and twenty-seven are pagans. There is no church on the reserve, the Indians frequently attending the Roman Catholic church at Batoche.

Characteristics and Progress.—The behaviour of these Indians will compare favourably with any of the other bands in this district, though they work somewhat erratically, and at times allow their good resolutions to be overthrown by the most trivial events. Still they have done well the past season, and I have found they require constant supervision in order to induce them to exert themselves and take an interest in their work, as they begin to see the benefit they derive from the raising of grain and cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band come more frequently into contact with half-breeds. These people will not hesitate to purchase liquor for the Indians during their frequent visits to Duck Lake. They are, however, I must say, fairly temperate. As to morality there has been little ground for complaint.

This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer Louis Marion, who is a most painstaking man and takes a great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and is doing everything in his power to improve and advance their condition.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated at Duck Lake, in townships 43 and 44, range 2, west of third initial meridian, and their combined area is forty-four square miles.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam, and is well suited for mixed farming. On these reserves are good hay lands and poplar bluffs, with rolling prairie.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the prairie or plain branch of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and fifty-eight persons, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-seven women, thirty boys and forty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these bands has been fairly good. There have been periodical outbreaks of la grippe and kindred illness. There are also several cases of scrofula and pulmonary affections amongst these Indians; several of these have resulted fatally. A complete stock of drugs is kept at the agency headquarters, and all mild cases not absolutely requiring the agency physician's attention are treated by myself or my assistant, Mr. Price, who formerly was a druggist.

The houses are kept clean and tidy, when occupied, which is only during the winter months. As they generally keep their houses very much overheated during the winter, I find when they move into their lodges, as they do every spring, their health at once improves. They are most particular in observing the department's orders

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respecting the cleaning up of all rubbish and filth that accumulate during the winter and having the same destroyed by fire.

Resources and Occupations.—These bands put up large quantities of hay last season, and during the spring they sold about one hundred tons at Duck Lake, at remunerative prices. After wintering, they still have remaining in stock sufficient hay to winter their stock the coming winter. This will show there was no scarcity of hay on these reserves. Grain and roots were grown to a moderate extent, but owing to the early frosts, only little of the grain was serviceable for flour. They, however, had their own flour for about six months from their own wheat growing, as well as selling a portion of their grain to procure provisions and clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on these reserves, in the majority of cases, are fairly good, and an improvement is noticeable each year, in fact, the interior of their present dwellings compares favourably with any in the district, being well furnished, clean and tidy. The stables are built of poplar logs, and are kept well plastered, clean and comfortable. The stock are well cared for, and as we only keep the best quality of thoroughbred bulls on the reserve, the stock are equal to any in the district, and the natural increase is very satisfactory. The Indians are constantly adding to their stock of implements and vehicles yearly from the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef.

Education.—There are no day schools on these reserves, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Regina or Qu'Appelle industrial schools or the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—These bands consist of three Anglicans, seventeen Presbyterians, ninety-seven Roman Catholics, and forty-one pagans.

There is no church or resident clergyman on these reserves, but the Indians frequently attend the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian and English churches at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are considered industrious, but it requires constant supervision, otherwise they would soon fall back into their former indolent habits. They are, however, beginning to see the benefit they derive from their industry, and we find much less difficulty to induce them to work now than formerly; and they also appear to take more interest in their houses and personal appearance than in the past, and show a slight ambition to improve their condition. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as we are here, three miles from the village of Duck Lake, I find it rather difficult to restrain the Indians from procuring intoxicants—of which they are passionately fond—and procuring them through unscrupulous half-breeds who frequent these villages. I am, however, pleased to state that not even one case has come before me during the past year. A strict watch is kept on the Indians by the North-west mounted police at my request, and in this way they are prevented from indulging in the use of intoxicants. As to morality, I may say that the sacred appreciation of virtue is practically lost, although, with the exception of one or two families, there has not been a case brought to my notice during the year, and this serious evil is dying out, and in general I can speak well of these Indians.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township ~~46~~⁴⁷ range 25, west, 2nd initial meridian, about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan river. The area is thirty-seven square miles. The reserve is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. Soil is of a rich black loam and is admirably adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are half-breed or plain Crees.

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Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and thirty-six persons, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-nine women, forty boys, thirty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good; during the winter months, however, they were visited by an epidemic of erysipelas, typhoid fever and la grippe. This continued all winter, but with the approach of warm weather these diseases disappeared. These Indians were attended to by Dr. Tyerman, and I am pleased to say that only five cases resulted fatally. There are also a few cases of chronic scrofula and consumption in this band, for which nothing can be done. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, and I am pleased to say the Indians are particular in this respect.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve will compare very favourably with any in the district, being neatly built, with shingled roofs, and in the majority of cases painted, and are kept clean and neat and in good repair. The stables are in good repair and kept clean and comfortable. The stock are well attended to, and the increase is satisfactory. At the present time there is on this reserve three hundred and sixteen head of cattle, eighteen sheep and four pigs under government control, besides quite a large number of private cattle and horses. All implements are in good order and well taken care of. As the Indians are now obliged to purchase their own implements, they appear to take better care of them.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, Miss Ethel Shipman being teacher. The average attendance is ten, and good progress is being made in all branches of study. There are also a number of children from this reserve at the Battleford industrial school and at the Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—The band consists of one hundred and thirty-five Anglicans and one Roman Catholic. They have a very neat church and a resident clergyman, and services are regularly held, the Indians being very regular in their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of farmer J. S. Letellier. The Indians are, generally speaking, fairly industrious, are law-abiding and are making a comfortable living with but little assistance from the government, and this band may be considered civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants if they can in any way procure them; on the whole they are moral.

JAMES SMITH AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, NOS. 100 AND 100A.

Reserve.—These reserves are situated in townships Nos. 46, 47 and 48, range 20 and range 21, west of the 2nd initial meridian, and adjoin each other and are dealt with as one. Situated about fifteen miles east of the forks of the north and south Saskatchewan rivers, at Fort a la Corne. Their combined area is ninety-two square miles.

The soil varies from sandy to rich, black loam; the principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface is rough, undulating and broken by shallow lakes of brackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant; hay of the finest quality being in abundance, and the reserves are admirably adapted for stock.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-five men, sixty-two women, sixty boys and fifty-six girls, a total of two hundred and thirty-three souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has not been as good as I would wish to see it. They have been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, measles, la grippe and erysipelas, which has been a source of great trouble and expense,

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several cases having resulted fatally, although they have had constant attendance from the doctor. Scrofula and consumption are also prevalent amongst these bands. Sanitary measures are well observed, the houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, are kept clean and well ventilated, and in the spring all refuse matter accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt. There are, however, a few of the older Indians who are not as clean in their habits and with whom it is difficult to make a change.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are, generally speaking, indolent. They are occupied principally in hunting, freighting and stock-raising, with a little farming, picking roots and dressing hides for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of the buildings on these reserves are fairly good, while there are a number of very poor houses. However, as we have had a quantity of lumber sawn this spring, I hope to see an improvement in their dwellings. All stables are kept in fairly good repair, are comfortable and clean. The stock are all in fine condition and came through the winter in good order, although we find it difficult in many cases to induce the Indians to take proper care of their stock. All farm implements when not in use are properly cared for by being put under cover and kept in good repair.

Education.—There is a day school on these reserves under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Donald McDonald being teacher; the average attendance has only been five and one-half. The progress made is not as good as it should be, owing no doubt to the erratic mode of living of the Indians. A number of children from these reserves are at the Battleford industrial school and at the Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—Of these Indians two hundred are Anglicans and thirty-three pagans. There is a very neat church on the reserve and the Indians are usually strict in attendance. The cemetery connected with the church is neat and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not industrious but are indolent and require constant watching to accomplish any work, as it takes very little to upset their good resolutions; they are on the whole law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The general conduct of these Indians has been fairly good. They are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can possibly procure them in any way. They are, however, as orderly and moral as can be expected of Indians. These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer A. J. McKay.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This institution is situated at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Rev. James Taylor being principal. The subjects taught are the English language, general knowledge, reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing, history, as well as religious instruction, and excellent progress has been made in all branches.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Duck Lake, near the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the auspices of that church, the Rev. Father Paquette being principal. There are ninety-seven pupils in this school, fifty boys and forty-seven girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and good progress has been made in all studies. Several new additions have been erected during the year, and the whole place appears a neat and home-like institution, and is second to none in the Territories, and reflects credit on the principal and his staff.

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General Remarks.—This agency was inspected by Mr. Inspector Chisholm during the month of June, 1900, who also visited all the reserves in this agency, and attended the annual round-up of cattle.

I am pleased to say there is a marked tendency on the part of the Indians to abandon the old village system. They now prefer building on their farms separately, and I consider this a move in the right direction.

Vital Statistics.—There has been a total of thirty-nine births and twenty-eight deaths, making eleven more births than deaths, which goes to show that these Indians are not on the decrease.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the work in connection with the general management of the affairs of the agency have been cheerfully performed by the different officers on their respective reserves, more especially at One Arrow's and the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MACKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
STONY PLAIN, July 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

There are five bands connected with this agency, namely: Enoch's, Joseph's, Paul's, Michel's, and Alexander's.

ENOCH'S BAND. 135

The reserve of this band, on which the agency headquarters are situated, is about twelve miles by road west of the town of Edmonton. The area of the reserve is about forty-four square miles, and contains twenty-seven thousand and sixty acres, of which fully a half is covered with timber, such as spruce, pine and poplar, some of it being very valuable for lumber and building purposes. The land is very well watered, besides being bounded on the south by the Saskatchewan river.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen souls, consisting of thirty-five men, forty-four women and forty children. There were thirteen deaths and three births during the year.

Farmer in Charge.—This reserve has no farmer, the Indians being looked after from the agency office.

Resources and Occupations.—This band gets the name of being a very spoiled lot of lazy Indians. While not denying it, I got them to put in about twice as much crop as they had last year; and if they would only settle down and work, and keep away from town, they might soon be independent as they see the white settlers around them becoming. They have every advantage, splendid soil, wood, hay, water and a good climate; but they have preferred in the past to go to town and work for a little cash,

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which to them is an immediate result, a great thing to an Indian, rather than work on their farms, by which in a few years they would be self-supporting. Besides what they earned by working for outsiders, they sold about four thousand bushels of grain, a few head of cattle, some hay, and got a good deal of money from white settlers by sale of dead timber for fencing and building purposes. As there is a great deal of wild fruit over the country, a fair amount is earned by the women from the sale of it in town. As we have had abundant rains this year, the crops now look very flourishing. Should they turn out well, it will be a great encouragement for further efforts next year. Besides, I am trying to get them to put an engine and boiler into their grist and saw-mill to replace the windmill, which has proved a dead failure and is lying idle. This would very much further encourage them to grow grain more extensively, when they could get their grain gristed and their lumber cut at their door. One man is breaking up a new forty-acre field this year, and others smaller areas, which point to better results in the future.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are of an inferior sort, although two houses of a much better class, with shingled roofs, have been built during the year. The interiors are generally comfortable and are kept clean and tidy. Stables are not as good as should be; but I can see an improvement in some of them. The stock on this reserve number one hundred and thirty-four head and are of a good quality, well-bred bulls being kept with the herd, as is the case on all the other reserves.

Religion.—One hundred and nine of the band are Roman Catholics, and ten are Methodists. The former have a church on the reserve, in charge of the Rev. Father Vegreville, which they attend regularly; while Mr. Lent, from Paul's reserve, looks after the Indians of the other denomination, visiting them monthly.

Education.—The two schools on the reserve are still closed for want of pupils, as most of the children attend industrial and boarding schools, under the auspices of the denomination to which their parents belong at St. Albert, Red Deer, High River or Regina.

JOSEPH'S BAND. 133

Reserve.—Joseph's reserve is about fifty miles from the agency headquarters and Edmonton, lying about due north. It covers about twenty-three square miles, its exact area being fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, about twelve thousand acres being well timbered, valuable for sawing and building. It is too well watered, as there is little cultivatable clear land on the reserve. Lac Ste. Anne lies on the south side of the reserve and is the fishing ground of these Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of twenty-eight men, thirty-five women and seventy-one children, or one hundred and thirty-four souls. There were eleven deaths and six births during the year.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Stony tribe.

Farmer in Charge.—Farmer Guilbault, who lives on Alexander's reserve, about twenty-five miles away, looks after this band.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief modes of living of these Indians, yet sometimes they sell a little hay and wood.

Buildings.—Strange to say for a hunting band, the buildings are better than on any of the other reserves, except Michel's, and they are kept clean and tidy, as the people keep themselves.

Religion.—These people are Roman Catholics and attend the services very regularly at the Lac Ste. Anne church.

Education.—The school was reopened this spring, the teacher, Severe Callihoo, a member of Michel's band, being an ex-pupil of Dunbow industrial school. He has about ten pupils.

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PAUL'S BAND. 133A(133B)

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, sometimes called White Whale Lake reserve, lies due west of the agency headquarters, from which it is about thirty miles distant. This reserve contains about thirty-three square miles, or twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres; about sixteen thousand of this is heavily timbered, with poplar and spruce. It is also very well watered, White Whale and Bad lakes forming part of the boundaries.

Tribe and Vital Statistics.—These Stony Indians number one hundred and fifty-one souls, consisting of twenty-nine men, forty-four women and seventy-eight children. There were ten births and three deaths during the year.

Health.—There were a few cases of scarlatina on Paul's reserve, but Dr. Harrison, of Edmonton, brought all the cases through safely.

Farmer in Charge.—Mr. W. G. Blewett is in charge of this band.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians in the past have lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, for which their reserve is very well adapted; but they have this year put in a small crop and all have good-sized gardens, which are well kept, and it is to be hoped that under Mr. Blewett, who can speak the Stony language and takes great interest in them and his work, still further progress will be made.

Buildings.—The buildings are improving in size and finish, several new ones going up this year, of a much better class. Chief Paul especially is building a good one, with a shingled roof.

Stock.—The stock number one hundred and one head, and are steadily increasing; some of the Indians taking more interest in cattle, for which their reserve is admirably adapted. It has to be remembered that it is only within the past four or five years that this band has at all settled down.

Religion and Education.—One hundred and thirty-six of these people are Methodists and fifteen are Roman Catholics; the welfare of the former are looked after by Mr. Lent, who took charge of them this spring, and whose services are attended very regularly. He purposes reopening the school, which is also used as a church. A number of the children attend the Red Deer industrial school.

MICHEL'S BAND. 132

Reserve.—Michel's reserve is about twenty-two miles north-west from Edmonton, and twenty from the agency headquarters, and consists of forty square miles, containing twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres, half of which is covered with poplar and fir trees. There is ample water on the reserve; besides, the Sturgeon river forms the northern boundary.

Tribe.—These are Iroquois Indians.

Vital Statistics.—They number eighty-five souls, consisting of eleven men, eighteen women and fifty-six children. There were two deaths and five births during the year.

Farmer in Charge.—This band has no farmer to look after it, nor does it require one, as this is the banner reserve of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—These Iroquois Indians, or rather half-breeds as they now are, came about one hundred years ago from Lower Canada, and are a very superior class of Indians. About fifty-five of them, eight families, live on and work the reserve, and are making a good living by mixed farming, selling their grain, cattle, pork, &c., in Edmonton or St. Albert, besides getting a considerable amount of money from the sale of dead timber, killed by the fire that swept the country some four years ago.

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Buildings.—Their buildings—in fact, the whole reserve—compare favourably with any white settlement. Many of the houses are well furnished, with good furniture, to which recently a \$120 organ was added.

Stock.—Their stock number about ninety-five head, and are always well cared for and stabled, the cows being carefully milked, and butter made regularly.

Religion and Education.—These people are all Roman Catholics, and attend their chapel regularly, which is built just off the reserve.

Their children attend St. Albert boarding and Dunbow industrial schools.

Morality.—Indians do not regard this subject in the same light as white people ; what to the latter would lead to social ostracism, is by them looked at with a very lenient eye ; not that there are not some very moral Indians, but the very large majority are the other way.

Temperance.—There have been several convictions for intemperance during the year, especially among the Indians of Enoch's band, who come, owing to their proximity to Edmonton, more frequently in contact with intoxicants ; yet it is wonderful with the temptations and inducements placed in their way, how many are temperate, some bands, especially Paul's, being nearly strictly so.

ALEXANDER'S BAND. 134

Reserve.—Alexander's reserve lies thirty miles north-west of the agency headquarters. Its area covers about forty-one square miles, and contains twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres, about ten thousand of which is fine rolling prairie ; the remainder being covered with poplar and fir-trees. This reserve is also well watered, one lake, Sandy lake, being well stocked with fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-four souls, made up of forty-seven men, fifty-seven women and eighty children. There were twelve deaths and six births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are progressing a little, taking more interest in and increasing their farming operations, although last year their crops were mostly destroyed by hail. By the sale of what grain they had, and of hay, dry timber, a few head of cattle, besides fishing, working for settlers, together with the rations they get from the department, those who live on the reserve have made a fair living, while the hunters made a good living.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses and stables of these Indians are of a fair class, but there is much room for improvement. Their stock numbers one hundred and fifty-six head. The Indians are taking more interest in their cattle, and are consequently taking better care of them, and have stopped in a great measure, I am glad to say, killing without permission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is a nice church on the reserve, the services being well attended, the Rev. Father Dauphin being the resident missionary.

Education.—There is no school open on the reserve, the children attending St. Albert boarding school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The birth rate for the whole agency during the year was forty-four thousand, and the death-rate sixty per thousand.

There was no epidemic among any of the bands during the year ; yet, consumption and scrofula, together with old age, carried off forty-one.

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I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians on all the reserves have during the year had no trouble, and have given none, that has been brought to my notice, with the numerous settlers around the reserves.

This is my second year as agent, and I can report favourably on the general progress made by all the farming bands. Of course, there are always a few recalcitrant members, generally the very lazy ones, who are only too glad to take bad advice from dastardly outsiders, who are more numerous than one would expect in this civilized age.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,
QU'APPELLE, August 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with the accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The File Hills agency is situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle. This agency consists of four reserves, namely: Peepekeesis, No. 81; Okaness, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83; and Little Black Bear, No. 84. These reserves contain a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There were twelve deaths and seven births in the four bands during the past twelve months.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of all four bands has been fairly good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of the four reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity.

The reserves are well adapted for stock-raising, in which industry the Indians have been very successful.

The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming and stock-raising; they also put up a large quantity of hay over and above what they require for their own use, and for which they find a good market.

The Indians had splendid gardens last season, and as a result had several hundred bushels of potatoes and other coarse roots to sell in the fall. The gardens this spring promise to be better than those of last year, and I am pleased to say that I have noticed a marked improvement in the way the Indians take care of them.

During the month of May and the early part of June \$1,100 worth of senega-root was collected and sold.

Our oat crop last year was very good, the average being over forty bushels to the acre all round. The area under crop this year is fully double that of last, and the yield promises to be as good. About two hundred and ninety acres were fenced with wire this spring, the Indians paying for the wire themselves.

On the whole we have had a very prosperous year, and the Indians say they were never better off than they are at present. On Okaness reserve, where we have a num-

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ber of good houses with shingled roofs, it is a pleasure to see how neat and clean they are kept from one year's end to the other.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in good repair. The office has been overhauled, and is now in good order. The implements are in good repair and are all housed during the winter.

Stock.—The cattle are increasing in number and in quality; two thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were added to the herds during the year. A number of the Indians have purchased good work teams, and the Indians jointly purchased a Clyde stallion, which will greatly improve the quality of the horses on the reserves.

Education.—The File Hills boarding school, situated near the agency headquarters, is under the management of the Rev. W. H. Farrar, and Mrs. Farrar acts as matron, and everything is in first-class running order. There are fourteen pupils attending this institution. A large number of children from this agency attend the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that I have had fewer liquor cases this year than last. No cases of immorality have come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—The ex-pupils residing here continue to do well, and are an example to those who have not attended school.

Our second annual fair was held on June 22 last, and passed off successfully.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOLLBROKE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are situated on Samson's reserve, near the Battle river.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within the agency:—No. 137, Ermineskin's (thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres), situated in the Bear's or Peace hills; No. 138, Samson's (thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres), situated on the Battle river; No. 140, Louis Bull's, on the north-western part of Ermineskin's reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them; No. —, Montana or Little Bear's band (twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres); this was originally the Bob Tail reserve, on the south side of Battle river, near Ponoka station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon lake, containing four thousand nine hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them by marriage.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and seventy-two women and two hundred and eighty-four children, or a total of six hundred and one souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been altogether good, owing to many old cases of consumption and scrofula. Grippe was also very severe this spring, no doubt owing to the very changeable and wet weather. Many of the Indians were allowed to visit their friends after seeding time, and have returned very much benefited in health.

The medical officer vaccinated children at last treaty payments. Those born since will be attended to at the next payments, the wet weather during the spring not being favourable.

Premises were all cleaned and refuse removed and burned. Houses were white-washed in the fall. During the summer all the Indians live in tents and teepees, which are much more healthful and can be removed from place to place, as required for cleanliness.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal occupation is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down, and additions have been made to the cattle-sheds at Battle river.

The cattle are in splendid condition, the feed being most abundant, and the loss during the winter was very slight.

At the June 'round-up' the stock numbered nine hundred and fifty-four head, viz.: seven hundred and eighty-two full-grown adults, and one hundred and seventy-two calves, with several cows still to calve, so there is going to be a substantial increase over last year.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-four children of school age. The Roman Catholic boarding school on Ermineskin's reserve has forty-one pupils, who are making excellent progress under the able management of the reverend sisters, who are very much appreciated by parents who have children there. The buildings are kept in splendid order, everything neat and clean. The health of the pupils has been very good during the year.

The day school on Samson's reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church has improved since last year, the teacher, Mr. Wallace Jones, doing his best to bring the pupils along. The attendance is still somewhat irregular on the part of some of the children whose parents roam about from the reserve to Pigeon lake to fish.

The day school at Louis Bull's reserve is also under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and is doing remarkably well under the present teacher, Mrs. Goodhand.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's reserves are principally Methodists. Ermineskin's are almost all Roman Catholics, and the members of the Montana band, with two or three exceptions, are pagans. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious; some are certainly improving, and doing much better than hitherto.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crop last season was very fair, many of the farming Indians have had their own flour since threshing, last fall. Some few who had large crops were allowed to sell a little wheat. They have also supplied the beef contracts for destitute Indians, forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six pounds, besides having raised and killed about twenty-five thousand pounds of beef for the use of their own families. The amount received for beef was judiciously spent in purchasing wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, bob-sleighs and some few heifers,

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those Indians who have a large herd being allowed to sell a heifer to their neighbours, thus keeping the money amongst themselves; the remainder was spent in clothing, tea, tobacco and provisions.

The grist and saw-mill has been kept at work gristing wheat into flour and making lumber both for general repairs at the agency and for Indians building new houses.

There has been a good deal of repairs made to the waste-gates and banks of the reservoir, new bridges over the Battle river, and on the reserve trails; all of which has been done by Indian labour, supervised by myself and staff.

The prospect looks bright for good crops this year, there having been plenty of rain and warm weather, with no frost to speak of.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have received great assistance from the staff, who have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOLA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CANNINGTON MANOR, July 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western part of Moose mountain, and has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is thirty-eight, being one less than last year. There are at present living on the reserve thirteen men, thirteen women, four boys and eight girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been good, and all were vaccinated during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserve is suited for mixed farming; there being plenty of good arable land and enough timber for buildings, fuel and fencing. Hay of the best quality is plentiful. Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. They had a good crop of grain last fall, out of which they provided their own flour during the winter, and had a good quantity of wheat to sell, and also seed for last spring. Hunting, as a means of livelihood has been given up by many Indians of this band. The earning of the band during the year were over \$2,000.

Buildings.—The buildings are about the same as last year but are better kept in repair than formerly.

Stock.—The stock consists of ninety-one head. The Indians sold and killed for their own consumption during the year thirteen head. The casualties during the year

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were not many. The Indians looked after their cattle well during the year that is past, and at present their stock is in fine condition.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are fairly supplied with necessary farming implements. The implements are stored at the farmhouse during the winter and are put in repair and ready for spring work.

Education.—There are five children of school age in the band, three of whom attend school—two at Qu'Appelle and one at Regina.

Religion.—With the exception of the children attending school these Indians are all pagans. The Rev. F. T. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on White Bear's reserve, continues to visit these Indians and is always well received.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer W. Murison. They are on a fair way towards self-support.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year, nor has any complaint been made against any Indian of the band. Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, but it would not be fair to judge them from a too high standpoint as a white person's idea of morality and an Indian's are widely different.

STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated south of Pheasant Rump's reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres. The general features are the same as the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are a mixture of Cree and Assiniboine.

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the reserve is thirty-seven, an increase of one since last year. There were two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good. I had all the Indians vaccinated during the year, and without any of the trouble that always took place in the past when vaccination was proposed. All sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this band. All the able-bodied men have a crop of some kind. Nearly all have cattle, which are well looked after.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as last year, with one or two exceptions.

Stock.—The cattle at present number seventy-six head, and the Indians sold and killed for their own consumption, during the year, fifteen head.

The increase in calves has not been as satisfactory as last year. The casualties were few.

Education.—There are only three children of school age on this reserve, two of whom attend school at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, I think, making progress towards civilization and self-support. They got but little help in the way of food from the department last year. They are always comfortably clad, and seem happy and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—My remarks regarding Pheasant Rump's band apply with equal force to this band also.

General Remarks.—The two foregoing bands are under the supervision of Farmer Murison, and he works hard to bring them on. The Indians seem always to do what he asks, without any grumbling, and he is both kind and thoughtful towards them. I think both bands have made decided progress during the year.

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WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of Moose mountain, eight miles from Cannington Manor, and has an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, and is well suited for mixed farming.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and eighteen souls, a decrease of five since this time last year. There are twenty-eight men, thirty-seven women, twenty-nine boys, and twenty-four girls belonging to the band. There were seven deaths and two births during the year. Measles was the cause of most of the deaths. White Bear, the chief, died at the ripe age of ninety-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band, apart from the epidemic of measles, was fairly good. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible, and when the Indians moved into their tents in the spring they left their houses in a clean and tidy condition, having burned all rubbish that collected on the premises during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have the best hay lands in the district, and it will be a great source of profit to them this year, as the hay crop in the adjoining settlements will be a comparative failure. There is a large lake on this reserve, where the Indians catch fish in great quantities for their own consumption, and also for sale. During winter large quantities of dry and fallen timber are sold to the settlers in the neighbourhood. The women tan hides and other skins for the white people of the district, and get well paid for their work.

Mixed farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of this band. During the past year the men who were able to work were busy with their farms and stock, breaking new land, and summer-fallowing, cutting and hauling fire-wood and dry logs for sale, and attending to their live stock, cattle, ponies and horses.

Crops.—The acreage under crop this year is about two hundred and fourteen, an increase of sixty-six acres over last year. We had a good return from our grain fields last fall, having threshed nearly three thousand bushels of grain on this reserve. At present the prospects for a good crop this year are very slight, owing to the long-continued drought, but should we get rain within the next few days we may possibly get back enough for seed next spring, which is more than the majority of the white settlers in this district are going to do. Our hay lands are in fine condition, and what we lose in grain we shall more than make up in hay.

Stock.—The cattle and horses on the reserve at present number one hundred and fifty-three head; this does not include the ponies, which are the private property of the Indians. Some oxen were exchanged for horses during the year, and these are now classed as 'stock under government control,' in the same way as the cattle for which they were exchanged. The Indians killed for their own consumption and sold during the year thirty-four head of cattle. The casualties were few. These Indians, with few exceptions, take good care of their cattle, and keep the stables comfortable, and well supplied with hay.

Buildings.—The buildings are much the same as last year.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age on the reserve, seven of whom are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle or Elkhorn.

Religion.—The Indians of the band are for the most part pagans, but the Rev. F. T. Dodds, who labours with them in the interests of the Presbyterian Church, informs me that he can notice a change for the better going on with some of them, and if kindness and patience can work a change in an Indian, both Mr. Dodds and his good wife should be rewarded with the conversion of the whole band.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made good progress during the year towards self-support. The Indians received only one hundred pounds of flour from the department since last September.

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One of the band, Red Star, threshed seven hundred and ninety bushels of No. 1 hard wheat last fall, and many others between two and three hundred bushels. Twelve good work horses were purchased during the year, and they are being made good use of.

A painted Indian is very seldom seen, and the sun dance is a thing of the past, so far as my Indians are concerned, and I have not heard it mentioned even this year. This is a step in the right way, for if there was one thing that tended more than another to keep the Indians back, it was and is the sun dance.

Several new sets of team harness have been purchased during the year, and they are well taken care of.

The band earned during the year over \$5,000.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the band has been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I feel encouraged at the progress made in the agency during the past year, and it has been only by constant and hard work that this progress has been made. The change for the better is most noticeable on White Bear's reserve. Three years ago these Indians had about fifteen acres under crop; they have over two hundred acres this year, and are still breaking up new land. As I am quite alone here, my time is fully taken up with my work, both in the office and on the farm.

Last year was the first in the history of the agency that a supplementary estimate for flour did not have to be sent to the department.

I have, &c.,

HENRY ROSS HALPIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,
QU'APPELLE, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the reserves under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 20 and 21, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian. It contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The 'bench' lands are, with some exceptions, of a rather light character, and successful grain-growing is not certain, except in wet seasons. That part of the reserve which lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river consists of valuable and extensive hay meadows, and from these the principal earnings of the Indians are derived.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, of the 'Plain' branch of that nation.

Population.—The population consists of one hundred and eighty persons, i.e., eighty-three males and ninety-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition. These Indians have continued in good health throughout the year, and there has been but little occasion for the services of the

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doctor. The houses and premises are, in the main, kept clean and the water supply free from contamination.

The water of the Qu'Appelle river, which is used by the Indians when camped on the hay grounds in the valley, is not good during the low stage of the river, and causes some little sickness during the hot weather. I am endeavouring to induce these Indians to sink a few wells in the neighbourhood of their camps, so that good water may be obtainable at such times as the river water is unfit for domestic use.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are making steady, if somewhat slow, advancement in farming, and when the seasons are favourable they succeed fairly well.

Their chief sources of livelihood are, however, the sale of hay and fire-wood in Regina, and thus far they have made a comfortable living, and have been able, with their surplus earnings, to equip themselves fully with work horses, wagons, harness and haying and harvesting machinery, of which not a few have as good an equipment as the majority of white farmers.

The supply of dry fire-wood is, however, becoming exhausted, and the difficulty heretofore existing in getting these Indians to increase their herds of cattle is passing away, greater eagerness to become cattle-owners being now noticeable.

Efforts are being made also to improve the horses owned by these Indians, with a view to putting them in position to have good heavy draught teams of their own, and to dispose of some to neighbouring farmers. This reserve is admirably adapted for horse-raising, and there is no reason why these Indians should not in time be able to meet in part the want for which horses have now to be imported from Ontario and the United States.

More attention has been given this season to the better cultivation of the farms, and during the past spring a considerable area of new land was broken up in readiness for next season.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Some improvement has been made in the dwellings and stables during the year, but the absence of any kind of suitable building timber seriously retards progress in this direction.

One house has been this year erected on the 'bench'—the beginning, I trust, of the long planned for abandonment of the village system. It is hoped that, the ice having now been broken, the movement will progress until all the better class of these Indians will ultimately reside permanently on their several farm holdings.

The stock on the reserve is increasing slowly and, as already stated, there is evidence of an increased desire on the part of the progressive element to own larger herds, and in this they are receiving great encouragement.

The working Indians of this band are very well equipped with the machinery, implements and tools requisite for their occupation. All of these are now their private property by purchase from earnings—the day of free government issue of such things having passed away, greatly to the benefit of the Indians.

Education.—This band continues to send a few children to the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, but the pagan element, which largely predominates, is still pronouncedly averse to parting with their children. There is reason to believe, however, that the spirit of opposition to the schools is diminishing, and that ere long substantial progress will have been achieved in this respect.

Religion.—As above stated, the majority of this band continue pagans. The Rev. Campbell H. Monro, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, removed to this reserve last spring from Pasquah's reserve, and there is reason to believe that he has already acquired some influence over the Indians, Chief Piapot, who is the head of the pagan element, having recently voluntarily offered the use of his lodge to the missionary for religious services. The reserve is also visited at times by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church from the mission of Lebret.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Many evidences of material progress have been noticed throughout the year. Last spring these Indians seeded and planted one hundred and twenty-five acres of land without receiving assistance of any kind from the department—the first time in the history of the band that it has been possible for the Indians to do this work without aid in provisions.

Notwithstanding the extremely discouraging appearance of the crops this season, and the sod having been very much hardened by the protracted drought, these Indians cheerfully responded to the call to break up new land, and succeeded in getting about thirty acres ready for next year, besides preparing some summer fallow.

Before the breaking of new land was commenced last spring, a personal canvas of all the Indians was made by myself and the farmer, and every one was urged to do something either towards increasing his farm or to make a beginning in that direction. As a result, several Indians who had never farmed before have now made a small beginning, and have got some land ready for next season. Many, however, are still loth to begin, and claim that they can make a better living with greater ease and certainty by selling dry wood and hay than by the somewhat uncertain grain-farming, and state that when the dry wood has become exhausted they will return to the friends and relatives whom they left in Montana, and who pick up a precarious living about the towns of that state.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year only one case of an Indian of this band having obtained intoxicants came to my notice, and this resulted in the breaking up of a low 'den' in Regina, and the imprisonment of a white man who had conducted it, for a term of nine months at hard labour. When it is considered that these Indians are in Regina very frequently, selling produce, and invariably have money in their possession, it speaks well for their integrity that there should be no more cause for complaint in this respect.

An improvement is noticeable in the dress of the better class of these Indians, and they seem to take more pride in their improved appearance. One man, having a suit of clothes that did not fit him to his liking, took them in to a Regina tailor and had them refitted.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains approximately sixty square miles of land, and is situated immediately east and adjoining the reserve of Piapot's band. The greater part of the reserve is on the uplands on the south side of the Qu'Appelle river. The valley portion contains a considerable area of valuable hay meadows.

The 'bench' lands are well adapted for grain-raising, but require more than a normal amount of moisture to ensure success. The hay supply is ample for all requirements. Building timber is scarce.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux, with a small admixture of Crees.

Population.—The population is composed of ninety-seven persons, i.e., forty-two males and fifty-five females. The number of young people on this reserve is very small, and it must be only a matter of a few years before the band ceases to exist.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians continues remarkably good. Living as they do under canvas for the greater part of the year and frequently moving their camps from place to place as the exigencies of their work require, the sanitary conditions are naturally all that could be desired. The houses are only occupied in the winter, and while they are invariably kept too hot, they are clean and fairly wholesome. Considerable improvement is noticeable in this respect during the past year. Last autumn many of the dwellings were lime-washed inside and out before being occupied, which added much to their cleanliness and appearance. This improvement was favourably commented on by Inspector McGibbon when he inspected the reserve.

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Resources and Occupations.—This band, like Piapot's, derives a considerable portion of its earnings from the sale of dry fire-wood and hay. This season, however, the acreage under crop was considerably increased, and had the conditions been favourable, the Indians would have harvested a large quantity of grain.

Stock-raising is also followed to a considerable extent, but more can be done in this respect and will be ere long.

Building, Stock and Implements.—The lack of suitable building timber on this reserve also prevents the erection of a good class of houses and stables, but such material as is available is made the most of and the dwellings are, considering the circumstances, fairly good and the interiors comfortable.

The band has a good herd of fine cattle, all of which are held by individual owners. The 'round-up,' which has just been held, shows a gratifying increase and a fine lot of calves. A thorough-bred Galloway bull raised at the agency ranche was placed with this herd last year. These Indians sold thirteen prime export beef steers last fall, realizing the very satisfactory price of \$3.37½ per hundred pounds, without dockage for shrinkage. The money derived therefrom was carefully expended—about three-fourths going to pay for working equipment in the form of mowers, rakes, horses, harness, wagons, etc.

In respect of implements and machinery this band is now thoroughly well equipped, and were it not that the reserve is the furthest from market towns where the Indians dispose of their produce, it could be regarded as self-supporting. During the winter it is, however, necessary to keep the Indians constantly at home hauling the hay required for the agency ranche, and it is during this period and in consequence of this work having to be done that it becomes necessary to issue provisions to them—the issues being practically payment for services rendered and for the use of the private equipments of the Indians.

Heretofore this band has been somewhat careless in the matter of protecting implements and machinery, and it is, therefore, gratifying to observe some improvement taking place in this respect. Having to pay for such things makes the Indians more careful than they would be with government issues. Last spring they readily subscribed money for the purchase of a seeder, and last autumn they also purchased a binder. Heretofore the grain had been sown by hand, broadcast, and a binder hired at so much per acre to take off the crops, which materially increased the cost of production.

Several of the progressive Indians have been permitted to sell their ox teams and replace them by horses of a good class, and I am much pleased to observe that the policy has proved successful, the Indians referred to now taking a greater interest in their work and displaying more activity and energy.

Education.—As stated elsewhere, there are few children on this reserve, and of these several would, in so far as physical condition is concerned, hardly be eligible for admission to the schools. I have kept constantly before the parents of this band the advantages that the schools offer to their children, but find it well-nigh impossible to overcome their dislike to part with them.

Religion.—There are no resident missionaries on this reserve, but occasional services are held in the houses or lodges, as the case may be, by missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. The impression made on the Indians appears to be slight, however.

Characteristics and Progress.—It affords me no little pleasure to be in a position to report a marked improvement in the bearing of the Indians of this band. From ranking as the most backward in the agency, if not in the whole district—they have become much more actively interested in their work, and this season they put in a larger acreage of crop than the Indians of Piapot's band, who previously ranked ahead of them.

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In spite of all the disadvantages of the unfavourable season, they took hold of the work of breaking up new land for next year's crop, with considerable energy, and succeeded in getting a total of fifty acres prepared, in addition to summer-fallowing. This work was done with but little assistance from the agency stores and under conditions of weather, heat and drought, that would have discouraged even white farmers.

The 'village system' obtains on this reserve also, and seriously militates against individual progress. I have, therefore, lost no opportunity of inducing the Indians to leave the valley and take up separate holdings on the 'bench,' and have also endeavoured to discourage community work as far as possible.

As a first result, a new farm with a good house on the premises, has been commenced near the agency head-quarters in a good location, and there are signs that the example thus set will be followed by others in the near future. When this end has been secured, more substantial progress may be looked for.

The Indians of this band have hitherto marketed their grain, etc., under the direct supervision of the farmer for the reserve. With a view to encouraging individualism and greater independence of spirit, I have, however, endeavoured to effect a change and have the Indians transact their own business (subject of course to the permit system) as much as possible. The effect is a deeper interest in their work and a more noticeable spirit of self-reliance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are somewhat prone to excess in their native dances, and I have frequently had occasion to warn them that greater moderation must be shown. Latterly, however, there has not been much cause for complaint, and I think that as their material interests increase and they have more work to occupy their time, these customs will pass away entirely.

Intoxicants continue to reach these Indians at intervals through half-breeds residing at Qu'Appelle Station and other neighbouring towns. Thus far it has been well-nigh impossible to get any hold on these intermediaries, but from information now in my possession I expect shortly to be able to bring certain long-suspected persons to justice.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band adjoins Muskowpetung's reserve on the east. It has an area of sixty square miles and a very picturesque frontage on the Upper Qu'Appelle lake.

A considerable portion of this reserve, both in the Qu'Appelle valley and on the bench lands to the south, is covered with poplar timber of medium size and willow brush. The soil is excellent quality, and the reserve as a whole is well adapted for grain-raising. Hay is scarce, and in consequence of this drawback cattle-raising has to be limited to a comparatively small herd.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sauteaux.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-one persons, consisting of fifty-five males and eighty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While on the whole the health of these Indians has been good, the mortality has been greater on this than on any other reserve in the agency, chiefly among infants and young people.

As these Indians are well housed and clad and have always had a sufficiency of good food, and as there have been no epidemic diseases or neglect of due sanitary precautions, I am thus far completely at a loss to account for the comparatively heavy death-rate here.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, supplemented by the sale of dry fire-wood and willow fence pickets, also fishing in the Qu'Appelle lakes are the main sources of livelihood of these Indians. Being advantageously situated with regard to convenience to markets at three different towns in the vicinity of the

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reserve, the Indians of this band are entirely self-supporting, receiving nothing from the department except the ammunition and fishing twine due them under the terms of the treaty, and occasionally some slight assistance in provisions when some work of a public nature is being jointly constructed on the reserve.

The cultivation of brome grass for fodder has been this season commenced on this reserve with a view of offsetting the lack of sufficient wild hay, and it is hoped that by this means it may be possible to increase materially the cattle herd in the hands of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are divided into two groups, viz. : those living in the valley of the Qu'Appelle lake, and those who have removed therefrom and now reside on their farms on the bench. Formerly all lived in the valley, but, as the result of many years of effort and persuasion, the better class of these Indians are now, as stated, on their several holdings, and are reaping the benefits ensuing from nearness to their work and better opportunities for enlarging their farms. The bench houses and stables are very creditable, and it is gratifying to observe each year that this class is being steadily added to by continued removals from the valley.

This season three good one-and-a-half-story dwellings are in course of erection, which, when finished, will reflect credit on their several owners.

The houses in the valley, occupied by the old-time element, are comfortable and kept in good order, but are small and of the shack type.

All stables are good and are, with hardly any exceptions, kept well repaired and comfortable—some particularly so.

The stock here are of a good class, but the Indians, with some few exceptions, do not take the interest in them that they should, being more given to grain-growing than to stock-raising. Last autumn a number of 'culls' were sold out of this herd or were consumed by their owners, and the herd now consists of none but profitable stock. A thorough-bred Durham shorthorn bull has been put with this herd this season in place of the Galloway formerly used.

On this reserve, also, several of the more enterprising farmers have been permitted to exchange their oxen for good teams of medium heavy draught horses, and improvement is noticed in every instance where such a change has been made, in the willingness and capacity of the Indian for work.

The band has again this season added to its stock of working machinery, implements, &c., by private purchase, assisted by myself, and these Indians are now well equipped. Among the purchases were two new binders, one double-gang plough and one combination plough.

Education.—The majority of the children of this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle or Regina industrial schools. There is no local day school on the reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong principally to the Roman Catholic Church, which has a very neat and substantial church edifice on the reserve, where services are conducted regularly by the clergy of the Lebret mission. The Presbyterian missionary formerly resident on this reserve has transferred his headquarters to Piapot's reserve, and no services are held here at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have worked very satisfactorily during the past year, the only subject for complaint being their proneness to absent themselves at times to attend sports, shows, races, &c., in the neighbouring towns. This year they have given closer attention to the directions of the farmer regarding the better cultivation of their fields. The houses are also being steadily improved, both as to construction and furnishings. One member of this band has protected his buildings against loss by fire by taking out a policy of insurance for a considerable sum. This man is progressive, and last spring put in, in very good order, a crop of grain that would do credit to any white farmer.

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The following list shows the value of the possessions of four of the principal Indians of this band, including the value of land to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres apiece, viz:—

Thomas Stevenson.....	\$4,340
Samuel Cyr.....	3,295
W. Geo. Thorne.....	2,300
Antoine Cyr.....	2,190

The movement to abandon the 'valley' holdings and settle on the 'bench' farms is increasing, and it will not be long ere all but the 'old school' Indians will reside on their several farmsteads.

The progressive element is rapidly strengthening and evincing a desire to control the public affairs of the reserve, and I trust the day is not far distant when this band will be in a position to ask for and receive some modified form of municipal government.

These Indians last fall voluntarily subscribed towards a bonus for the rebuilding of a grist-mill at Fort Qu'Appelle, which had been destroyed by fire.

Although within a few miles of the point at which the Half-breed Scrip Commission held sittings for several weeks and where large numbers of half-breeds, among whom were to be found not a few relatives and friends, applied for their withdrawal, none of the Indians of this band evinced any desire, though some are practically half-breeds, to withdraw from treaty, but remained on their reserve and attended to their work.

Forty acres of new land has been got in readiness for next crop, and some summer fallowing has been done on this reserve.

The acreage under crop this season was increased seventy-five acres over that of the previous year, and everything promised well. Unfortunately the season has proved most unfavourable, and only light returns can be looked for.

Temperance and Morality.—But one instance of an Indian of this band procuring an intoxicant was brought to my notice during the year. Three months' imprisonment was given him, and to my personal knowledge the result has been beneficial, there have been no further indications of infractions of the law in this respect.

These Indians, like Muskowpetung's band, and in fact all Saulteaux Indians, are rather too fond of dancing, and I have had to speak pretty plainly and severely to them on the subject, in consequence of which greater moderation seems to be now the rule.

General Remarks.—A narrow strip of land lying along the eastern side of this reserve, and consisting of a tier of fractional sections cut off when the reserve was surveyed from the adjoining Dominion lands, has been recently surrendered by the band to be sold for its benefit, and as good prices are likely to be realized therefrom, it is hoped that substantial benefit will accrue to the Indians in affording means to procure material for further improving their buildings and in the construction of permanent public works on the reserve.

STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND, No. 78—(SIOUX).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band covers an area of seven square miles, lying in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd principal meridian.

The soil is a sandy loam, rather light for successful grain-raising, except with abundant moisture, but grows root crops well. The reserve is deficient in hay, and what is required for the stock is in the main procured under permit on Dominion and other outside lands and on Muskowpetung's reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux or Dacotah, as they style themselves, formerly resident in Minnesota, United States.

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Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of eighty males and ninety-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The past year has shown a continued state of remarkably good health among these Indians. Their houses and premises are always kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm to a considerable extent, and this season increased the acreage under crops from seventy-five acres the previous year to one hundred and thirty-two acres this year. In addition, fifty-five acres of new land has been broken up within the year ready for next crop.

Cattle are also raised, but owing to the difficulty in procuring sufficient hay, the herd has to be kept within small limits. To meet this difficulty, the cultivation of brome grass on this reserve has been commenced. The grain crop this season is, I regret to say, almost an entire failure, but vegetables are fairly good. The principal source of livelihood of these Indians is in the large earnings for work performed for the farmers of the surrounding district, by which they are enabled to live very comfortably. They are regarded as capable farm hands by the white farmers and are continually in demand.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables here are of a good class and are kept comfortable.

The movement from the valley to the 'bench' holdings has continued throughout the year and only three houses now remain in the old village.

As above stated, the cattle herd on this reserve is small, numbering only fifty-five head all told. If the growing of brome hay, commenced this year, proves successful, it will then be possible to increase the number of cattle considerably, as the soil here should grow good hay crops. A fine Polled Angus bull was this spring put with this herd in the place of the Galloway formerly in service, and a material improvement in the quality of the stock is looked for in consequence.

In machinery and implements these Indians are thoroughly well equipped, having this year added considerably to their stock by the private purchase of seeders, ploughs, disc harrows, harness, &c., paid for out of earnings.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are principally, though perhaps in many cases only nominally, Roman Catholics, and their children attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

With but an occasional exception, they seem to appreciate the advantages offered by the school and are willing to allow the attendance of the children, but not before they have reached seven years of age, and this, with the consent of the Indian Commissioner, has been conceded them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux are more ambitious and desirous of success than the Crees or Saulteaux, and consequently are more energetic and enterprising. I have been much impressed by the progress of the Indians of this band during the past year and with the evident determination not to rest satisfied with what has been achieved. The loss of this season's crop is naturally a severe blow to them, but it is gratifying to note that there are no accompanying signs of discouragement.

These Indians, in conjunction with Pasquah's band, voluntarily subscribed towards the Fort Qu'Appelle mill bonus before referred to, which speaks well for their public spiritedness.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year I have had to deal with only one case of procuring intoxicants by an Indian of this band, and this was in the case of a Sioux who resides the year round in the town of Qu'Appelle, where he makes a living by working out.

Upon conviction of having given the intoxicant to other Indians, he was committed for four months with hard labour, and I do not anticipate any further infractions of the law in this respect.

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During last winter some trouble was experienced with some of the Sioux, who persisted in keeping up protracted dances, in the face of a long continued warning on my part. I endeavoured to abstain from employing forcible measures as long as possible, but finally had to threaten peremptory action, which secured the desired results, and since then I have heard nothing of dances of an objectionable nature.

AGENCY BEEF HERD.

This herd numbers now one hundred and ninety-eight head of first-class cattle, mainly of the Galloway strain. They came through last winter in excellent condition, and we were able to carry over to next winter about one hundred tons of the hay put up last season.

The beef steers appeared to be diminishing in size and weight, and a change of bulls was, therefore, determined upon, and last fall two Durham bulls were substituted for the old Galloway bulls, the latter being sold and the proceeds applied against the cost of the new animals. The new bulls having been brought from Ontario and not being acclimatized, there has this season been a decrease in the calf crop, but as the bulls came through last winter well, and have now become thoroughly used to their new surroundings, better results are anticipated next season.

What is known locally as the 'ranche hay section,' situate about four and a half miles from the stables, was last fall inclosed with a substantial wire fence, the cost of the same being defrayed from the proceeds of cattle and dressed Galloway robes sold.

This hay meadow, now that it is inclosed and protected from the Indian horses and cattle pasturing in the valley, is a valuable property, and it is proposed further to enhance that value this fall by constructing a dam and irrigation system, for the purpose of periodically flooding the grass, should seasons prove lacking in sufficient moisture, as is somewhat frequently the case. The work will be done entirely without cost to the department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Reservoirs.—The work of supplementing the somewhat meagre natural water supply on some of the reserves by the construction of dams in coulees, has been continued throughout the year, one large and very good dam having been built on Pasquah's reserve, and another on Piapot's reserve rebuilt. The reservoirs thus created are of great value and convenience to the cattle-owners who reside on the 'bench' lands, and their presence makes it easier to induce others to remove from the villages in the valley.

Earnings.—The Indians of the four reserves have, during the past fiscal year, earned from all sources the aggregate sum of \$24,683.94, being an increase over the previous year of \$5,673.28, to which may be added \$1,000 received the previous year for hay supplied the North-west mounted police under contract, which opportunity we did not have last year.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c. purchased from Earnings.—Forty-eight heads of families on the four reserves have during the past year purchased mowers, hay-rakes, binders, wagons, work harness, ploughs, and in some cases good teams of draught horses, to the total value of \$5,375, the greater part of which has been paid in full, and the balance to be met from proceeds of steers yet to be sold for export, of which there will be some thirty-five head, all in prime condition to ship, and for which we expect to realize the highest market price.

Agricultural Operations.—The total acreage under crops on the four reserves has been increased two hundred and fifty-nine acres in the past two seasons, and one hundred and twenty-nine acres of new 'breaking' prepared in addition. A noticeable

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improvement has also been made this season in the better cultivation given the lands and the more intelligent interest taken in the work by the more progressive of the Indian farmers. It is extremely unfortunate that the season has proved so unfavourable, and as a result even an average of a 'quarter crop' can hardly be looked for.

Medical Service.—These reserves are under the charge of Dr. O. C. Edwards, who visits once in two months, or oftener, if called upon. During his absence in the new Treaty No. 8 district, the care of the Sioux and Pasquah band of Indians has devolved upon Dr. C. E. Carthew, of Qu'Appelle Station, and that of Muskowpetung's and Piapot's bands upon Dr. Kalbfleisch, of Balgonie.

Immediately on the presence of small-pox in Manitoba becoming known last spring, prompt measures were taken to vaccinate as many of the Indians as could be persuaded to undergo the operation, with the result that quite a number of those most likely to be exposed to risk of contagion were successfully treated.

Education.—The Indians of the Muskowpetung's, and particularly of Piapot's, bands still continue averse to allowing their children to attend the industrial schools. I have availed myself of every favourable opportunity to endeavour to overcome this prejudice by reasoning and counsel, but I fear that nothing short of compulsion will secure the desired end.

Inspection.—This agency office and reserves were visited and thoroughly inspected in November last by Inspector McGibbon. He expressed himself as much pleased with the evidences of material progress, the comfort and general cleanliness of the Indian houses, and the ample preparation made for the proper wintering of the cattle on the reserves and agency ranche.

Staff.—I wish again to testify to the thoroughness of the work performed by the members of my staff, and to the prompt manner in which they have responded to every requirement.

In this connection I beg to be permitted to thank the department for the recognition of their general efficiency in granting an increase of salary in each case at the opening of the fiscal year.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

In January last I commenced my duties here as Indian agent, having been transferred from Saddle Lake agency to fill the position held by Mr. George G. Mann for many years, who at the same time was transferred to Saddle Lake agency.

The reserves coming under the control of this agency are six in number, namely: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemistkooseahwas, No. 120; Oonsepowhiyo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123; Chipewyan, No. 124.

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SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles north of Fort Pitt, on the Saskatchewan river, and contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. The northern part is hilly and sandy, and partially covered with poplar and spruce. The centre of the reserve seems to be old lake bottom, and is interspersed with poplar groves and scrub. The soil is variable, sand and loam, and there are several hay marshes. Towards the south the land improves and hay, in wet seasons, is plentiful. The agency headquarters are situated on this reserve.

Vital Statistics.—Nine births and thirteen deaths occurred in this band during the year. The population is now two hundred and seventy-two, made up as follows: seventy-eight men, ninety-five women and ninety-nine children.

WEEMISTIKOOSSEAHWASIS BAND, No. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve borders upon the west side of Seekaskootch reserve, and contains an area of fourteen hundred and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light, and there are numerous poplar groves and some good hay swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births during the year were seven, and deaths four. The population is one hundred and eleven, made up of thirty-two men, forty-three women and thirty-six children.

OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, No. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty miles northwest of the agency, on the southern and western shores of Frog lake. With the exception of the southern portion, which is very hilly and partially wooded with poplar and spruce, the country is open, rolling land, interspersed with groves of poplar. The soil is chiefly sandy loam, and several hay swamps are to be found throughout the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—There were three births and seven deaths recorded in this band during the year, and the present population is eighty-five, namely: thirty-one men, thirty-two women and twenty-two children.

PUSKEEAHKEWEIN BAND, No. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the northern boundary of Ooneepowhayo's reserve and a portion of the western. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. The surface is undulating, with poplar groves scattered all over. The soil is sandy loam, and hay swamps are scarce.

Vital Statistics.—No births or deaths occurred in this band during the year, and the population at present is twenty-six, made up of four men, ten women and twelve children.

KEEHEWIN'S BAND, No. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake, on the trail leading to Moose lake. The country abounds with poplar groves, and the nature of the soil is rich loam. There is a large alkaline lake, forming part of the northern boundary, in which there is an island of about one hundred and twenty acres thickly wooded with spruce.

Vital Statistics.—Six births and ten deaths occurred in this band, and the population consists of thirty-two men, forty women and forty-five children—one hundred and seventeen souls all told.

Tribe.—The Indians of Seekaskootch, Weemistikoossehwas, Ooneepowhayo, Puskeeahkeewein and Keeheewin's bands belong to the Cree nation.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—Throughout the year the health of these bands has been very good, and no epidemic has attacked them. The houses and premises are in some instances kept very clean, and on the whole are up to the average.

The most industrious Indians of these five bands live on Seekaskootch and Weemistikoosahwasis reserves, and are treated as one band, under the head of Seekaskootch band. These are the only Indians who receive any material help from the department. The remnant derive their living by hunting and fishing.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief industry of these Indians is stock-raising, in which they have been fairly successful, the sales for the year realizing about \$2,500. Grain-growing is not carried out to any great extent, and the little that was attempted proved a failure last fall. About fifty-five acres of barley and twenty-five acres of oats were sown this spring, and owing to favourable weather the prospects are good. The potato crop was fairly good, and this season's crop promises well.

The chief occupation of the men is attending to their cattle. After hay-making is over, in which work they are helped by the women, and their little grain crop and root crop is saved, they commence getting their houses and stables ready for the cold weather, and in winter they are kept busy hauling hay to their stables, and sometimes logs, a distance of about twenty miles, to the mill. The most of their ploughing is done in the spring, and from the time their seeding and fencing is finished until hay-making season comes round again many of the men find work freighting and bringing scows of supplies down the river for the missions and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The women are industrious, and are generally found making clothes or moccasins for the family, tanning hides or general house work.

Buildings.—The houses are small and mostly built of logs. In summer they are nearly all uninhabited, as the owners find more comfort and are healthier under canvas. For winter they are re-mudded and whitewashed, and made warm. All the stables are built of log, and in some instances are very good and well kept. I do not know of any new houses or stables having been erected during the year.

Stock.—The stock was well wintered, and came out in the spring in good condition and continued to thrive, as feed was good and plentiful this season. The natural increase is satisfactory.

Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with mowers and rakes, most of which have been derived from the sale of cattle. They are all well provided with wagons.

Religion.—There are two mission churches situated close to the agency headquarters, one Roman Catholic, the other Church of England. Both have good congregations, and the more regular attendants seem to be sincere in their belief.

Education.—There is a boarding school in connection with each mission, both of which have their complement of pupils, and are being successfully conducted.

Temperance and Morality.—None of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but in respect to some their moral character cannot be so well spoken of.

CHIPWEYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—A reserve for these Indians has not yet been surveyed.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—Twelve births and four deaths occurred during the year, and the population is now two hundred and forty, comprised of sixty-seven men, seventy-seven women and ninety-six children.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The greatest trouble with these Indians seems to be weak eyes, otherwise they are fairly healthy. The sanitary condition of the houses and premises is fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—This band receives very little assistance from the government beyond their treaty money. They have been fairly successful in raising stock, but are chiefly dependent upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Chipewyan houses are built of logs, and display some good workmanship. They are warm and comfortable in the winter. The cattle are generally in good condition, and came through the winter fairly well.

Their implements and wagons are sufficient for their present requirements.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and there is a large congregation at the mission church every Sunday.

Education.—There is no school connected with the mission, but ten of the Chipewyan children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion Lake; formerly there was a day school close to the mission, but it was closed on account of irregular attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any drunkenness having occurred among these Indians, nor have any cases of immorality been brought to my notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From my short experience with the Indians of this agency, I am unable to say much with regard to any qualities peculiar to them or to notice any material progress among them, still I see there are some very industrious ones, who will no doubt eventually become self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, October 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man's river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west 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 land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. 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's river, which flows through the reserve, and

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Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans—that form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans,' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the 'South Peigans'—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and nineteen, of which total number one hundred and twenty-four are men, one hundred and seventy-two are women, and two hundred and twenty-three are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of dwellings.

Resources and Occupations.—Many years of fruitless efforts having demonstrated the fact that on account of climatic conditions and the quality of the soil this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further attempts in that direction are being made. Root crops, however, do fairly well when unmolested by gophers, a good crop of potatoes being the general rule. The reserve being favourable for stock-raising, and its inhabitants naturally inclined to that occupation, special attention is being directed to the cattle industry.

Cattle.—The year was again a prosperous one for the Indian cattle, the Peigan herd now numbering nine hundred and fifty-seven, as compared with seven hundred and seventy-four for the previous year, from which were turned off last fall eighty-one head for beef. For the animals butchered the Indians received over \$3,700, most of which was expended, as in previous years, upon wagons, harness, and various supplies of permanent value. Two hundred and eighty-one calves were branded after the spring round-up, and there is a marked improvement this year in the quality of the calves, the result of the department's investment in shorthorn bulls, of which we now have eighteen head.

Buildings and Implements.—More or less building is continually in operation on the reserve. While it cannot be claimed that dwellings are increasing in number, because an Indian generally destroys an old house upon the completion of a new one, it is easily seen that a change for the better is taking place in the houses. Dirt roofs are giving way to shingles, unfloored cabins are almost a thing of the past, and several individuals have provided for the erection of frame houses during the course of the present year.

Twenty-three new wagons for freighting and haying purposes were purchased during the year, with a corresponding quantity of harness, half a dozen mowers and rakes, also many smaller implements, all of which were bought by the Indians with their own money derived from various earnings, the department having long ceased to supply such articles to them as of old. The working equipment of the tribe is rapidly increasing, and should it become possible to improve the prevalent breed of horses, the wage-earning capabilities of these Indians within a few years would be of no mean order.

Education.—The boarding schools in charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic divisions of the Christian church are supported by the department in connection with this agency. In these institutions are some fifty Peigan children upon whom a vast amount of toil is expended by the members of the respective school staffs, in their successful efforts to keep the children clean, and in less successful endeavours to endow their pupils with the rudiments of an English education. While we may not expect to find many brilliant scholars among the graduates of these Indian schools, there is no reason to suppose that the training of the children will be without due

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influence upon the tribe as a whole, and upon the next generation, as the families of parents who in their youth went to school will be differently reared from those of throughgoing Indians whose first acquaintance with civilization dates within living memory.

Saw Mill.—As compensation for 'right of way' of the Crow's Nest railway across the reserve, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company paid the Indians through the department, something over \$2,100, which the Peigans decided to invest in a saw-mill. The investment having been approved by the department, the necessary machinery was ordered in due course, and it arrived late in the fall, when it was transported to a convenient site on our timber limit in the Porcupine hills, fifteen miles from the agency head-quarters, where the mill was immediately built and operated for a trial cut of fifty thousand feet before winter set in.

During the fall and winter a number of Indians, under the direction of a white man, were busy at the limit getting out saw-logs and hauling them to the mill, where a total of thirty-three hundred logs was finally yarded ready for sawing. On June 1, the mill was put in operation again for the season's work, two hundred and thirty thousand feet of manufactured lumber being the result when the logs were all consumed, which, with the fall cut of fifty thousand feet, made a total of two hundred and eighty thousand feet for the first year.

The lumber turned out of the mill is of good quality, consisting of surfaced boards, sized dimension stuff, ship-lap, matched flooring, V joint ceiling, and drop siding, to which other classes may be added as experience suggests, the plant being capable of making almost any kind of lumber.

As the individual Indians did their logging on shares with the mill, which of course is tribal property, a large quantity of lumber went to the working Indians, and the rest was hauled to the agency head-quarters and piled for sale to offset mill operating expenses. Seven Indians have material on the ground for small frame houses to be constructed immediately, and when to these are added numerous lumber roofs and floors to log buildings, it may be considered that a fair beginning has been made.

The mill machinery was purchased from Messrs. E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ontario, and consists of a fifty inch rotary rig, with trimmer or slab-saw, double edger, and a planer, matcher, and moulder, all driven by a 11x10 Leonard clipper engine, running at two hundred and seventy revolutions per minute, coupled with a boiler of the locomotive fire-box pattern made by the same firm. The horse-power is between thirty and thirty-five, and the capacity of the mill is ten thousand feet per day in the red fir of the Porcupines, which is notoriously tough wood to saw. The saw-mill through-out is first-class for its size. The large and small saws, planer knives and other cutting tools are duplicated to prevent delay in sharpening, which important work is further facilitated by a Rodgers semi-automatic filer and a planer knife-grinder, both driven by power. Except on the planer all belts are rubber of good width and quality, the main belt driving the saw being of five ply thirteen inches wide. There is not a piece of cheap inferior machinery in the mill, and the Peigan Indians are to be congratulated for their enterprise in making such use of their money, especially so from the fact that the saw-mill project is entirely unassisted by government grants towards either first cost, freight, construction, insurance, or running expenses. In all such matters the Peigan mill stands upon its own foundation, without the support of public money, and upon all lumber not consumed on the reserve the Indians pay to the Interior department the same dues as are exacted by law from ordinary lumbermen; therefore, no cry against pampered Indian competition can apply here.

Reserve Fence.—A boundary fence was constructed by the Indians this year, inclosing all that portion of the reserve lying south and east of the Old Man's river. The fence is thirty-two miles long, of four barbed wires, on red fir posts thirty-three feet apart. The posts, some five thousand in number, were cut by the Indians on

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their limit in the Porcupines and hauled a distance of about twenty-five miles. The item of barbed wire amounted to fifty-two thousand pounds. The work was completed in six weeks, some sixty Indians being employed. The possession of this large inclosure is expected greatly to simplify the management of the Piegan cattle, which in past years have been difficult to keep on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion occupied by Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The north and west portions of the reserve are undulating prairie land, while to the south-east it is more level. There are numerous poplar groves and a few clumps of spruce. The reserve is adapted for stock-raising, and the pastures and water supply are good. There are small swamps scattered throughout the reserve, which in seasonable years, when rains are frequent, produce a good supply of hay. Saddle lake, which produces whitefish, and jackfish, is situated close to the northern boundary, about half-way between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, is two hundred and forty-two, consisting of sixty-six men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and seven children. During the past year there has been an increase of six by births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few standing cases of consumption and scrofula, the general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Sanitary measures were strictly observed during the spring months.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians follow mixed farming and stock-raising, and the latter is the principal industry from which they derive a living.

Buildings and Stock.—During the spring four new log dwelling-houses were erected on this reserve. In summer all the people live in tents.

The cattle on this reserve are in good condition and number five hundred and five head.

Education.—The day school is situated on a portion of the Saddle Lake reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist mission, Mr. Chas. W. Leonard, teacher.

The boarding school is on Blue Quill's reserve, under the management of the

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Roman Catholic mission. There are fifty pupils enrolled as boarders, and satisfactory progress is being made.

The majority of the Indians of Saddle Lake band are Methodists, the remainder being Roman Catholics.

There is a Roman Catholic church on Blue Quill's reserve, in charge of the Rev. Father Grandin, and nearly all the Indians of Blue Quill's band belong to that faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. During the year they have purchased the following articles with their earnings :—ten wagons, three mowing-machines, and four sets of work harness.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, with an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south, along the shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes.

The greater part of this reserve is rolling prairie, wooded with poplar and a few patches of spruce. In favourable seasons grain and roots can be successfully grown.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is three hundred and twenty-one persons, made up of seventy-four men, ninety-six women, and one hundred and fifty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemics having visited the reserve during the winter and spring.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming and raising cattle are the industries followed on this reserve, and in both of these the Indians have been fairly successful. A number of the Indians engage in freighting and trading. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and this contributes largely towards their support.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle in the hands of these Indians number four hundred and ninety-five head.

A fair supply of machinery is also owned by this band.

Education.—On this reserve there are two day schools, both under the direction of the Methodist Church. The one at Goodfish lake is situated towards the south end of the reserve, and the other at the north end, near the mission.

Religion.—The Indians of the reserve mostly belong to the Methodist denomination. The church is situated at the north end of the reserve, Rev. E. B. Glass being resident missionary. The Indians belonging to the Roman Catholic faith are visited by missionaries from Blue Quill's reserve.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band numbers eighteen persons in all, composed of four men, eight women, and six children. They obtain their living by hunting and fishing.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, No. 130.

These Indians also make their living by hunting and trapping, and live in the Heart lake district, which is about one hundred and five miles north of this agency. The band is made up of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-five children, altogether sixty-seven souls.

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BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

These Wood Crees support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing. The population at the last annuity payments was one hundred and three, composed of twenty-three men, thirty-five women and forty-five children.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency only on January 18 last, being transferred from Onion Lake agency, therefore I cannot give a very full report on this agency.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, October 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1900, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is situated south-west of Calgary, and is bounded on the north by the Elbow river and on the south by Fish creek. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, and contains sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The agency headquarters are on the Fish creek, about nine miles south-west of Calgary.

The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil. The land is rolling and well wooded in ranges 3 and 4 with poplar, spruce and jack-pine. The country is well adapted for stock, and the Indians are taking more interest in this industry than formerly.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees or Beavers. They originally came from the far north.

Vital Statistics.—Sixty-seven men, eighty-seven women and forty-nine children constitute the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions imposed by the department have been observed as closely as possible. The deaths are principally from scrofula and consumption, and although medicines are regularly supplied to those who are suffering, little can be done, it appears to me, for these diseases more than alleviate the sufferings of those who are afflicted. Dr. Lafferty is the medical officer for this reserve. He visits the reserve when sent for.

Resources and Occupations.—Cattle and grain-raising are the principal industries here, and I am pleased to say that the former industry is on the increase and greater interest is being manifested in it than formerly. The old prejudice against stock-raising is gradually dying out. The crop turned out well last year, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one bushels being the quantity received from the thresher. Roots were also a good crop, some one thousand three hundred bushels being the quantity realized by the band and five hundred and five tons of hay and other fodder. The money realized from the sale of their crop, hay, wood, &c., after paying

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expenses for threshing and putting aside enough for next year's seed, was judiciously invested in the purchase of wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, harness, saddles, food and clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several new buildings were erected during the year—built of logs with shingled roofs and painted—the walls being well plastered both inside and out with lime and whitewashed. The Indians are gradually improving their dwellings with furniture and cooking stoves, and are making their homes more home-like and comfortable. Most of the houses now contain chairs, cupboards, tables cooking stoves, box stoves and some are divided into rooms with good up-stairs, and are quite a contrast to the Indian dwellings of a few years ago.

Education.—With a boarding school on the reserve and an industrial school a few miles away, both under the auspices of the Church of England, these Indians are highly favoured in the way of education. The pupils are making fair progress in their class-work in the boarding school, more particularly the girls, who seem more apt and brighter than the boys. After the boys attain a certain age they are drafted into the industrial school to complete their education.

Religion.—There is an Anglican church on the reserve, with the venerable Arch-deacon Tims as incumbent. Services are held regularly on Sundays in the morning and afternoon, which all the pupils attend and some of the Indians on the reserve. Speaking generally, these Indians do not display much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are most indolent. Those who are industrious make a comfortable living. They have a good market in Calgary for all kinds of produce, and the more enlightened ones are very keen at a bargain, and are well able to look after their own interests when disposing of their hay, wood, &c., to the white man, who, in some cases, tries to get ahead of them.

Temperance.—Temperance, I fear, is not on the increase altogether. Every precaution is taken to keep down the liquor traffic. The half-breeds who live around Calgary and who are related to many of these Indians give us the most trouble. There were some nine convictions during the year for drunkenness, and several half-breeds have received heavy sentences for supplying the Indians with liquor.

The Calgary detachment of the North-west Mounted Police has been most vigilant and has given me great assistance in keeping down the liquor traffic, and I would here thank the detachment for its valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—STONY RESERVE,
MORLEY, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in central Alberta in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary. The Bow river divides the reserve in two, Bear's Paw's and Chiniquy's bands living on the south side, and Jonas's band on the north.

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Its area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is estimated that nearly one-third of this is covered with timber—spruce, Douglas fir, jack-pine and poplar.

The land back from the river benches is very hilly. Much of the soil is light and stony.

The Canadian Pacific Railway follows the Bow river, and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency headquarters.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation. They have intermarried largely with the northern Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is six hundred and twenty-six, made up of one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and sixty-six women, one hundred and sixty-eight boys, and one hundred and fifty-seven girls. This is an increase of twelve for the year.

Health.—With the exception of consumption and scrofula, these Indians have had no serious sickness. Grippe was prevalent in the spring, but was of a mild type.

Resources and Occupations.—As the reserve is too high to be a farming country, on account of the heavy frosts, no grain is grown except for green feed; but in favourable years, small gardens of potatoes, turnips and onions supply the industrious with vegetables.

Stock-raising is the main industry, although the sales of dry fire-wood, posts and rails, last year, gave a revenue of some \$3,000.

Fish are plentiful in the neighbouring lakes and streams, and in certain seasons they supplement the rations of the Indians considerably.

A very promising seam of coal has lately been found on the reserve, about three miles south of the railway station, and several Indians are at present working at it.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians have comfortable log houses. A few new ones have been built and much work has been expended on improvements to the houses.

Stock.—As there has been a yearly decrease in the number of cattle for several years, the Indians do not take as much interest in this industry as I should like to see. With improved facilities for handling and wintering stock, there is no reason why the number of stock should not increase each year, as the reserve is naturally a good stock range.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are not very well supplied with these, and it is not necessary, as this is not a farming country. Wagons for drawing wood are quite common among them, and a few have mowers and hay-rakes, while still fewer own ploughs for preparing land for green feed.

Education.—There are no day schools open on the reserve, but the McDougall orphanage boarding school accommodates fifty pupils, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping the school full. Mr. J. W. Niddrie is the principal, and is proving very successful in his work.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists. The Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., is the missionary-in-charge. He preaches weekly to large congregations of Indians, who seem to take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have always been noted as hunters, and as long as the game lasts it will be a hard task to get many of them to work steadily. The great majority do not know how to work, and the few who do want such exorbitant wages for their very imperfect work that few of the settlers care to hire them.

They seem to work well at the dry wood business, because it brings in immediate returns; but the sale of this wood does not increase their wealth, as in nine cases out of ten, before the wood is loaded on the cars, they have taken its value from the trader in canned vegetables and fruit, jam, fancy tea and other luxuries.

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In the matter of dress and of house-keeping, gratifying progress has been noted. Many of the women can bake quite nicely. In Jonas's band quite a number have begun to milk cows.

Temperance and Morality.—None of the Stonies are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

With the exception of a very few, they lead exceedingly moral lives.

General Remarks.—The seam of coal mentioned above appears to be so extensive and easily worked that I have great hopes that it will give profitable work to a large number of Indians. It has been tested and found to be the very best of coal for black-smithing purposes.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,
CÔTE, August 21, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are situated on Côté's reserve, on the Assiniboine river.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within this agency :—Côté's reserve, No. 64 ; Key's reserve, No. 65 ; Keesickouse reserve, No. 66 ; also, a fishing reserve at the mouth of Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis, occupied by a portion of Key's band.

Côté's reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine river, close to the Duck mountain, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres.

Key's reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles north-west from the agency headquarters. It has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Keesickouse's reserve is adjoining Côté's, on the Assiniboine river. It has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres.

The quality of the land varies. Côté's reserve is rich, heavy clay. Key's, some of it rather light, a good deal of scrubs and sloughs. The same may be said of Keesickouse's reserve.

Vital Statistics.—Côté band numbers sixty-one men, seventy women, sixty-six boys and sixty-five girls, in all, two hundred and sixty-two souls; Key's band, forty-eight men, sixty-one women, fifty-five boys and sixty-six girls, making two hundred and thirty ; of this number one hundred and sixty-six souls live at the fishing reserve, Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis; Keesickouse's band numbers thirty-seven men, fifty-one women, thirty-seven boys and thirty-four girls, in all, one hundred and fifty-nine ; making a grand total of six hundred and fifty-one Indians.

There is an increase of four over last year. During the year there were thirty-nine births and thirty-seven deaths, making an increase of two ; this together with two from other bands, makes up the total increase in population.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fair. There was rather a severe epidemic of measles among the children, and the after-effects caused a number of deaths, chiefly at Shoal river; otherwise we had nothing save the chronic cases of scrofula and tuberculous disease which it appears it is almost impossible to eradicate.

The medical attendant, while on his visits here, usually makes up a large quantity of scrofula mixture for this class of patients, which is dispensed from the office as required.

Two kilns of lime were burned during the year, one on Côté's and one on Keesickouse's reserve; all the houses have been whitewashed inside and out, all rubbish and refuse gathered up and burned. All Indians heretofore not vaccinated have been so by the doctor at the annuity payments, when all are here.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians here is stock-raising, it is the only thing that can be depended upon; but it entails a good deal of work in securing the hay and attending and feeding the stock. The Indians have now nine hundred and one head of cattle, two hundred and two head of horses, and one hundred and fifty head of sheep, making a total of twelve hundred and fifty-three head of live stock, representing a money value of \$33,853. This stock required the harvesting, curing and hauling home to their respective barns some three thousand tons of hay, which in itself is a lot of work.

The Indians sold during the year seventy-five head of three-year-old steers, for which they received \$3,196; sold beef to the value of \$239; also killed and consumed for food fifty-six head, at a money valuation of \$1,680, making a total derived during the year from their cattle of \$5,115.

The crops of oats, barley and roots has been very good, in fact, the first crop the Indians have had in five years. They were so encouraged by this that they put in, this past spring, one hundred and fifty-eight acres more than last year.

Education.—There is on Côté's reserve a boarding school, under the management of the Presbyterian mission, with thirty-three pupils on the roll. The attendance is regular.

On Key's reserve there is a day school, with nine pupils; at Shoal river, a day school, with nineteen pupils; on Keesickouse's reserve, a day school, with eleven pupils on the roll. There are also thirteen pupils at the Regina industrial school, four at Elkhorn, and one at the Qu'Appelle industrial school. The graduates from the industrial schools are doing fairly well; in some cases, they have been loaned cattle, which, in a few years, if taken care of, will put them on a good footing. These ex-pupils are all anxious to get stock, working horses, &c.

Religion.—The spiritual welfare of the Indians of Côté's band is under the charge of the Presbyterian Church; that of Key's band, both here and at Shoal river, is under the management of the Church of England, and that of Keesickouse's band under the Roman Catholic mission. Each of these bands has a church, and services are well attended. A good many Indians are still pagans, and will probably remain so, they being of the old 'Big Injun style,' and the superior attitude of the Christianized Indians towards their pagan brethren has chilled the latter against any advances on their part, and they are regarded by the missionaries as hardened and set in their beliefs.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to say the Indians are advancing, if slowly, in a very decided and permanent manner; for example, last year they sold and killed more cattle and realized more money than this year, still the money went further this year, there were fewer applicants for relief than formerly; further, nine Indians, heads of families, have been granted the privilege to manage and dispose of their property without any advice from the agent. They are doing well, are not a bit wasteful; they receive no help. Of course, there is 'an eye that's watching' to pre-

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vent any abuse of the privilege given them. Again, they have put in a crop this spring of one hundred and fifty-eight acres more than last year; they seem more cheerful and better off in their houses and in their personal appearance; of course, this does not apply to all, and the strictest personal supervision must be maintained; if released, the Indian would drift down to his original starting point.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that during the year seven Indians were sent to jail, for terms varying from one month to six, for giving liquor to each other, and they refusing to disclose where they obtained it, except in one case: the presiding justice of the peace did not consider his evidence sufficient. Four were fined for being drunk. Of course, the Indians were to blame, but the parties who sold it were more so.

In regard to their morality, excepting a very few cases, it is very good.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves and Tribe.—There are seven reserves in this agency, viz.: Muskowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees; and Fishing Lake, No. 89, and Nut Lake, No. 90, and Kinistino's. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux.

The reserves immediately around the agency headquarters are situated in townships 26 to 29 and ranges 14 to 17, while the Indians of Yellow Quill's band, composing three small bands, viz.: Fishing Lake, who live some fifty miles away; Nut Lake, some one hundred, and Kinistino, about one hundred and fifty north from the agency headquarters—and all situated in townships 33, 38 and 30, ranges 12 and 13, excepting Kinistino's reserve, of fifteen square miles in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the second initial meridian. Gordon's and Muskowequan's reserves are located in the Little Touchwood hills; Day Star's and Poor Man's, in the Big Touchwood hills. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Prince Albert, that was once a busy thoroughfare, but since the advent of the Canadian Pacific and Long Lake railways, has been abandoned. The agency headquarters are about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about eighty miles from Qu'Appelle Station, and the same from Regina.

The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand of this is covered with willow scrub, small bluffs and timber. Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle river, fifty miles at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes are the only ones that contain fish.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves at the annuity payments of 1900 was as follows:—Muskowequan's, thirty-six men, thirty-seven women

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and seventy-two children; Gordon's, fifty-four men, fifty-four women and seventy-nine children; Day Star's, twenty men, twenty-three women and thirty-six children; Poor Man's, twenty-six men, thirty-one women and forty-one children; Yellow Quill's, seventy-three men, ninety-six women and two hundred and ten children; a total of one hundred and ninety-nine men, two hundred and thirty-one women and four hundred and thirty-eight children; making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-eight souls, all told.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the several bands of Indians for the past year has been fairly good, consumption being the principal cause of what illness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out. The Indians, as a rule, keep clean houses; especially in the case of Gordon's and Day Star's reserves is the improvement in this direction marked.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians have very few chances of earning money here. The only cash they can earn is for freighting the department supplies, as all work done for the traders, freighting, supplying wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade, and the little wood and hay required at the agency headquarters is paid for in rations from the department's supplies. Small amounts of money and goods are obtained from the ranchers for tanning hides, for wild fruit, bead-work, cutting logs and rails, putting up log buildings, herding, &c. The Indians at Fishing and Nut lakes are still able to make a living at hunting and trapping, and during last winter obtained in the neighbourhood of \$12,000 worth of fur.

Cattle-raising will be the most reliable occupation for the Indians in this district in the future. It is at present the greatest source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, although, as an exception, we had a good crop of grain and roots and vegetables, though we had an early frost this summer.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are in good repair. A number of Indians built new houses and stables during the year. A new farm-house and ration-house, with new stables, barns, and a new well were built at Muskowequan's reserve. The work was done by Indians with the assistance of Farm Instructor Hamilton, and is a credit to him and them. The houses now built have shingle roofs, and are a great improvement over the old flat, mud-roofed houses. Larger sheds were also built for the use of the cattle on most of the reserves.

Stock.—The cattle are in excellent condition, and the number of calves this spring was very large. Five thorough-bred bulls were added to the herd this spring.

Fencing.—About five miles of fencing was built during the year, and the old fences were all overhauled and put in good order.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the reserves here have a fair name for morality. I have had only two liquor cases during the year, and in both cases the offenders were found guilty and punished.

Education.—The day school at Day Star's reserve continues in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, with a regular attendance and a good average. Here the girls are taught sewing and knitting, and the work is a credit to their zealous teacher. There is a good-sized vegetable garden well kept by the pupils, and the stock of vegetables is divided among the children as a reward for their work.

On Gordon's reserve a large stone boarding school is conducted by the Church of England, Mr. Mark Williams and Mrs. Williams being respectively principal and matron. A good average attendance is obtained. The children are happy and contented, and they like their teacher. The progress made in studies is satisfactory. The interior of the buildings and surroundings are kept very clean and neat at all times, and are a good example to the children and the Indians on the reserve, who are proud of their boarding school. There is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school that is kept in good order, and the stock of vegetables taken from it is always large, and at the last exhibition at Fort Qu'Appelle last summer Mr. Mark Williams, the principal, obtained eight first-class prizes, which speaks highly for the

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school. Next to Muskowequan's reserve is a large stone boarding school, with other buildings, under the auspices of the reverend Oblate fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. Its average attendance is thirty, being full and all allowed by the department. The teaching is excellent, being done by a professional lady teacher belonging to the reverend Sisters of Charity, which accounts for the advanced state of proficiency in all branches of studies.

The pupils gave two representations last winter, in which acting, singing and military training were well shown, by good discipline and prompt action on the part of pupils whenever they are called on to recite or otherwise without assistance. The matron and the other three lady assistants are all members of the Sisterhood of Charity, which fact is sufficient to render comment unnecessary regarding the scrupulous cleanliness and neatness and order of the interior and surroundings of the buildings. The zealous principal, Rev. Father S. Perrault, is always energetic and indefatigable in his efforts to keep the school in its good state of efficiency.

Here also there is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school, which is kept in first-class order, and the amount taken from it is abundant. Last summer, at the Fort Qu'Appelle exhibition, the different class work from this school was shown and much admired, and received honourable mention.

Religion.—Those of the Indians of this agency who profess Christianity mostly belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. The Rev. Messrs. Cook and Bassin attend to the Anglican denomination, and Rev. Fathers Perrault and Magnan to the Roman Catholics. There is one Anglican and one Roman Catholic chapel on Gordon's reserve, where the Indians, especially the half-breeds, attend divine service regularly every Sunday.

At Muskowequan's there is also one Roman Catholic church in connection with the boarding school of the same faith, and a good attendance of the Indians every Sunday, where a good choir, composed of the pupils of the school, under the able management of the reverend sisters, gives good music, accompanied on a harmonium by one of the sisters, who is a professional organist.

On Day Star's and Poor Man's reserves divine service is held twice and three times a month in the school-houses, but on these reserves very few Indians attend. They are still very indifferent about all things connected with religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, especially the half-breeds, are very industrious, and some of them consequently are increasing in wealth, others remain in much the same condition. They certainly are all law-abiding, and I should say that the Indians are becoming more independent yearly, especially on Gordon's and Day Star's reserves, where the progress is more noticeable; in fact, in a few years these Indians will be independent of the government, as the half-breeds of Gordon's reserve even now do not receive assistance from the department.

On Muskowequan's, Poor Man's, Fishing and Nut lakes, although progress has been made, it has required a great deal more supervision to obtain it, there being a poorer class of Indians on the two first-named reserves, and too independent Indians on the two latter ones. On Kinistino reserve very good progress has been made by these Indians, and now since their proposed reserve was surveyed last June, they propose erecting better buildings than heretofore. They are a very good class of Indians, well dressed and well disposed towards each other, working like one family, and they have larger families than our nearer Indians. They hope before long to enjoy the benefit and advantages of the older reserves, which shows a surprising spirit in the right direction for once among our Indian community.

General Remarks.—Last winter was short and mild; in consequence our cattle came through in good order and condition, and on every reserve we had a surplus of hay, but, unfortunately, on some reserves, the prairie fires destroyed quite a few of our hay stacks. These fires were caused by fires coming in from distant prairies, and helped by very high winds, and it was no fault of our Indians, as all the surrounding

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ranchers suffered as well as ourselves in this calamity. However, on all the reserves we were fortunate enough to make more than enough hay, and in good time also before the heavy rains, and, with few exceptions, it was well stacked, hauled home, fenced and properly fire-guarded at once.

We have a good doctor in the person of Dr. Carthew, who visits the reserves once every two months, and oftener if required, and he gives great care and attention to the general health and comfort of our Indians.

I consider the general affairs of our agency to be in a progressive state, and that they promise a better condition for the near future.

Before closing I must express my thorough satisfaction with the assistance rendered me by my old and new staff, as I only took charge of this district in October last, and since I had to have another clerk, in the person of Mr. J. H. Gooderham, Mr. James Bannatyne having died, and a new interpreter, Mr. Stanislas Young, an ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle industrial school, vice John Brass, dismissed for immorality; and I must also mention the cordial help of the local constable, Mr. M. W. Fyffe, of the North-west Mounted Police, who, at all times, has rendered me valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my work of inspection for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Extent.—The limits of the Battleford inspectorate coincide somewhat nearly with the boundaries of the district of Saskatchewan, omitting, however, the Pas agency in the east, and including the Saddle Lake agency in northern Alberta and the Moose Woods reserve in Assiniboia.

Population.—The population consists mainly of Crees, with a few Sioux, Chipe-wyans and Stonies, and aggregates about four thousand nine hundred souls. This shows a sleight increase, which is due, however, in part to the admission of Indians who had not previously accepted treaty. Though the subject may be referred to in greater detail in connection with the reports of the different agents, it may be remarked here that in respect to numbers the bands of 'plain' Indians throughout this district are barely holding their own, while the 'wood' Indians show a somewhat rapid increase. The chief cause of this is that the conditions of life obtaining among the wood Indians, though involving more exposure and greater hardships, are much more favourable to health and morality than the habits of the buffalo-hunters or their descendants; and regarding the latter it may be observed that by the natural process the culling out of the physically weak is steadily going on, and will undoubtedly continue until a stronger element, living under the more favourable conditions which are gradually being introduced, shall constitute a population of a more permanent character and with greater possibilities of development.

Moral and Material Progress.—While in some bands progress is almost imperceptible, yet in general it is satisfactory and encouraging. It is most readily perceived in matters of a purely material nature, such as the improvement of houses, the enlarge-

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ment of farms and gardens, the increase of stock, and the development of other industries. The work of the missionaries and teachers is also, however, asserting its inevitable influence over the minds and manners, habits and lives of all but the most inaccessible of the older type of Indian. Crime and wrong-doing of a serious nature have not been known during the past year among the Indians of this inspectorate. The only noteworthy evil, apart from conjugal irregularities, which are also becoming less frequent, is drunkenness, which was detected at a few points, and where possible punished, through the watchfulness of the mounted police and of the officials of the Indian Department. As a rule, however, the law in this connection is well observed.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in February and March.

Staff.—C. M. Daunais, agent, C. J. Johnstone, clerk, S. Warden, farmer, Red Pheasant's and Stony reserves; C. Nolin, farmer, Sweet Grass, D. Arcand, farmer, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's; W. R. Waines, farmer, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's; Jos. Sayer, temporary stockman in charge of the Ribstone ranches; Norman McDonald, interpreter.

Agriculture.—The extent and character of the cultivation of fields and gardens show a rapid improvement. The result of this is that in 1899 the yield of grain, roots and vegetables showed a considerable increase over previous years, while with a larger area under crop, better cultivation and early sowing, the yield for 1899 is likely to be double that of any recent year.

Stock-raising.—The cattle on the different reserves number as follows :—

	No. of head.		No. of head.
Red Pheasant's.	385	Net increase.	2
Stony.	115	“ decrease.	10
Moosomin's and Thunderchild's.	388	“ increase.	58
Poundmaker's and Little Pine's.	443	“ increase.	61
Sweet Grass'.	247	“ increase.	7
In hands of employees.	8	“ decrease.	18
Total.	1,586	Net increase.	100

The hay put up in 1899 was of poor quality on account of the unfavourable haying season, but it was plentiful, and the cattle were liberally fed and wintered well. On all the reserves particular attention was given to the care and feeding of the calves, which were of a fine class, and were kept in a thriving condition. The Indians of Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserves have a sufficient hay supply near home, and accordingly put up their hay, have their own stables, and winter their cattle independently of one another. On all the other reserves of this agency the Indians are obliged to go abroad from ten to twenty miles for their hay, and in some instances from fifty to seventy-five miles. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to allow the Indians to put up their hay in common, and to winter their cattle in ranches, where a few men take charge of the cattle of a whole reserve. This method is very objectionable, and is being discarded as far as possible, or the Indians are arranged only in small groups, since combination to a certain extent is convenient or even indispensable.

In the meantime some of these ranches are conducted in a manner very creditable to the Indians as well as to those who have the direction of their work. This is particularly true of one situated some twelve miles west of Little Pine's reserve, of which Andrew Kahnepusko, an Indian, was in charge. The ranche consisted of one hundred and ninety-six head. A stable 80x24 feet, suitably subdivided, afforded comfortable quarters for work oxen, calves, calving cows, and other cattle that might require special

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care. The remainder of the cattle required no other shelter than the high hills almost surrounding the camp. Water was obtained at a small lake a quarter of a mile away, and the water-holes were kept in good order. A three days' supply of hay was always kept on hand in a secure corral beside the stable as a provision against a stormy spell, when it might be difficult or impossible to haul. The work of the ranche was performed by three Indians, and during their spare time they had broken in three yoke of steers for work oxen.

Houses and other Buildings.—The greatest drawback to the improvement of the Indians' dwellings and even their stables and granaries, is the scarcity of lumber, which costs from twenty-five dollars a thousand upwards.

Only in a few instances have the Indians hitherto been able to procure the lumber and shingles necessary to finish comfortable houses. During the past year one such house was partially completed, namely, on Little Pine's reserve, under the direction of Mr. Arcand. This house is of the description known as Red river frame, one and a-half stories, six well-fitted windows, panel door, floor of inch and a-half matched lumber, good cellar, roof of poles and thatch, well constructed open fireplace with chimney twenty-two feet high, and joists inserted for up-stairs floor, but no boards obtainable as yet for this purpose. Mr. Arcand's Indians took out and dressed logs for several other houses of a similar plan, and in a few instances the walls are up, but the work has had to stop there for the present. A step has now been taken towards the supplying of the lumber and shingles required throughout the agency, and the Indians last winter took out some two thousand pine logs at Birch lake, with a prospect of procuring the use of the department saw-mill from Carlton agency, to cut them into boards, scantling and shingles.

Condition and Progress.—There is a marked amelioration in the circumstances of these Indians since last report. Their need for relief as destitute in the form of food and clothing is reduced, I should say, by at least twenty-five per cent, while a few will this year be quite self-supporting for the first time. Among the more prosperous the most noteworthy is Peechaweis, of Red Pheasant's band. This is a man of less than average physical capacity, so that he works only a small farm and keeps at present but fourteen head of cattle and a few pigs. Yet he lives within his means and independently. He is well provided with implements, and has paid for them himself, and except for the want of a proper implement-shed all are well cared for. His storehouse contained seed grain, flour, beef and tallow, and all was clean and in good order. His thrift is in a large measure due to a thrifty wife. His house is small, consisting of but one room, but it is well furnished and well kept, and is not a common resort, as many of the Indians' houses are. They have but one child, a boy of twelve years, who attends the day school, and is in the third standard.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—R. S. McKenzie, agent ; J. H. Price, clerk, and farmer in charge of Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves ; L. Marion, farmer, One Arrow's ; J. S. Letellier, farmer, John Smith's ; A. J. McKay, farmer, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves, situated at Fort à la Corne.

Population.—There are at present six hundred and fifteen Indians in this agency ; births during the year, forty-one ; deaths, thirty-three ; net increase, eight.

Occupations.—With the exception of a few of the Indians of One Arrow's and the La Corne reserves, who live mainly by hunting, nearly all engage in mixed farming, especially on John Smith's, Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, where, in their mode of life and in the prosecution of their industries, some attempt is made to imitate the habits and methods of the settlers.

Agriculture.—On Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, which are adjacent to headquarters, and which, consequently, receive a greater share of attention from the agent,

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farming operations are increasing in extent, and in some measure are improving in method. Some new land has been broken and considerable summer-fallowing has been done. The crop of 1899 was fair, and that of 1900 will apparently be larger than ever in the past. On One Arrow's and John Smith's there will also be a fair yield, though there is no increase in area. The Indians of the La Corne reserves have never done much farming, and the prospects for this season at the beginning of May were far from bright, as scarcely any preparation was made at that late date. In June and July the gardens on John Smith's, and in some instances on the other reserves, were clean and looking well; but, with only a few exceptions, they were much too small, and only under the most favourable circumstances would they yield a sufficient supply of roots and vegetables.

Cattle.—The Indians' herds show a steady increase. In December, 1896, they aggregated nine hundred and thirty head; in 1897, one thousand and eight head; in 1898, one thousand and forty-five head; in 1899, one thousand and ninety-nine head, and on June 30, 1900, twelve hundred and thirty-three head, including the season's increase to that date. The natural facilities for stock-raising are such as to admit of a considerable further increase on some of these reserves. The hay supply for the past winter was abundant, in spite of the bad haying season, and the cattle wintered well. At La Corne the cattle are little handled, and are consequently very wild, so much so that a few head could not be brought to the stables, and so wintered on the prairie.

Houses and Premises.—On John Smith's reserve none of the Indians live in tents at any season, conforming in this and in many other respects to the customs of civilized communities. Their houses and premises were as a rule tidy and respectable. On the other reserves the Indians, with few exceptions, live in tents throughout the summer, and for the most part, I found them camped in groups, neglectful of their proper homesteads. One Indian, when asked as to the condition of his crops and garden, replied that they were looking well 'when he saw them last,' which was about two weeks previous.

Condition and Progress.—Many of the Indians of this agency are becoming very comfortable. A few are altogether self-supporting, and with a little further effort and economy many more should presently attain that condition. George Sanderson and Neesopahtawein, of Cumberland band, have fifty and forty-seven head of cattle respectively, and Philip Bear, of John Smith's, has forty-two, while many others have between fifteen and forty head. Together with this improvement in their circumstances, a growing independence of thought and feeling is manifest.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—W. Sibbald, agent; W. Deewan, stockman, succeeded in May by T. J. Slater; Joseph Taylor, mechanic and interpreter. Mr. Sibbald assumed the management of this agency on January 1, having formerly been agent at Saddle Lake.

Location and Extent.—The agency buildings are located at the foot of a range of hills, which runs parallel with the river, about twelve miles north-west from Fort Pitt. The agency includes five surveyed reserves, two at Onion lake, two at Frog lake, twenty miles west of the agency headquarters, and one at Long lake, sixty miles north-west. Only the two adjacent to the agency headquarters, however, are regularly occupied. These have a population of about three hundred and fifty Indians, belonging to several different bands. They are all situated within six miles of headquarters, though their work, especially hay-making, takes them abroad at times to a greater distance.

Agriculture.—Of recent years no grain has been grown except barley and a few acres of oats, and this with very indifferent results. As there is at hand, however,

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a well equipped grist-mill and a threshing-machine, besides all necessary minor implements in the hands of the Indians, an effort is now being put forth to revive interest in grain-growing and to make it a success. Flour laid down at this point costs from \$3 to \$4 a sack, and is too expensive an article to import when it can be produced on the spot. Besides, there is a small but increasing demand for coarse grains both to supply the local market and to feed the Indians' stock.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle number four hundred and eighty-eight head, as against four hundred and fifty-three last year. They are for the most part cared for and wintered by the individual owners. The stables and hay corrals were properly fitted up, and with respect to the condition in which they were kept and the comfort and feeding of the animals, they are not surpassed by any I have seen elsewhere. Where the Indians had in a few instances joined together to put up their hay and winter their cattle in common, the state of things was not so satisfactory.

Government Herd.—This band of cattle, which is managed in the interest of the Indians, consists of seven hundred and sixteen head, an increase of twenty-four head since last report. Their summer range is from Frog lake eastward along the north bank of the Saskatchewan where they are herded in two bands, the steers and cows separately. They continue to be wintered at the Long lake ranches, where there are five large stables, situated at points convenient to hay and water over a space of twenty miles extending north-east from the Long lake reserve. One of these stables was built during the past season. They afford shelter for the entire herd. Over two thousand tons of hay were put up here last season. The stockman's duties are mostly in connection with these ranches.

THE CHIPEWYANS.

These Indians, to the number of about two hundred and twenty-five, occupy a settlement on the Beaver river, near Cold lake, about sixty-five miles north of the agency. Their cattle number about three hundred and fifty head and show a fair increase, but are of a very inferior class. They have mowers and rakes but few other agricultural implements, and consequently do but little farming, though the soil of that district is of the best quality.

OTHER CREES.

There are in addition a number of Crees living on the reserves at Frog lake and Long lake, which were assigned to their bands before the rebellion. With one exception they live in poor hovels, and lead a rather miserable existence, depending for a livelihood upon a scanty hunt, a little gardening and occasional employment at the neighbouring Indian office.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—G. G. Mann, agent; J. Beatty, farmer, Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's reserves; P. Tompkins, farmer, Whitefish Lake reserve; T. McGee, engineer and miller; S. Whiteford, interpreter.

Occasion of Inspection.—The inspection took place in January, the occasion being the transfer of the agency from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. Mann, who had for many years been agent at Onion lake. The season proved entirely favourable for the transfer, among other reasons because it afforded the least possible interruption in the management of the Indians' industries and the affairs of the agency generally.

Industries.—Agriculture has long been established as one of the leading industries on these reserves. In recent seasons, however, it has proved a partial failure owing to drought and the destructive work of gophers, which have led many Indians to abandon their old farms and in some instances to seek a new location. Meantime,

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in order to supplement their meagre income, those who have the necessary equipment of teams, harness and wagons devote much of their spare time to freighting and hauling wood for sale at the agency, schools and missions, while a few engage in trading, with fair success. At the date of my visit one enterprising Indian, Moses Jesse, had almost completed arrangements whereby he was to deliver some five hundred pine saw-logs at Battleford, the intention being to cut them during the winter and haul them to the river bank and float them down in the spring. For this purpose he made application through the agent for a permit to cut the timber on government lands on condition of the payment of the regular dues.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle number one thousand and thirteen head, a net increase of sixteen. To maintain this herd, the hay lands of the reserves are fully taxed, and of the five hundred head belonging to the Whitefish Lake reserve about two hundred were this year wintered at ranches established by the Indians outside of the reserve. Some of these ranches were well fitted up and comfortable both for men and animals; others were newly established and but poorly fitted up. The cattle were everywhere well looked after and were in good condition.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill on its new site was in excellent running order and doing good work.

Progress.—Some of the most advanced Indians I have met are to be found in this agency, self-supporting and independent, managing, for the most part, their own affairs and exercising much good judgment.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Staff.—W. B. Goodfellow, agent; T. E. Jackson, clerk; P. Anderson, farmer, Sturgeon Lake and Wahspaton's reserves; W. McBeath, farmer, Sandy Lake and Big River reserves; Rev. T. Clarke, overseer, William Charles' reserve; Rupert Pratt, interpreter.

Population.—The present treaty population of this agency is seventeen hundred and thirty-six; births during past year, seventy-eight; deaths, thirty-six; net increase from natural causes, forty-two. About half this population is located on the eight surveyed reserves; the other half occupy mainly the wooded country to the north, where, by common consent, each hunter appropriates for his own use a large tract with more or less definite boundaries, within which his rights are respected almost as scrupulously as those of a settler on his homestead.

Industries.—The occupants of the three oldest reserves, Mistawasis', Muskeg Lake and Sandy Lake or Ahtakakoop's, are now established, though only on a small scale, in mixed farming, for which the natural conditions are favourable, while they are absolutely prohibitive of stock-raising as a main industry of the considerable population without the aid of the products of the farm as a supplementary fodder. Each family has on an average about eight head of cattle and cultivates from eight to ten acres of grain and a small garden.

Agriculture.—In 1899 there was a considerable increase in the area of wheat, a great part of which was clean and very promising until damaged by the heavy rains which set in immediately before harvest time. The crop of the present season, though not so heavy and not so large in area, is still a good crop and will turn out a larger quantity of good grain, especially wheat, than has been harvested here for some years.

Gardening.—While the gardens are mostly small and the produce limited to the commonest kinds of vegetables, yet a few of the Indians do really creditable work, including Chief Kahmenstotin, of Ahtakakoop's band, who in this respect, as in many others, is a good model for the rest of the Indians.

Stock.—Last fall it was found necessary on account of scarcity of hay to dispose of a larger number of cattle than would otherwise have been offered for sale, including

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many cows and two-year-old steers. By devoting a larger share of attention to the raising of grain and roots, it is hoped that such a necessity may in the future be avoided. The cattle, thus reduced in number, wintered with but slight loss.

Other Resources.—Apart from the more permanent sources of income above referred to, several hundred dollars were earned during the year by freighting for the Indian department, for merchants, and others. The Indians of Sturgeon Lake band earned upwards of \$1,000 by working in the lumber camps adjacent and on the 'drive,' the inducement being greater than usual. The consequence is, however, that this season they have but thirty acres of crop as compared with one hundred last season.

New Reserves.—The Indians of the Big River and Meadow Lake reserves, show a disposition to abandon hunting and to engage exclusively in civilized employments. The members of the latter band especially expressed a strong desire to have an instructor in industries as well as to have their day school reopened. Facilities for stock-raising are here particularly good. The hay lands on and adjacent to the reserve would, it is estimated, afford wintering annually for at least twenty-five thousand head of cattle. As the department has met the request of the Indians by the appointment of a capable man to the dual position of teacher and overseer of the band, it is expected that progress in this industry will be rapid. A school-house has been erected on the Big River reserve, but the Indians here are not of a promising class and show but little appreciation for the establishment of a school among them, though an instructor, especially in his capacity as issuer of rations, would be very popular.

WAHSPATON'S RESERVE.

This is a small reserve nine miles north-west from Prince Albert, occupied by twenty-five Sioux. Their cattle are few, but are increasing satisfactorily, and are well cared for. Last season their crops were late and were a failure. This season, although the acreage continues small, they will have a fair crop of first-class grain. Being situated at a point remote from the agency headquarters and difficult to reach by reason of bad trails and swollen streams, the reserve has hitherto received but scant attention. The Presbyterian mission and school are located on the reserve, and Miss L. M. Baker, the missionary in charge, is untiring in her devotion to all their interests. In the absence of the agent her counsel in all matters is followed implicitly by the Indians.

LITTLE RED RIVER RESERVE.

This reserve is situated north-east from the Sturgeon Lake reserve, the boundaries of the two being at one point almost contiguous. It is occupied by three families of permanent residents, consisting of seventeen persons. They have about twenty head of cattle, and this season for the first time have a small crop of oats. They earn a considerable portion of their livelihood by freighting and by supplying hay to the lumber camps to the west and north. This season they will have nearly two hundred bushels of potatoes to spare, for which they will also find a ready market at the lumber camps.

NORTHERN BANDS.

In 1899 and 1900 I made the annuity payments to William Charles' band at Montreal lake, James Roberts' band, at Lac la Ronge, and the Indians at Pelican Narrows, now organized into a separate band known as Peter Ballendine's, from the name of the newly appointed chief. Of recent years these Indians have been depending more than formerly, and many of them entirely, upon the lakes for their food supply. Game is becoming somewhat scarce; but even if it were more plentiful, all

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Indians are not skilful hunters, much less skilful moose-hunters; and it is only the cunningest and hardiest who can venture to leave the fishing waters and pushing inland depend upon their guns for a livelihood. The most prosperous Indians of these bands are those living on the Churchill, and hunting northward. These not only secure a good livelihood, but have earnings deposited in the banks of Winnipeg and Prince Albert, aggregating four thousand dollars.

The morality and religion of these bands is, however, their most prominent characteristic, showing the results of earnest and successful missionary effort. Their habits, manners, and dress are remarkably civilized. Their lives are of the simplest nature, and to a great extent free from contaminating influences.

WHITECAP'S RESERVE.

Mr. W. R. Tucker is overseer of this reserve. It was inspected in the latter part of May.

Location.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan, about eighteen miles above Saskatoon. It is occupied by a small band of Sioux, about fifty in all.

Industries.—These Indians do no farming, but they cultivate large gardens and raise a variety of roots and vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, corn, pease and beans. As yet they persistently refuse to utilize manure for the improvement of their gardens. They prefer instead to change frequently the location of their plots, breaking and fencing a fresh piece of prairie, supposing very erroneously that the results are equally good, and that there is economy of labour.

Cattle.—Their cattle number two hundred head, besides the present season's calves, which will more than make good the present apparent decrease of thirteen head. In addition to wintering their own cattle, they earned \$269 by wintering cattle for outsiders, and still had thirty tons of hay left over.

Condition and Progress.—These Indians live almost entirely by their own resources, buy their own implements and provide their own food and clothing, with the exception of a small allowance of flour and bacon during haying time. They continue to improve in respect to food, clothing, and the cleanliness and furnishing of their houses. Iron bedsteads are in general use, tables and chairs or benches are in every house, while packing boxes for cupboards have, in a few instances, given place to neat and convenient sideboards. They realized collectively \$1,615 from the sale of beef cattle, which is their chief source of income. In common with other Indians, they show a disposition to incur debts regardless of their ability to pay, but the overseer is exerting himself to check this tendency. As compared with the Sioux, living abroad from the reserves and earning a livelihood by day labour about the towns, the condition of this band is very gratifying.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twenty-second annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past year I have visited and inspected the following agencies:—Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Edmonton, Sarcee, Hobbema; Stony reserves, Morley, and the treaty supplies for Treaty No. 8.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on August 11. My inspection lasted until September 29. Staff.—G. H. Wheatley, agent; G. H. Race, clerk; Thomas Lauder, farmer; W. S. Cosgrove, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

Indian Office.—I audited the account-books in the office, commencing at the date of my last inspection, November 30, 1898.

The cash-book was regularly kept and audited satisfactorily.

Beef Account.—The beef account is the most important we have to deal with, as it represents such a large amount of money. It received my most careful attention. Commencing November 1, 1898, I checked the whole through to a satisfactory conclusion. The other food supply accounts were similarly dealt with and balanced out correctly.

South Reserve.—Thomas Lauder, farmer. The Indians' cattle here were wintered safely. Their farming was simply in gardens and of little importance.

Hay-making was being conducted upon a rather extensive scale, but under adverse circumstances, as it rained (intermittently) every day during August.

North Reserve.—W. S. Cosgrove, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

There is an irrigation ditch here. I was informed that it proved useful, although there was so much rain.

The crops consisted of one hundred and eighty acres of oats, eight of potatoes and six of gardens, all the property of six divisions of Indians living on what is termed the 'North Reserve.' All these crops promised a good yield at the time of my inspection.

Hay-making.—These North Indians filled a contract for hay of about one hundred and sixty tons to the beef contractors and twenty-five tons to the North-west mounted police at Gleichen. This latter had to be filled twice, as the first stack was spoiled by rain.

Indian Houses.—Summer is not the season to judge of Indians' houses: with one exception, I found them all closed and locked up; but the winter debris had been cleaned up from about them.

Cattle.—I had a round-up of the cattle on the south reserve. I found them count out correctly with the number on the register, viz.: two hundred and twenty-one head.

I also had a round-up on the the north reserve. I counted two hundred and forty-eight head, which was an overplus of nine head of adult cattle, from a previous round-up of the agent's, on June 30. This overplus was not explained to me.

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Coal Mine.—I visited the site of the old coal mine. It was worked for several years, with varying success, but the coal lay in 'pockets,' which gave out. These drifts are now caved in. On the opposite bank (south side of Bow river) new drifts have been opened. Some coal has been taken from these the past two winters. I am told that it promises well.

Irrigation Ditch.—I inspected this ditch from end to end. It is in fair condition, but the freshets in the river have choked the entrance. The wash-out at the head-gates was well repaired, and that portion of the works is stronger now than when they were first put in.

BLOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Blood agency on October 22.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; F. Dean Freeman, issuer of rations; Dave Mills, interpreter; C. H. Clark, farmer; James Grant, farmer; H. G. Long, farmer.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and with the exception of a small but reasonable shortage in the bacon, each item checked out correctly with the balance shown in the ledger. I checked the implement returns, and wrote off worn-out articles.

Beef Account.—I checked this throughout carefully, and observed that the vouchers issued to contractors corresponded with the certified beef-book of original entry.

I attended upon several occasions at rationing, from start to finish. The beeves were of fine quality and properly butchered. The work of rationing is done here systematically and well.

Live Stock.—I had a succession of round-ups, and completed it satisfactorily, although the cattle range north and south about forty-three miles, and east and west, between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers.

They are all legibly branded 'B,' as well as the brands of the individual Indians. The registered number of animals at the time of my inspection was one thousand five hundred and fifty-one head.

Each Indian cattle-owner here knows his own cattle, his own brand, and the number he owns; and no Indian is allowed to have a brand in his possession. Trading cattle between Indians is not allowed.

In addition to the one thousand five hundred and fifty-one head found on the range, fifty-nine head were killed for beef this year, and although there were some cows among them, they averaged eight hundred and forty-nine pounds of beef.

Farming.—I visited the different farmers' headquarters on several occasions.

Some few Indians have gardens, but farming to raise grain, except a few acres of oats, has been discontinued. Their industries consist of cattle-ranching, hay-making, coal-mining and freighting.

G. H. Long, farmer at Station No. 1, has up a large stack of hay. His house and barns are in a good state of repair. He had a good garden of vegetables.

James Grant, farmer at Station No. 3, keeps everything in order. He had a good vegetable garden; also harvested thirteen acres of brome grass and nine acres of oats. He threshed about four thousand pounds of brome grass seed.

C. H. Clark, farmer at Station No. 4, has held his present position since 1884. To him is due the Indians' hay-making every year upon such a large scale. His house and premises are in good condition and comfortable. He has a large supply of hay at his stables in order to winter the thirty-nine bulls.

Indian Houses.—But few Indians occupied their houses until November. I did not see many new houses, but several have had additions placed to them, the roofs raised and shingled. The general character of the houses improves each year, but

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while the superstition continues of abandoning a house if a death occurs in it, it is useless to encourage the Indians to build expensive ones.

Thirty-five Indians have, adjoining their houses, good stabling, corrals filled with hay, and cattle corrals. It was estimated they had six hundred and thirty-six tons of hay in stack at their own stables, while there was one hundred tons more at the agency headquarters and the different farms.

In addition to the hay put up for their own cattle, the Indians sold under the agent's direction over one thousand tons, in filling police and ranchers' contracts, to livery stables and citizens of Macleod and Lethbridge.

A type of their homesteads may be understood if I describe a couple of them.

'Iron' and son have two good dwelling-houses, both shingled roofs; wagon-shed containing two nearly new farm wagons and two buckboards (one new), a \$50 cowboy saddle, and nearly new harness for two four-horse teams, thirty-seven head of cattle (having killed for beef six head before my visit), several stacks of hay, good corrals and stabling.

'Left Hand' and some relatives have six good dwelling-houses, good hay corrals containing fifty tons, large cattle corral, stables; implements stored away neatly for winter. I rounded up seventy-three head of cattle here belonging to him and his relatives who live in his settlement.

Industrial Pursuits.—As soon as hay-making was finished, these Indians commenced hauling coal from Lethbridge for the North-west Mounted Police. The coal, one hundred and twenty tons, was delivered at the different outlying posts. The Indians finished the contract in three days.

They also delivered a large quantity of coal for the Cochrane Ranching Company, for the different Indian schools, the hospital and the agency and farms. A good deal of the coal for the farms was furnished by Indian 'Blackhorses,' from his coal mine on the reservation. The Indians are very eager to get freighting, but although the agent never misses a chance to procure it, either in single loads or in large contracts, he cannot keep them regularly employed. This, however, is not surprising; they can turn out one hundred and thirty four-horse teams, instantly, upon receiving notice that they are wanted.

Their cayuses, or small horses, are estimated to number three thousand. The Indians work comparatively few of these animals, and will only sell one occasionally. They decline to sell their better horses, and place a prohibitive price on the others.

Indian Office.—I audited the several account books. *Cash book.*—I found the cash transactions of the agency, in which the Indians were concerned, and which were closed out from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, amounted to \$17,020.22, and from July 1 to September 30 of the current year to \$1,213.57.

In addition to the above sums, handled by the agent on account of his Indians, was the annuity money for 1898, amounting to \$6,620, or a total sum since my last inspection of \$24,853.79.

I made an audit of the whole account and found it correct, and supported by proper vouchers, the balance agreeing with that shown in the official bank-book. The account is kept at the Union Bank, Macleod.

I examined and audited the other books of the agency. They are regularly kept, and the office work throughout is efficiently performed.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Peigan agency on November 8.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent; John Hollies, clerk; R. S. McDonald, stockman; Neil Yellow-wings, interpreter.

My first duty was to be present and assist at the annuity payments. Chief, headmen and Indians numbered five hundred and nineteen, to whom was paid out \$2,675.

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the river bottoms adjacent to the houses and corrals; therefore, if cattle stay about them they half starve, and out on the prairies where the grass is still good, there is less shelter, and water is difficult to get at.

However, with all these drawbacks, I find we are now on the right course. Indians begin to know their cattle and take an interest in them beyond just that (as formerly) of claiming them in the slaughter-house.

Small gardens near dwellings are frequent, and several Indians showed me their cellars containing potatoes. One man had attempted growing oats, with not much success.

Saw-mill.—The saw-mill has been in operation over one month. This has been a sort of 'trial trip' to get ready for earnest work in the spring. About fifty thousand feet of fine lumber was cut; there remain about one thousand two hundred saw-logs unsawn, and more will be taken out during the winter.

About fifty Indians engaged in the logging were to be paid for the labour in lumber.

I found the office work efficiently performed and the general work of the agency was well looked after.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Edmonton agency on March 23, and continued until April 26.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk; Henry White, interpreter; A. Guilbault, farmer; G. W. Blewett, farmer.

Indian Office.—I took stock of the contents of the storehouses, and of the goods in use, made a comparative statement of the stock-list and the balances shown on the ledger, and wrote off such articles as were worn out.

Cash-book.—I audited the cash-book from my last inspection; I found the same correct throughout; each item of expenditure was sustained by proper vouchers.

I found the office in good order, the books were written up to date, vouchers and letters were properly filed; the different registers were properly kept.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE.

Staff.—A. Guilbault, farmer. I visited the reserve on April 11.

Cattle.—As it was so early in the spring, I did not find either the Indians or their cattle surrounded with much comfort; most of them had no hay left, and the cattle were hunting their own food in the dried grass of the muskegs.

I counted the cattle at each Indian's stable, checking the same with the stock register. There were a few differences, through deaths during the winter, and on a subsequent visit, August 16 and 17, I had a regular round-up of all the cattle of the reserve. (Mr. Bard, vice Guilbault, resigned, was farmer at my last visit.) I found a total of one hundred and fifty-three head, which confirmed the Indians' information and my own account taken in March in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Crops.—On August 17, with the agent and the chief I visited every Indian farm. While most of the crops are late, they showed to very fair advantage, and, if the frost keeps off, there will be a good yield for the acreage.

I made an estimate of the acreage in crop. It is as follows: forty-one acres of wheat; seventy acres of oats; five acres of barley; four acres of potatoes, and two and a half acres of gardens, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two and a half acres.

As these Indians this year managed their own farming operations themselves (Mr. Guilbault being engaged with his own intention of moving away), they deserve credit for what they have done; most of the gardens were well attended to.

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MICHEL'S RESERVE.

I visited this reserve on April 18. The old chief, at eighty-seven years of age, is still hale and hearty; he is the father of twenty-three children and continues to look after his own affairs. Two of his sons, ex-pupils of St. Joseph's industrial school, assist the old man in his farm work, and at the same time they are breaking land for themselves, and taking out rails to fence the same, while another son, James, has already set up for himself, having built a house and stable, and broken and fenced a large piece of land, and now lives apart from the rest of the family.

The chief's stables, byres and corrals are old and rotten. He has timber out for new ones, and lumber on the spot to finish the same in a proper manner. He had sufficient hay to last until grass grew.

He has eighteen head of cattle. His fine large house is as comfortably furnished as any farmer's house need be. He has a large implement shed, in which is stored thresher, mower, binder, rakes, ploughs, harrows and other implements not in present use.

The men were busy with spring farming operations.

I also visited the farms of Timothy Callihoo, Pierre Valade, Albert Callihoo, Baptiste Callihoo, Joseph Gladu and Louis Callihoo. All these men appear to be in a comfortable condition, and were busy at their spring seeding. The last named, Louis Callihoo, is one of the most advanced and progressive Indians in the agency. He had, all told, thirty-five head of cattle, two teams of strong work-horses, several brood mares and a number of colts and fillies, eleven sheep, twenty-two pigs and plenty of poultry, also good stables, byres, granary, implement-sheds, storehouses, pig and poultry-houses.

His dwelling-house is a good one and is kept exceedingly clean in every particular; bright stoves and tins; fine white counterpanes, sheets and pillows on the beds; it is a well furnished farmhouse; also sewing-machine, clocks, concertina, fiddle, &c., and a \$120 organ.

I counted the cattle at each Indian's farm. I found them, in the aggregate, correct with the cattle register, viz., eighty-two head of adult cattle, plus twenty spring calves, total one hundred and two.

Crops.—This band has in crop: one hundred and one acres of wheat; thirty-five of oats; four of potatoes, and two of gardens, making a total of one hundred and forty-two. These are said to promise a fair yield.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Joseph's reserve lies west and south of Lac Ste. Anne. I visited this reserve on August 22.

At the Narrows of the lake, where a few years ago there were several Indian houses and stables, there is nothing left but two unroofed houses; there were three tents at the point.

Painted Stone, headman, has a house and small farm ten miles away, but it is rather inaccessible, and he is not living there this summer.

I had a round-up of their small herd of cattle. It numbers now, including eleven spring calves, twenty-six head.

The members of this band subsist by hunting and fishing. They still prefer this life to the monotony of farming, and judging from the appearance of the dozen or so Indians I saw there that day, they are enjoying a contented and not unprosperous existence.

WHITE WHALE LAKE OR PAUL'S BAND.

Farmer Blewett is in charge here.

I visited the reserve of this band on August 21 and 22.

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The principal industry of these Indians is cattle-raising. I had a round-up of the cattle, and although it was somewhat awkward, there being no cattle corral, I can conscientiously sign the return of June 30 as correct, namely, one hundred and one head.

A few Indians have gardens, but other than this they have done no farming this year: fishing, hunting and cattle-raising are the industries they prefer to engage in.

The farmer has worked well in bringing some land near his house under cultivation. His four acres of oats and one acre of wheat promise a good yield. He has a good garden, and the whole premises are very creditable to him.

ENOCH'S BAND.

It is on the reserve of this band that the agency headquarters are situated.

I cannot say that this favourable situation has improved either the manners or condition of this band beyond outlying bands.

Last winter, for the first time, an effort was made to interest these Indians in selling dry wood as fuel in Edmonton. This work commenced, but had a feeble existence, and I do not hear of any one Indian being benefited by the effort.

Living on land the 'pick of the country,' they could be independent in a few years, if they would apply themselves to farm work; but owing to their proximity to the town, with its civilized enterprises going on so near them, they are being continually attracted by offers of wages, and what they think easier jobs. These take them away from the plodding of farming.

Cattle.—At this writing I have not had a round-up of the cattle, but the June return shows there were then: twenty oxen, two bulls, twenty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, four heifers; total, seventy-seven. It appears that at that date spring calves had not been counted.

Crops.—The crops this year are estimated as follows:—seventy-five acres of wheat, sixty of oats, five of barley, four of potatoes and two of gardens, making a total of one hundred and forty-six acres. Some of these fields were, to my knowledge, very dirty. In consequence, the yield of grain will be materially affected.

The Indians are now (September 4) engaged in hay-making. The season is not propitious; although there is plenty of hay, it is difficult to secure it on account of continuous rains.

STONY RESERVES.

I commenced my inspection of these reserves on April 30. Mr. Bangs, who had been in charge about three and a half years, left the reserves for British Columbia the same evening; and Mr. Sibbald assumed the duties on May 1.

I took stock of the stores, audited the books and accounts, and remained at the reserves until the end of May.

During the time, I had a round-up of the cattle, the result being as follows:—eleven bulls, two hundred and twenty cows, one hundred and sixty-seven steers and eighty-two heifers, making a total of four hundred and eighty head. As the general round-up of the cattle was to be held in June, it was expected that the above number might be increased twenty or thirty head, as some Indian cattle had been seen off the reserve during the winter.

Farming.—But little farming is done here, on account of the proximity of the mountains. However, more than usual grain was sown, and if it did not ripen, it would make fodder.

The crops sown were: thirty-four acres of oats on the department's account; twenty-one acres, Indians half shares with department, which furnished the seed, making a total of fifty-five acres, and fifty acres on the Indians' own account. Ten acres of gardens were also sown.

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Sale of Firewood.—These Indians engaged extensively during the winter in cutting and hauling dry wood to the railway station, where they disposed of it to the neighbouring merchants, who ship it east. Since March, 1899, they sold one hundred and twenty-two carloads. Long wood sold at \$24 a car, and short wood at \$36. Some seventy Indians were engaged in this business.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Sarcee agency on June 19.

Staff.—A. J. McNeill, agent; George Hudson, farmer and interpreter; Tom Godin, assistant issuer of rations.

Agency Office.—*Cash-book.*—I audited the cash-book and found it regularly kept, with receipts on file for each item paid out.

The correspondence is kept on the file system; the letter-register is regularly written up, and vouchers are registered as issued. The work of the office is all up to date, and everything therein is arranged methodically.

I checked the receipt of goods and posting into the ledger, commencing at the completion of my last inspection. I also checked over each original entry in the beef-book, followed it along into the beef-ledger, into the returns, and to the vouchers. I found the whole checked out correctly.

I took stock of the goods in store, and found them agree with the balances brought down in the ledger June 30.

The storehouses were clean and in good order.

The ration and slaughter houses are kept in clean condition. The contractor was furnishing excellent beef.

Live Stock.—I had the cattle brought to the corral. I examined and counted them. They are all legibly branded, and are in good condition. The casualties among the Indians' cattle during the year were six; there was no loss among those belonging to the agency.

Farming.—I visited the Indians' farms. Their crops looked well. Crow Child is particularly deserving of favourable mention. His grain, fourteen acres, was well put in, his roots and garden (one and a half acres) are a pattern of neatness, and are object lessons for his neighbours.

His house is large, has a shingled roof, is floored and ceiled. It is kept clean, and is comfortably furnished with tables, lamps, clock, large cooking-stove, a box-stove, rocking and other chairs, bedstead, child's crib, delf closet, delf, knives, forks, spoons, &c., table cloths, toilet set, mirrors, pictures, pans, milk pans, &c.

Jim Big Plume's house is nearly as well appointed as Crow Child's, but being a widower, his housekeeping is not so regular.

Big Crow, Big Belly, Many Swans, Sleigh, One Spot, David One Spot, Two Guns, Many Wounds, Tom Owing-a-horse, Pat Grasshopper, Bull Collar and Jack Sarcee all have comfortable houses, and more or less land under cultivation.

Agency Farming.—There are two acres of wheat, fifty of oats, one and a half of potatoes, one of turnips and one acre of small vegetables. There is also a field of twenty-three acres of brome grass. This last is the finest crop of the kind I have seen. It is in its third and fourth years. All the crops looked well and promising.

This agency is somewhat different from those in the north, the Indians, being erratic and volatile, sometimes throw their cattle on the agent's hands in the middle of winter, so he must be always in a position to assume the responsibility by having a surplus of fodder on hand.

A bull stable was built, with corral attached, in which is a spring of water; herein the thoroughbred shorthorn bulls were wintered.

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HOBBEMA AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Hobbema agency on July 7, and completed it on August 9.

Staff.—W. S. Grant, agent; T. J. Fleetham, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer; John Donaldson, miller.

Office.—The duties of this office are efficiently performed. I found the work up to date, books posted, returns made up to June 30, correspondence properly filed, and everything ship-shape.

I took stock of goods in the warehouse, and found them agree with the balances shown in the ledger.

Cash-book.—I checked the receipts and expenditure of cash since my last inspection. Vouchers were presented covering each item. I found it correct throughout.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND.

One hundred and sixty-two souls were paid annuity this year, under fifty-six annuity pay-tickets.

Fifteen Indians are grain-farmers and five others have gardens only. Their grain sown is seventy-nine acres of wheat, thirty-three of oats and four of barley, making a total of one hundred and sixteen acres.

On August 9 these crops were excellent.

Eleven acres are set down as gardens, but I think this is an over estimate.

The Indians' houses do not change much; most of them have shingled roofs and are fairly comfortable.

Cattle.—Their cattle were rounded up into fine large new corrals at the farm. The registered numbers of cattle belonging to this band are: one bull, thirteen oxen, ninety-five cows, forty-six steers, forty-two heifers, twenty-one bull calves, twenty-nine heifer calves; total, two hundred and forty-seven head. They are owned by twenty-eight Indians.

SAMPSON'S BAND.

Three hundred and thirty-seven Indians were paid annuity with this band this year, under one hundred annuity pay-tickets.

Farming.—The crops of this band this year are: two hundred and thirty-six acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats and thirteen of barley, making a total of two hundred and eighty-four acres, owned by forty-four Indians.

I was much pleased with the crops of this band, they are free from weeds, and the fields are well fenced. The crops are well advanced and promise a large yield. There are gardens, but the aggregate acreage of these has not been made up.

Cattle.—The cattle of this band are registered as follows: ten oxen, two hundred and seven cows, one hundred and seven steers, fifty-nine heifers, thirty-eight bull calves and forty heifer calves, making a total of four hundred and sixty-one head. These are owned by thirty-seven Indians.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND.

This is a small band of seventy-one souls, paid under twenty-two annuity tickets, under the leadership of Louis Bull, headman.

Most of them are said to be Methodists. They have a day school under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and missionary services are held in the school-house with more or less regularity.

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Formerly the members of this band were known to be good workers, but Louis Bull has lost his health and the young men do not show that material progress I would like to see.

They form a village of somewhat isolated dwellings, but these houses are unfenced, no gardens adjoining, and have a forlorn appearance.

Their grain crop looked well. It is as follows : forty acres of wheat, thirteen of oats and six of barley, making a total of fifty-nine acres, owned by eight Indians.

Their gardens are said to be six acres. These were not well attended to, and I think the estimate too high.

Cattle.—Their cattle in the round-up (one hundred and eighteen) made a very good show. The registered numbers are as follows: forty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, twenty heifers, fifteen bull calves, twelve heifer calves, making a total of one hundred and eighteen head under seventeen different names.

MONTANA BAND.

Forty-seven Indians were paid annuity in this band this year, under sixteen annuity pay-tickets.

Farming.—Their farming this year consists of thirty-four acres of wheat, under eight owners ; in addition there are several gardens. The crops all looked well and the fields are well fenced.

The gardens are large, each one contains potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions ; two of them are over an acre each, free from weeds and the crops are remarkably good.

Four heads of families were managing the hay-making for the band. The Indians intended to winter all their cattle in two groups.

Cattle.—Their cattle are registered as follows : twenty-six cows, fifteen steers, three heifers, six bull calves, seven heifer calves, making a total of fifty-seven head.

AGENCY FARMING.

For the use of the agency employees the following crops have been sown : four acres of wheat, twenty-nine of oats, ten of barley and three-quarters of potatoes, making a total of forty-three and three-quarter acres.

The agent, clerk and each of the employees have fine vegetable gardens in addition to the above.

AGENCY CATTLE.

The registered numbers of cattle belonging to the agency are : twenty-one bulls, nine oxen, thirteen cows, twelve steers, seven heifers, two bull calves, two heifer calves, making a total of sixty-six head.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have visited most of the Indian farms and observe satisfactory progress since my last inspection.

The older bands are more backward than they should be in growing roots and potatoes ; this particularly woman's work is not attended to by them as well as it should be.

Although a wonderful change for the better has taken place in the environment of these Indians since Mr. Grant took charge of this agency, in March, 1897, much remains to be done ; so little satisfies an Indian's ambition, if these Crees can be said to have any ambition beyond keeping their stomachs full.

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I took stock of the goods in store and in use, and checked the ledger accounts. I found everything correct in this connection.

Food Supplies.—*Beef account.* I commenced by auditing the beef-book, the book of original and certified entries of receipts. From this I checked the beef ledger and beef vouchers. They proved correct.

The flour and other provision accounts were correct.

I was present at weighing in the beef and issuing rations on several occasions. I found this duty was performed in a satisfactory manner.

Live Stock.—I was too late for the general round-up, which takes place every fall, so could not check the register. I drove over the range on several occasions. I found the cattle fat. The natural increase for the year is entered at two hundred and fourteen.

These Indians have used the proceeds of their beef, both in 1898 and 1899, for the most part in the purchase of mowers, rakes, wagons, and a good deal of harness; they have bought forty-four wagons, and nearly as many sets of harness. They are now fitted out to make hay and do freighting.

The car of flour lately received, four hundred sacks, was hauled from the railway station (twenty miles away) by the Indians in a day; and eighteen thousand feet of green lumber was teamed from the saw-mill to Macleod (thirty miles) as quickly as horses could travel the distance.

The Indians delight in freighting when some money comes out of it for them; storms do not deter them; they turn out with their teams fully equipped for freighting whenever called upon.

Cash-book.—I audited the cash-book and the Indians' personal accounts, from my inspection of 1898. I found vouchers for each item of cash paid out, and the account agreed with the official bank account, which is kept in the Union Bank, Macleod.

There are one hundred and twenty-seven personal accounts with Indians, and twenty other accounts, such as 'saw-mill,' 'wagon,' 'fence,' 'herding,' 'estrays'; the others of these twenty are accounts with business men, recording the transactions between them and the Indians in which the agency is interested.

I proved each account correct, and the balances standing to the credit of each to be those shown on the October cash-book return.

Indian Houses.—I made a house-to-house visit, and while it would be possible to narrate in detail a history of each house, I cannot see that it would interest any one.

Generally speaking, the condition of these Indians is progressive since my last inspection. That their houses have not been improved to greater extent has been owing to the high price of lumber and shingles; but now that they have a saw-mill, it is the intention of the better-off Indians to build frame houses of several rooms each; when this is done, their present houses will be given to their poor relations, which will relieve the present congestion of too many inmates in several of the houses.

Head Chief Crow Eagle has a comfortable house of three large rooms, shingled, floored and lined; Minor Chiefs Black Eyes, Joe Potts, Jim Ridesahead, Goodprairie-chicken, and Thomas Badger, have shingled houses, floored, and otherwise comfortable.

The others have log houses, one story, one room, floored, and more or less comfortably furnished with all the ordinary furniture and utensils.

The saw-mill has long been looked forward to, as the Indians think it will prove to be the panacea for any domestic discomfort; while the richer ones will be able to build new houses, the poorer ones will floor theirs, and make tables, bedsteads, &c.

I found very little sickness among them.

Stables and Corrals.—There has been considerable improvement in stables, corrals and the supply of hay at each for wintering the cattle, but the unfortunate habit of these Indians (like the Blackfeet and Bloods) of keeping so many useless horses, is a great drawback for the cattle; the horses eat off the grass during the summer, from

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Cattle.—The cattle are all in good condition, the spring calves were properly branded and taken on the register; all the cattle are branded 'I. D,' as well as the brands of the Indian owner and band.

Instead of being wintered in three or four camps or ranches, as was done four years ago, there are now seventeen wintering ranches.

They still form groups of stables and gangs of neighbours and friends in hay-making; but the time is not far distant when more of the good workers will find it more profitable to work each for his own hand, and put up hay for his own cattle, near his own farm, where he can winter his cattle by themselves.

Every effort will be made to encourage the sinking of wells at each Indian's house, and to induce the Indians to buy their own pumps. With plenty of good water at hand, the Indians are likely to stay at home more than they do, and the more they stay at home, the more likely a home they will make it.

As cattle in this part of the country require to be fed hay about five months in the year, a very large quantity is required here. On September 1 last, the agent informed me that he had in stack two thousand three hundred and forty-four tons, and about one thousand more tons in cock, which he expected to have in stack in about a week. Twenty-five mowers and rakes have been kept at work the whole season, and every Indian in the agency who could be persuaded or forced to work.

Flour and Saw-mill.—These mills have done excellent work during the past year, the former in gristing the Indians' wheat, and the latter in sawing their logs and lumber, shingles, &c.

The saw-mill also cut all the lumber and squared all the timber required in the construction of the new bridge that has been placed across the Battle river, opposite the agency headquarters.

This new bridge provides easy access to the Montana band reserve, where a great deal of hay is cut for the agency. It is entirely for the use of the agency and Indians. It is quite a structure for Indians to build, under the supervision of Gilbert Whitford. Had it been done by outside contract, it would have cost \$450.

A new building has been placed over the saw-mill and shingle-mill, so that they are now protected from the weather, and the workmen are sheltered when at work.

Material has been cut for a new granary, to be built as an annex to the grist-mill. There will be bins in it where each Indian can store his wheat, without having it mixed with another Indian's wheat.

Blacksmith's Shop.—When not at work in either of the mills, John Donaldson is constantly at work in this shop. Its necessity during hay time is more than ever apparent, as he is continually employed mending Indians' mowers, rakes and wagons. Sometimes the repairs required are trifling, but it would cause great delay if the Indian had to travel forty miles (round trip) to the nearest blacksmith.

Annuity Payments.—I was present at the annuity payments here this year. Six hundred and seventeen Indians were paid.

The births were thirty-eight, and deaths eighteen, during the year, making a natural increase of twenty.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., August 7, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of inspecting agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on September 15, 1899. Mr. W. M. Graham is agent, and Mr. Chas. Morrison, farmer.

A new blacksmith shop had been put up since last inspection and a new fence inclosing the agency premises and garden, and the whole place was in excellent order. The garden had a plentiful supply of all kinds of vegetables for the use of the house, and was an object lesson for Indians visiting the agency. An examination of the four reserves was made—fields, gardens, houses and stables—and all were found in a satisfactory condition. One seldom meets with a more thrifty and prosperous lot of Indians; all were busy at the time haying, some using the mowers, others the rakes, and others hauling to the stables, and I counted as many as twenty-five wagons thus engaged. One Indian was using the binder cutting oats and wheat, and men and women were putting up stooks.

The Indians of Okanese and Peepeekesis bands had been rewarded with a bountiful crop of wheat, oats and roots. Good care had been taken of the gardens. The fields looked pretty, dotted over with numerous stooks of fine grain. These two bands had thirty-five acres of wheat and one hundred and fifteen of oats, and a fair estimate would give a total of about five thousand bushels of grain.

The root crop on these two reserves and on Black Bear's consisted of about twelve acres, and the yield was estimated at one thousand two hundred bushels of potatoes and four thousand bushels of turnips, carrots and onions.

The hay stacked and to be stacked would total three thousand tons for feed, and two hundred tons for sale. Star Blanket's band had two acres of potatoes and turnips, which would give them all they required for use.

Star Blanket's reserve is the best one for hay, and all seemed to have plenty put up, and the old ex-chief himself was busy putting up more as a reserve supply.

The cattle were looking well, although the flies had been troublesome.

All hands being busy harvesting, I did not ask for a 'round-up' of the cattle, but made a second visit at the end of December, when I could check them off in the stables.

The bands were well supplied with wagons and implements, and the following had been added during the year, the Indians paying the cost themselves; three double wagons, \$64 each, with boxes; five mowers, \$46 each; three horse-rakes, \$24 each; one binder, \$130, and a number of smaller articles, such as forks, hand-rakes, axes, hoes, etc.

These Indians are practically free from debt, the purchases this year being provided for from sales of cattle and beef, to be made in the fall.

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About seventy head of steers and farrow cows would be available for sale and for beef ; \$3.37½ per one hundred pounds was the highest price offered for live weight.

Special stables are erected for the bulls near the agency headquarters, with large corrals for exercise.

One hundred tons of the hay put up for sale were for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and the proceeds went to the purchase of flour and other provisions.

Three kilns of lime were burnt by the Indians during the year and all houses were whitewashed outside and in. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed and one hundred and sixty acres of wire fencing made, and a number of the older rail fences had been renewed and repaired.

Fewer weeds were noticed than on former occasions and the improved style of farming under Mr. Graham's able management was producing the best results, and the Indians were being convinced that to ensure crops proper methods must be followed.

An exhibition took place on June 22, 1899, and the exhibits were entirely by the Indians themselves. It proved a great success. It entailed a large amount of extra work on the agent, but he was ably assisted by Mr. Skene, of the boarding school, and by Mr. Sworder, the efficient clerk of the Qu'Appelle school, also by the Rev. Father Hugonnard, and other friends.

A number of prizes were donated, one by the Massey-Harris Company, of a cultivator. The value of prizes given was about \$200 ; no money prizes were given. In going through the houses those who won prizes were proud in showing them, such as clocks, lamps, sets of dishes, saddles, bridles, dresses, suits of clothes, pictures, and many other articles. A pleasing feature of the fair was that it was purely and simply an exhibition of what the reserves produced in cattle, grain, roots and industrial work, and was free from the circus clap-trap attractions so common nowadays at the so-called exhibitions. There was no horse-racing nor dancing, nor side shows of any kind. There were over one thousand visitors. The prize-list was a long one, and the exhibits showed the handiwork of the women in many well-made articles, which must have kept them well employed during the winter.

All blacksmithing is done by one of the Qu'Appelle school graduates. Other graduates continue to do well, being industrious, and are a credit to the school and to the reserves.

The Indians were comfortably dressed and all seemed happy.

The health of the bands was good, and no visit from a doctor had been needed since April.

I heard of no cases of bad behaviour, and dancing is seldom indulged in.

In addition to the potatoes already mentioned, the agent planted a field expressly for the old women who were unable to have gardens of their own. This field, with the agent's garden, would produce two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels in excess of the one thousand two hundred bushels from the Indians' gardens.

The agency was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Graham was doing splendid work in bringing on his Indians in ways of self-support, and had his hands full overseeing outside operations, besides his office duties.

At the end of December I made a second visit to the agency and examined the cattle with the agent, from stable to stable. After deducting sales to date, the herd numbered, on December 31, six hundred and eight head, one hundred and sixty-four private horses or ponies, a few sheep and two hundred and sixty-five poultry.

Over one hundred visited the agent's quarters on New Year's Day and paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who treated them to coffee and cake. No white settlement in these parts could turn out a better array of horses, sleighs, robes, strings of bells, ribbons on horses' bridles, &c., than did these Indians on this occasion. Men, women, boys and girls were all dressed in the gayest fashion, and nothing seemed to trouble them. The older men and women who had not the fortune to possess a

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cayuse and a jumper, came along on foot, and were just as joyous as their more wealthy brethren. The day passed off most pleasantly.

The grain crop, when threshed, yielded four thousand three hundred bushels, and a quantity of oats was fed in the sheaf, so that our estimate was not far astray.

Potatoes were one thousand five hundred bushels, and four thousand bushels of turnips, carrots and onions; nearly every Indian had his cellar full of potatoes and turnips, and a quantity of the latter were sold to the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

I audited the books of the office and took the usual inventory, and found all correct. Detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Indian Commissioner.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I left the File hills on September 25, 1899, for Touchwood agency.

I commenced my inspection on September 26.

The staff consists of: S. Swinford, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk, and in charge of Gordon's reserve; Ed. Stanley, farmer, Poorman's and Day Star reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer on Muskowequan's reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing lake; John Brass, teamster and interpreter at the agency headquarters.

The buildings about the agent's quarters were in good repair. A new rail fence with new pickets had been placed around the premises.

Nothing had been done with the agent's garden, but the clerk had a good garden and crop.

Change of Agent.—Mr. H. Martineau arrived on September 30 to take transfer of the agency from Mr. Swinford, and in company with these gentlemen, each reserve was visited by me, and inventories of all government property taken, also of the agency warehouse, which inventories Mr. Martineau accepted, and the transfer was completed on October 7, and Mr. Swinford left for Portage la Prairie to take the place vacated by Mr. Martineau.

DAY STAR'S BAND, No. 87.

Day Star's reserve was found in good order, and the Indians were busy completing haying. No grain is grown on this reserve, but they had gardens, which were fairly well looked after, and potatoes would be an average yield. One new house and three stables had been built.

Day Star's Indians are good workers, and all have good houses and stables.

An ample supply of hay had been put up, some stacked at the stables, and more at the meadows, which I examined.

The cattle were looking well.

POORMAN'S BAND, No. 88.

The farmhouse and other buildings are on this reserve, and they were in the best of order, Mr. Stanley having the idea of observing tidiness in all his work.

The crop here was eighty-five acres of wheat and oats, and six acres of roots. The wheat and oats were in stack and some still in stook. The crop was a good one, and would turn out well when threshed. Five new stables and sheds had been put up, and a lot of new fencing made. The fields looked clean and neat.

There is a Church of England mission on this reserve, Rev. Mr. Bassing, missionary, and services are held regularly in the old vacant school-house, and a few of the Indians attend.

The houses were clean and neat, and in one I noticed a new sewing-machine. I would class this reserve as one making substantial progress. There were nine children of school age on these two reserves not attending school, and I instructed Mr. Martineau to use his best efforts to get them sent to some school.

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There is a day school on Day Star's reserve for those living there, and those on Poorman's could be sent either to Gordon's or Muskowequan's boarding schools.

The number of cattle held by these two bands is four hundred and thirty (Day Star two hundred and forty-eight, Poorman one hundred and eighty-two).

GORDON'S BAND, No. 86.

The reserve of this band was found in its usual good condition.

The crop here was fifty-nine acres of wheat, thirty-one of oats, seven acres of roots, and a good yield was harvested.

An abundance of hay had been stacked. A number of new porches had been added to the houses, and every year an improvement of some kind can be noticed, such as raising roofs, adding of lean-to kitchens, porches, &c.

The houses and stables on this reserve will compare with any white settlement. The cattle were looking well, and the herd numbered three hundred and eighty-two head. Hens, geese and ducks could be noticed at many of the farmyards.

Mr. Carruthers informed me that the Indians took the best of care of the bulls (five), and without any expense to the department.

The thresher had commenced work before I left, and it was pleasing to see the Indians doing all the work themselves.

There is an Anglican church on this reserve, and it had been newly put in good order and a neat fence placed around it. One of the band, Josiah Pratt, is lay reader. This is the banner reserve of the agency.

MUSKOWEQUAN'S BAND.

The crop put in by this band was seventeen acres of oats, cut green for feed. The root crop was five and a half acres, more or less of a failure.

The cattle looked well; the herd numbered one hundred and eighty-five head. Some good stables had been put up on new locations. The farmhouse had not been completed.

FISHING LAKE.

The Indians here put up a sufficient quantity of hay, and had a fair crop of potatoes. The herd numbered one hundred and eight head, including private cattle.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are well supplied with wagons and implements.

The usual audit of the office work was made and all found excellently kept, reflecting credit on Mr. Carruthers, the clerk.

The number of cattle in the agency is one thousand one hundred and thirteen, and two hundred and seventy-two horses.

On October 11 I left Touchwood for Fort Qu'Appelle, going via File Hills, and on the 18th I left the fort for Indian Head and the Assiniboine reserve, and commenced my inspection there on October 21.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Thos. W. Aspdin is farmer in charge; Daniel Kennedy, interpreter and general assistant.

The agency buildings were in good condition; the warehouse needed some repairs, which were reported, a new roof had been put on the lean-to kitchen, and an iron chimney added in place of the brick one; a new root-house, 22 x 10 and 7½ feet

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high, with double doors, had been built. The new fence takes in a large portion of the pasturage. The posts being peeled of the bark, and with three strings of wire, made a strong, pretty fence. The roofs of all the buildings had been newly painted.

A flag-staff had been erected. Any blacksmithing required is done by Mr. Aspdin himself, and carpentry by Mr. Kennedy, without any extra cost to the department, except for material. The farmer had a large garden and a good crop of all kinds of vegetables. The Indian houses and stables showed steady progress in style and comfort.

The grain was all in stacks, twenty-five in all, which were inclosed in corrals with wire fences.

The crop consisted of two hundred and thirty-five acres of wheat and oats, and ten acres of roots, and the yield was very fair.

The Indians' gardens had been well attended to; their cellars were well filled with potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots and some had cabbages. The crop harvested was two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, three hundred bushels of turnips, seventy-five bushels of carrots, seventy-five bushels of beets and onions and one thousand head of cabbages. Wheat and oats, when threshed, would give about two thousand five hundred bushels.

The quantity of hay stacked, chiefly at the stables, was five hundred tons. A quantity of hay was over from the previous year, and was sold in the spring to settlers and people in Sentaluta at good prices.

Six new houses and five stables, besides porches and small storehouses, had been put up, additions to others in new flooring, and many houses had bedsteads, chairs, tables and stoves. No open chimneys or fireplaces were noticed. The Assiniboines seem to have a dislike to an open chimney: they think it is a backward move; but improvements in general housekeeping were plainly to be seen in many ways.

The band purchased during the year two mowers, two pair bob-sleighs, two new cook-stoves and four second-hand ones, besides lumber for flooring. Some of the new wells were giving good supplies of water, and where Indians purchased pumps, which some did, Mr. Aspdin made them troughs for watering the cattle. Seventy-five acres of land had been summer-fallowed and fifteen acres of new land broken. Some of the houses are models. Rider's is a sample; double log house, bed-room at one end, kitchen at the other, shingled roof, iron chimney, new cook-stove, shining bright, dishes, &c., and in bed-room a double factory-made bedstead; box-stove, tables, chairs, quilts as white as snow, pillows and pillow-shams in fancy needle-work, and all perfectly clean. The chief and others have also as good houses and equally well furnished.

Broken Arm was putting a wooden floor in his house, which had an open chimney. His daughter took a prize for knitting at the Wolseley fair, held on October 10.

The cattle were in fair condition. The flies had been troublesome. The herd numbered one hundred and twelve head. These Indians made a good display at the Wolseley fair in a class by themselves; whether white people refused to compete with them or not, I do not know.

These Indians are free of debt. A mission building had been put up by the Roman Catholic Church, about half a mile from the agency headquarters, on the trail to Sentaluta, and being on rising ground, it has a commanding view from all around.

The Presbyterian mission continues to be conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, and a good many of the Indians attend the various services and meetings.

The treaty payments took place on October 25, and passed off satisfactorily. Mr. Aspdin is doing very well, and has an intelligent grasp of the position he holds in the management of these Indians, and has the satisfaction of seeing progress going on, and Indians comfortably well off, and consequently contented. I heard no complaints.

On October 31 I left for Crooked Lake agency, and arrived there on November 1.

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CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

J. P. Wright is agent ; J. W. Jowett, clerk ; M. Cameron, teamster and interpreter ; J. Pollock, farmer for reserves Nos. 71 and 72 ; Peter Hourie, farmer for No. 74, which includes Shesheep's, in the valley.

The agent oversees the farming on reserve No. 73 himself.

The agency buildings were in good repair, a new fence had been made inclosing buildings, premises and garden. The fence is four rails mortised into high posts, and the whole painted red, which gave the place a neat appearance. A granary had been built alongside the mill for the convenience of the Indians bringing grain.

The mill building had been newly plastered and whitewashed with lime, and was ready for work as soon as threshing should be completed.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

This band was found in good condition ; the Indians were busy getting their stables in order for winter, as the bulk of the herd would be wintered on the reserve instead of being sent to Leech lake, the hay supply on the reserve being sufficient.

The crop put in here was one hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, nineteen of oats, and two of roots. The crop was a good one, although a few fields were failures, but the Indians would have all they needed for flour and seed, and a considerable quantity to sell. The root crop was poor. It looked encouraging to find the Indian granaries filled to the top with the finest of grain, and where there were no granaries, a part of the house was partitioned off for the purpose.

Hay was stacked at nearly every stable, and more at the meadows.

The cattle were corralled and were in fine condition ; the herd numbered one hundred and forty-three head.

Lime was being got ready to whitewash the houses.

Shesheep's Indians live in the valley. Their houses and stables were about the same as usual ; the houses are of a poor class, but comfortable enough, and, on the whole, were cleanly kept. These Indians are an independent lot ; they will accept no cattle from the department, and they buy their own wagons and food supplies, and they live well. Their only crop was a couple of small gardens, but they put up quantities of hay, which they sell to ranchers in the adjoining settlements. They expected to get \$2.50 a ton for it in stack. Mr. Wright measured the stacks during our visit, and found six hundred and twenty tons in well-made stacks, running from twenty-five to fifty tons each. Two of the band had made a beginning in keeping cattle, one had two head, and one had eight, private, of course. I told them I would like to find on my next visit that many more had followed this good example. This reserve is one of the best in the country for ranching, having abundance of hay and water, timber for sheds, and the best of pasture and shelter.

BANDS Nos. 71 AND 72.

The affairs of these bands were found in their usual condition. A few new houses and stables had been added during the year. The crop of the two bands consisted of two hundred acres of wheat, twenty-one of oats and four of roots. The grain was in stack, waiting for the thresher, which was then at work in the valley. The crop was a good one ; the fields in the valley were the best. Cattle were corralled and were in good condition ; the two bands have three hundred and four head. Fences were in good order, stables are roomy and hay was stacked at each place. These two bands had a successful year, and their good crop would enable them to pay their debts, and tide them over the winter nicely, and they were in good spirits. The old and respected Chief Kahkeewistahaw was to have, in a short time, a bedstead, a table and a few chairs, articles the old man should have had long ago.

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COWESES BAND, No. 73.

The reserve of this band was found in its usual good condition ; a superior class of houses and stables, pretty fields, and good fences are the features of this reserve.

The band had two hundred and seventy-five acres of wheat, one hundred of oats and five of roots, crop good, and the best was in the valley, some fields giving thirty-six bushels to the acre of the finest No. 1 wheat. The total crop of wheat and oats threshed was over twelve thousand bushels. The Indians seemed quite pleased at being able to pay for the seed given them in the spring.

Mr. Gaddie, who is regarded as the model farmer of the agency and who generally has a good crop, had the poorest this year, and this was attributed to the fact that he sowed his wheat broad-cast and the others used the seeder.

Mr. Gaddie had made a move in hauling some of the huge piles of manure in front of his stables to the fields. These manure piles were not considered signs of intelligent and progressive farming, although common in this country not only among Indians but among white people as well.

The herd on this reserve is two hundred and forty-eight head.

Since my last inspection a new building had been put up by the Roman Catholic mission for a boarding school. The mission church and other buildings are also on this reserve in the valley. The new building is frame, stone foundation, intended to be veneered with brick later on. It is three stories with high basement, and is fitted and furnished with the most approved appliances for comfort and convenience. Ventilation and sewerage are provided for on the most modern systems and the total cost is over \$8,000. The staff consisted of : Rev. Father Campeau, principal ; Rev. Father Bousquet, assistant principal, a brother and four sisters, one being the teacher. There were sixteen pupils present at the time; they were well dressed and were clean, and they were making satisfactory progress in speaking English, reading, spelling and counting, and one or two recited very nicely.

Louison's son, who was given a shoemaker's outfit, was making good use of it and was doing good work. He sent a pair of boots to the agency office as a sample, and they did him credit.

Mr. Sutherland passed his examination as an engineer with flying colours, and obtained a first-class certificate.

The office and warehouse are attended to by Mr. Jowett, and both were found to be conducted in a business-like way.

The health of the Indians at the time was good and the best of feeling seemed to pervade the entire agency, at all events no complaints were made to me.

The agent, Mr. Wright, was constantly on the move, going over the various reserves, and he spared himself no exertion when it was to benefit the Indians.

The total number of cattle in the agency was six hundred and ninety-eight; there were also two hundred and forty-eight horses, and some sheep, pigs and poultry.

On November 18, I left the reserve and drove to Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 21st drove to Muskowpetung's agency, and commenced inspection on the 22nd.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

The staff consists of J. A. Mitchell, agent ; Hugh Richardson, clerk in charge of Muskowpetung's reserve ; Jerome Larocque, teamster and interpreter ; J. H. Gooderham, farmer for Piapot's reserve ; S. Hockley, farmer for Pasquah's and Sioux reserves ; J. D. Finlayson, in charge of department herd and ranche.

The agent's house had been considerably improved by sheeting the outside with ship-lap and paper ; painting would be completed in the spring. A covering had been made over the well, and a small coal-shed adjoining the kitchen put up. The office had been painted. Half of the carpenter's shop had been turned into a dwelling for the interpreter. A coal-shed had been put up at the clerk's house, Mr. Richardson

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doing the work himself ; the whole place was in good order, except the fence inclosing the premises, which would require some repairing in the spring.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Houses, stables and fields were examined. These Indians had a prosperous year. The houses were particularly clean and tidy, and all had wooden floors. Ten houses had been built during the year, some new, and others in place of old ones, rebuilt. There were five new stables, and old ones altered and repaired ; six new sheds for cattle and implements. Chief Piapot's house looked well with the new factory-made bedstead given him last year.

The crop put in on this reserve was eighty-two acres of wheat, twenty-three of oats, and five acres of roots, and there were harvested one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine bushels of wheat, No. 1 ; five hundred and eighteen bushels of oats, thirty bushels of barley, two hundred and ninety-four bushels of potatoes, and two hundred and twenty bushels of turnips, carrots, etc.

Fourteen of the band had fields, and all had gardens, and looked well after them. The root crop was poor as a rule. A new dam had been made in one of the coulees, and was holding a good supply of water for the cattle, when grazing on the bench. Seven hundred tons of hay were stacked, and the stacks looked pretty all along the valley. Some were stacked also on the bench near the bluffs, forty tons were for the department's herd, twenty tons for farm stock, and six hundred and forty for Indian stock and for sale, and there were one hundred and fifty loads of straw besides.

The Indians are earning a good deal selling wood. They were getting \$5 a load for it.

The houses were whitewashed, and bedding seemed plentiful and clean, and it was pleasant to find these Indians so comfortable and cheerful.

PASQUAH'S BAND.

Improvements are noticed here every year, and this visit was no exception. Two more of the band had moved up from the valley and had nice locations on the bench.

This band also had a prosperous season. The crop put in was two hundred and seventy-one acres of wheat, oats, barley and roots, and the yield was : three thousand and thirty bushels of wheat, No. 1 ; six hundred and forty-five bushels of oats, one hundred and eighty bushels of barley, four hundred bushels of potatoes, and six hundred bushels of turnips, etc. Fifty acres were summer-fallowed, and three hundred tons of hay stacked, besides the straw.

Stevenson, one of the band, got a permit to sell a carload of wheat, and when Indians can sell wheat by the carload, it is pretty good proof that the labour and expense bestowed in teaching them have not been lost. Stevenson had a seeder, a new binder, a sulky, plough, a disc-harrow, a mower and rake, two double wagons, ten heavy working horses, all private property and chiefly paid for, a good house, fine stables, granaries, full of wheat, cattle, pigs, geese, hens ; a thrifty-looking homestead.

It was noticed where school boys and girls had settled, they had nice clean places. The cattle were looking well ; the herd numbered one hundred and thirty-two head. This reserve may be classed as self-supporting.

SIOUX BAND, No. 78.

This band is also under Mr. Hockley, and, if anything, more progress was noticed here, comparatively, than at any of the other reserves. Each house was clean and comfortable, and stables were in good order for the winter. The Indians had seventy acres under crop, and harvested one thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand three hundred of potatoes, twenty of barley, two hundred of turnips, one hundred of garden

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produce, and thirty of corn. There was a plentiful supply of hay put up, chiefly stacked at the stables. The herd numbered sixty-four head. I would like to see a larger herd here. These Indians are entirely self-supporting, and they are living very comfortably.

The ranche or department herd was examined. The stables, sheds and corrals were in the best of order, and a good deal of hay was in a corral for the purpose, and the rest of the hay was in stack on the hay section farther up the valley. Care had been taken for the comfort of the cattle. Calves were in a place by themselves, and a fine healthy lot they were. The hay section had been inclosed during the year with a two-string wire fence and strong posts. This fence is about two miles and a half, and incloses three hundred and fifty acres of the meadow. Twenty-five large stacks were in this inclosure, and the hay required would be hauled to the stables during winter.

I made a statement of the working of this herd for the year, expenses, production, and cost of beef it supplied, which I forwarded to the Indian Commissioner. The total number in the herd was two hundred and twenty-four head, and it tallied with the number in the books.

Mr. Finlayson is a capital man for the position, as he understands his business thoroughly.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

I was much pleased with my visit to this reserve and to notice the progress made during the year. The band had a larger acreage under crop than ever before, and the results were good except the root crop, which was a failure. There were one hundred and ten acres of wheat, oats, barley and roots, and there were harvested one thousand and forty-nine bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty-one of oats, seventy-nine of barley, seventy of potatoes.

The Indian stables were in particularly good order for the winter, and I never found the houses in better condition. Some were whitewashed with lime and some with white clay, but all were done inside with lime.

The old chief was cheerful as usual. I noticed the new bedstead given him by the department standing in a corner, not put up, and I asked him why he did not use the bed so kindly given him. He said he had put it up, but the slats bent too much, and the bed had no solidity, and he was afraid he would fall through, and concluded he would be safer on the solid floor, and therefore discarded the bedstead. I explained to him that the springs in the slats were equal to a wire mattress, and that there was no danger in using the bed. I also asked Mr. Richardson to put it in order for him. The chief said he would give the bed another trial, and would put some bedding under it; and if he did tumble out he would not hurt himself, but he would not risk his wife in the bed until he was satisfied as to its safety.

All the houses here but one or two had open fireplaces, and these gave a cheerful and comfortable look to the houses.

Implements were all under cover. The cattle were rolling fat. The herd numbered one hundred and seventy-one head.

The earnings of the different bands for the year in selling hay, wood, cattle, grain, freighting, working, &c., were as follows:—Piapot's, \$6,035.662; Muskowpetung's, \$1,069.42; Pasquah's, \$2,898.65; Sioux, \$5,099, making a total of \$15,102.69. Pasquah's and Sioux bands each subscribed \$25 towards the 'bonus' fund for a mill at Fort Qu'Appelle. A mill would be a benefit in selling their grain and wood.

The office and warehouse were looked after by Mr. Richardson, and in both I found care had been taken to have things correct, and Mr. Richardson was painstaking in all his work.

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The total live stock in the agency was: six hundred and ninety-six head of cattle, five hundred and fifty-nine horses and six pigs, making a total of one thousand two hundred and sixty-one.

The total crop was: seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six bushels of grain and three thousand one hundred and eighty-nine bushels of roots.

Fourteen head of cattle were sold at the rate of \$3.37½ per one hundred pounds, live weight. The average weight of the animals was one thousand three hundred and sixty pounds. Three head from the herd averaged one thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds.

The health of the Indians at the time of my inspection was good, as I found no cases of sickness in my visits.

Mr. Munro, the Presbyterian missionary, was confining his efforts principally on Piapot's and Muskowpetung's reserves, meetings being held in Indian houses; Chief Piapot freely gives his house when required.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on December 4 and made my report, and commenced my inspection of Qu'Appelle industrial school on December 8, particulars of which will be found in regular school report. On December 23 I made a second visit to File Hills agency to examine the cattle already referred to in this report. On January 4, 1900, I left for Winnipeg and Ottawa, arriving at the latter place on January 16. From January 18 to February 22 I was on leave. From February 23 to March 1, I was in Ottawa, and left March 1 for Toronto. From March 4 to 11 I was on leave, and on March 13 left for Winnipeg, arriving there on 16th.

After inspecting some supplies for Treaty No. 8 which were being shipped to Edmonton, I proceeded to Elkhorn on 22nd to inspect the industrial school and to take it over from its present management, on its being placed under government control. On April 19 I left for Brandon and Winnipeg, and on April 24 went to St. Paul's industrial school, Middlechurch, and returned to Winnipeg May 14 and on 15th went to St. Boniface school and was inspecting there until May 28.

On May 29 and following days I inspected the supplies at the Hudson's Bay Company's stores for the Manitoba agencies, and from June 1 to 20 I was engaged inspecting and distributing the supplies for the agencies in the North-west Territories and auditing the warehouse books for the past year.

On June 21 I left for the fair to be held by the File Hills Indians on June 23. The fair was a great success; the entries were in excess of the previous year. The display of horses, cattle and poultry was an excellent one, and the handiwork of the women in sewing, knitting and fancy articles of various kinds was much admired. There was a good display of bread and butter made by the women. Mr. Sherwood, of Indian Head, offered a \$5 prize for the best model of an Indian teepee, and there were about twenty competitors for this prize, and the models were most artistic. Prizes were offered for the best gardens and for the best and neatest kept houses. It fell to Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, Scrip Commissioner, and myself to judge the gardens and houses, and it was pleasing to find so many well-arranged gardens and neat, tidy houses. A ploughing competition was a feature of the fair, the first of the kind ever held by our Indians.

A large number of visitors were present from the surrounding districts, and all seemed to be much interested in witnessing the progress the Indians were making.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. McKenna, with kindly words to each as they received their prize.

There was no horse-racing nor dancing. The band of the industrial school was present during the day and played very well. In the evening Rev. Father Hugonnard had a display of fireworks, which amused the Indians very much, and this closed what was considered by all a most enjoyable day. The agent, Mr. Graham, was congratulated on all hands on the success of the fair of 1900.

On June 26 I left for Brandon industrial school, where I was engaged until July 14, when I left for Moosomin, and on the 16th arrived at Moose Mountain agency.

Particulars of schools will appear in regular school report.

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MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on July 17.

Staff.—H. R. Halpin, in charge of the agency and White Bear's reserve, No. 70 ; W. Murison, farmer at the two western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69.

Treaty payments took place at White Bear's on the 19th, and at the western reserves on the 20th, and all passed off satisfactorily.

Dr. Hardy was present and attended to vaccination where required. The Indians appeared comfortably dressed and were clean.

The crop put in on these two reserves was one hundred and sixty-two acres of wheat, twenty-two of oats, six of barley, and three and a half of gardens.

The wheat and oats looked fairly well, and promised as good yields as any of the settlers' fields, but it was too early to make an estimate. The gardens were failures. The Indians had no potatoes, not having had seed ; what potatoes they had the previous year got frozen in their cellars. The farmer had a nice patch of potatoes, and the first new ones I tasted this season were here on July 21.

The hay crop was looking well, and some pretty meadows were to be seen. About twelve stacks were left over from last year at this point, but being far away and difficult of access, there was no sale for it. A few old houses and stables had been taken down and better ones put up, with higher ceilings.

The farmhouse had been painted, and storm windows and eave-troughs added.

The surroundings of the farm premises and Indian houses were in a cleanly state.

These two bands harvested last year—1899—one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and sixty of oats, thirty of barley, three hundred of potatoes, and one hundred and sixty-two of turnips.

These bands may be classed as self-supporting, as they get little, if anything, in the way of food or clothing, and they appear perfectly contented. They are a nice lot of Indians, good workers, and are manly in their dealings, and give no trouble. Mr. Murison was doing very well with them. They bought a new binder and paid for it themselves. They have one hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle, and these were in the best of condition, in fact, the best lot of cattle I had seen this season. The two bands have eighty-six ponies.

Two school graduates, one from Qu'Appelle and one from Regina, have pretty fields of wheat, and are doing well.

Any blacksmithing required is done by Mr. Murison, a blacksmith-shop, fairly well equipped, being one of the farm buildings.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70.

Chief White Bear died on June 17, at the age of ninety-eight. He was one of the old stock, and was a fine old man. He was completely blind the last time I called on him. The last words he said to me were 'I am glad you called, I have nothing to say, everything is all right.'

The crop of this reserve, although fair, is not quite as good as on the other two reserves ; but the Indians would have enough wheat to give them their flour and seed, and probably some for sale. They had one hundred and fifty-eight acres of wheat, forty-two of oats, eight of barley, and four of gardens. They had no potatoes for the same reason as the other two ; gardens were failures. The band harvested about three thousand bushels of grain and roots the previous year.

Six houses and seven stables had been renewed, two of them were new ones. One hundred and sixty-two acres of new land had been broken since I was here in September, 1898, and about eight hundred acres of wire fencing, made chiefly of two-string wire, the Indians paying the cost themselves

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The cattle were a fine lot ; the herd numbered one hundred and fifty-three head, and there were seventy-two horses.

The average weight of steers and cows sold in the fall of 1899 was eleven hundred pounds, live weight.

The agent's house had been painted on the outside and kalsomined inside.

The outbuildings, warehouse, stables, sheds, &c., had been whitewashed, and being surrounded with bluffs, with a small lake in front and one at the side, the view was a pretty one.

The agent's garden had a good showing of potatoes, but nothing else, the seeds not having come up. The hay meadows were examined, and some of them were really grand ; as far as the eye could reach, a moving mass of the finest hay could be seen.

The Indians had made a beginning at cutting. It is Mr. Halpin's intention to put up one thousand tons for the reserve use and for sale, as there may be a demand, the railways being now within a few miles of this reserve. Permits would be given to cut one thousand tons more. Two years ago 65 cents a ton was given to cut on permit. This year Mr. Halpin called for tenders, and \$1.40 a ton was bid.

These Indians should make a fine thing every year out of their hay ; it is the only place where any quantity can be had easy of access.

Dr. Hardy says the Indians are in a good state of health at present.

Mr. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, is working hard among these Indians, and they enjoy his reading the scriptures to them in their own tongue, and are always glad when he calls on them.

They pay the greatest respect to the Sabbath and do no dancing, hunting or work, and they generally are dressed in their best attire and stay quietly around their houses or teepees. Mrs. Dodds is doing great work among them also, helping them in sewing, knitting and showing them how to bake bread, &c.

Mrs. Dodds accompanies the missionary and leads the singing in the teepees. Services are held at the mission also every Sunday at 11 o'clock.

The office work was examined and inventories of all government property taken, which with detailed report were sent to the Indian Commissioner, Winnipeg.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on August 1. On the 11th I made a visit to File Hills agency to see the crops, and will make a regular inspection in winter when houses and stables are occupied.

The File Hills' Indians were busy haying, and had to go over a good deal of ground to get the supply required—some two thousand five hundred tons. They had made a beginning at cutting oats and wheat. Two binders were at work, and it was most gratifying to find that these Indians had been so bounteously rewarded with such fine crops ; one field of wheat of one hundred acres was the best I had seen anywhere ; the stalks were five feet six inches high, and good full heads, and an estimate of twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre would be within the mark. Oats would average from forty to fifty bushels.

Potatoes and turnips promised a large yield, and other roots were looking well and the gardens were kept in the best of condition, and there was not an idle Indian to be seen.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

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MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, December 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The inspectors and agents deal so fully in their detailed statements with the work in which the Indians are employed on the reserves, that it only remains for me to touch upon such matters as seem to call for remark since I last addressed you.

Progress.—During the winter and summer I visited some of the agencies in Assiniboia and Alberta, and noted with much satisfaction the progress the Indians are making in civilization and self-support. True, comparing one year with another lately preceding it, the advancement may not appear very marked; but looking back, as I can, over a quarter of a century of Indian history in this western country, the transition is wonderful. At Crooked Lakes I met chiefs and headmen who had signed the treaty which I and others negotiated at Qu'Appelle lakes in 1874; I had the same good fortune when visiting the Blackfeet, Bloods and Sarcees, with whom the late Lieut.-Col. McLeod and I negotiated Treaty 7, in the year 1877. The adherents of both these treaties were plain Indians, who had lived for untold generations on the buffalo chase, and were in dress and manner of life in the primitive savage state. Owing to the rapid disappearance of the buffalo, I knew what the government would be compelled to undertake in the direction of civilizing these Indians and making them self-supporting; but judging from the slow progress attending such efforts in the eastern provinces, I scarcely expected to see results that have been attained, especially among the Crees. Many of the latter have adopted mixed farming, and except the aged and widows, receive little in the way of rations from the department. The influence of old customs among them is becoming extinct, the first rough shacks which they erected on the reserves are disappearing, and their places taken by a better class of houses, furnished with modern furniture. The several tribes of the Blackfoot nation, though they have erected not a few neat dwellings, and show other signs of progress, are backward in the matter of self-support. I saw good grain on the Sarcee reserve, and on the other reserves potatoes and other root crops are raised with some success. The reserves, however, as a whole, are not adapted to agriculture, owing to their elevation and proximity to the mountains. But they are very suitable for stock-raising, and it is to be regretted that the Blackfeet and Bloods could not have been persuaded long ago to accept and care for the cattle agreed to be given them under treaty. Quite a number of the Bloods have recently been persuaded to take loan cattle, and have tended them with care. Being allowed to realize on animals that can best be spared, they are encouraged to increase their herds, and others of the band are seeking to follow their example. The Peigans and Sarcees are likewise progressing in stock-raising; but the Blackfeet are the most backward of all. An effort will be made to push forward this industry on all the reserves of Treaty 7, as the keeping of herds of cattle is the main hope on which any reliance can be placed that these Indians in the near future will become self-supporting.

Visit of Their Excellencies.—In alluding to the Indians of Treaty 7, it affords me great pleasure to mention the visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Minto, and two of their daughters, to the Blood, Sarcee and Blackfoot

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reserves in September last. The honour done them by the visit was duly appreciated by the Indians; and the kind words of advice given them and assurances conveyed of Her Majesty the Queen's deep interest in the welfare of her red children cannot fail to deepen their loyalty to the Great Mother. I never saw Indians behave so well in the presence of the representatives of royalty; they referred to few grievances and proudly showed off their good horses as a sign of their advancement. Both Lord and Lady Minto conversed with most of the chiefs individually, and showed such a lively sympathy for them and their people that their Excellencies' visit will doubtless long be a pleasant memory on the reserves.

Head Chief of Bloods.—I regret having to report the death of Red Crow, the head chief of the Blood Indians, which occurred on August 28 last. He was a treaty chief, and well advanced in years. He had undergone some fatigue in crossing the river near his house to drive in his horses, and had apparently lain down on the bank of the stream to rest, with his coat under his head for a pillow, where he was found by one of his wives sleeping his last sleep. In the early years of the treaty, and during the trying times of 1885, he exercised a great influence over his people for good. He supported the agents in their efforts to carry out the policy of the department for improving the condition of the Indians, and was otherwise worthy of the high position which he held. Acting upon authority received from the department, I held a council of the Blood Indians at the agency on September 17, to consult with them in regard to appointing a successor to Red Crow. I ascertained that Crop Ear Wolf, an adopted son of the deceased, was the choice of a large majority of the band, and I appointed him head chief, instructing Agent Wilson to install him into office on his making the declaration required by the government from chiefs and headmen. This declaration he signed on October 17, and thus was settled, in an amicable way, the question of succession in this the largest Indian band under my supervision.

Health.—There has been a marked improvement in the health of the old treaty Indians during the year. No serious epidemic has occurred, the principal fatal diseases being pulmonary affections, which in the case of children are largely attributable to unnecessary exposure. I am also pleased to observe from the excellent report of Dr. Edwards, the physician who accompanied the commissioners' party that visited the bands in Treaty 8 this year, that the Indians in that region, with the exception of one tribe, are quite as healthy as those of the older treaties. The Beavers, however, of Peace river, Dr. Edwards says, physically are a miserable sickly lot. They are a conservative people and have followed the custom of close intermarriage among themselves; that and the general prevalence of scrofulous consumption is quickly cleaning them out. Whether any check can be interposed to prevent the causes which threaten the extinction within a few years of this once numerous and active tribe, is a matter for serious consideration.

Stock.—The cattle industry is now the most important among the Indians. It is the most reliable where the large reserves are situated and is the best adapted for tribes in the transition state from savage to civilized life. This year has been most favourable to stock-raising; the winter was open and the cattle came through with slight losses. To show that the season was favourable and that some of the Indians are becoming expert stockmen, I may mention that five hundred and thirty-three calves were branded on one of the Alberta reserves during the year. More Indians are asking for heifers to commence small herds; but, as the supply is not equal to the demand, it will take a few years fully to stock the reserves.

Agriculture.—In Manitoba and a portion of Assiniboia the grain and root crops suffered through drought, and in some portions of the latter district, through hail; consequently the returns are very small. This is discouraging to the Indians, as many bands had this year increased the acreage under crop. In the Saskatchewan and Alberta districts, and also at the File Hills in Assiniboia, the weather was more favourable, and the returns from the crops on some of the reserves are very satisfactory. Haying generally was delayed, owing to the wet weather at that season; but,

with the exception of the reserves in the Birtle agency, the Indians have put up a sufficient quantity to winter their stock. The total cut on the Blood reserve was two thousand six hundred and eleven tons; of this quantity one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven tons were delivered under contracts to ranchers and settlers in the vicinity, and one thousand and twenty-four tons kept for home consumption.

The root crop, excepting small garden stuff, on the whole was good. Agent Graham, of File Hills, writes: 'The Indians have stored away a large quantity of roots for their winter's use. Every family on each of the four reserves has an abundant supply of potatoes and turnips * * * * On the 16th of the month (October) I sent twenty wagon loads of wheat to Indian Head, in all about 800 bushels; of this quantity I had 400 bushels gristed, and brought back 120 sacks of flour and 4,000 pounds of bran * * * * I expect to send out another consignment in the near future. We also sold 1,000 bushels of oats during the month.' Such results as these are most encouraging. Mr. Graham had also a very successful exhibition for Indians at his agency in the early summer; and at the general exhibition held at Qu'Appelle Post in August, which I had the pleasure of attending, the exhibits of the Indians from File Hills, which included fine samples of wheat in stalk of this year's growth, were among the chief attractions.

Conduct.—The general behaviour of the Indians has been all that could be expected. The alarming reports in the summer regarding an uprising of the Indians in the Rainy River district were entirely without foundation; the Indian is naturally superstitious, and in this instance was told by the medicine men that a great wind storm would pass over that region at a certain date and demolish everything in its way. This story was believed by the Indians, and they packed up their effects and moved from their reserves in a body to old places of rendezvous to get out of the way of what they thought to be an impending disaster. The white settlers not being able to speak the Indian language, misunderstood the Indians and thought they were off on the war-path.

Every effort possible is made to stop the liquor traffic, but in spite of all that the agents and the mounted police can do, I am sorry to say liquor is too often furnished to Indians. In most cases the half-breed is responsible for the infringement of the law, by buying the liquor for the Indians and sharing it with them, or in trading it amongst them during pretended friendly visits.

Sun dances, I am sorry to say, are still common among some of the bands, though the illegal features of torture of the body and giving away of presents have been to a considerable extent abandoned. The giving away evil is, however, still too frequently practised, mostly in a clandestine way. It is said also that the dances are accompanied by grossly immoral practices. While at the Blackfoot reserve last winter, I carefully inquired into these reports, and was informed by a missionary who had, unobserved, watched some of these dances, that he saw nothing of a gross character. But other missionaries report that their converts say the evil exists. The agents have been instructed to discountenance the dances in every possible way, to forbid their illegal features, and to restore to their former owners, horses and other property given away as presents. One of the drawbacks in the way of prosecution is the great difficulty to get any of the Indians to give information against the ringleaders in the illegal practices.

Dwellings.—The difficulty in getting suitable building material on a number of the reserves has been a serious obstacle in the way of erecting comfortable dwelling houses. However, this difficulty is being met by the department introducing saw-mills at points where timber can be secured. The wisdom of this step is apparent by the interest the Indians have taken in getting out logs to be sawn and building substantial houses, the more advanced members of the bands having two or three rooms and a second story.

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Education.—The education of Indians is now costing the government a large sum. The results, though in many cases satisfactory, are not all that could be desired. Supporting schools for our aborigines, however, is a treaty obligation and must be persevered in. But apart from the obligation, there is no other way that they can become truly civilized and cease to be a burden upon the country for much of the ordinary means of support. Not a few of the graduates who have gone out from industrial schools have obtained employment among settlers and villagers and earned moderately good wages; some have married other ex-pupils and settled down on reserves with a fair prospect of making a comfortable living for themselves; while too many are idle and shiftless, and have fallen back into the old habits of their parents and other relatives on the reserves. How best to guard the ex-pupils of the schools from lapsing into the barbarous ways of the band to which they belong is one of the problems with which we are confronted. To settle them in colonies apart from the reserves has been suggested; but to this scheme there is the objection that the parents of children now in most cases hostile to sending them to school, would then, with the prospect of never having them back to live with them on the reserve again, most determinedly oppose their going to school at all. It appears to me that a compromise of the two methods might be attempted with good results. Most of the reserves are large, and there is ample space on them to settle ex-pupils of the band some distance from the main camps on the reserve, and near the agent's residence. Something of this kind has been tried at File Hills, with a prospect of moderate success. I shall give this subject full consideration; and if the way seems clear for a general effort in this direction, I feel assured the department will readily lend a helping hand.

Industrial Schools.—During the year I visited the industrial schools at St. Boniface, Middlechurch, Regina, Calgary, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn, and was much pleased with what I saw in the provision made for the cleanliness, comfort and training of the pupils. They are all instructed in the elementary branches of an English education; some of the boys are employed at trades, others at farm work and tending stock; the girls are taught cooking, sewing and other duties calculated to make them good housekeepers. Perhaps too little attention is given in some of the schools to agriculture and stock-raising, which in this prairie country, and especially on the Indian reserves, must ever be the leading industry. The moral and religious teaching imparted at these schools is of the highest importance; and though, as with white people, and probably much more so in the Indian's case, many lapses may occur, yet the good impressions received and habits formed must tend to raise the standard of conduct in the bands to which they belong.

Boarding Schools.—These schools overtake the same work as the industrial schools, so far as teaching English and moral and religious training are concerned; but in regard to industrial work, only a few of them give valuable instruction. Since my last report I have only been able to visit the boarding schools at Crooked lake, Round lake; also White Eagle and Crowfoot, on the Blackfoot reserve, St. Paul's Home and the Roman Catholic school on the Blood reserve. And during the summer of 1899, while on treaty-making trip, I visited the following boarding schools:—St. Augustine, Smoky River, the Roman Catholic and Church of England schools at Lesser Slave lake, and Holy Angels at Fort Chipewyan. These latter schools, in Treaty 8, since July 1, have been put on the same standing as respects per capita grant as the boarding schools in organized districts. The boarding schools as a whole are doing satisfactory work. The inspectors' and agents' reports almost uniformly testify to the tidy appearance of the school-rooms and dormitories, and to the careful supervision of the principals and the efficiency of the teachers. Some complaints have been made of the defective English taught; but on my notifying the

principals of the desire of the department that the pupils should be taught to read and speak English, qualified teachers in most cases have been promptly secured.

Day Schools.—These schools are not so numerous as they were before boarding schools were established. Many of them, however, are still doing good work; and where the Indians remain on their reserves all the year round, I see no reason why they should not be almost as satisfactory as the boarding schools. The children who attend them are not torn from home; and will not have to return after several years absence almost estranged from their families, and, perhaps, discontented and idle. But the great drawback to the day schools is the migrating character of many of the Indians, especially those in the lake and river regions, who leave the reserves for months in the year, while off hunting or fishing. It is uphill work to keep schools in operation under such circumstances, and the teachers deserve a great deal of sympathy in their discouraging yet often faithful and fairly successful work.

Attendance.—The attendance at the industrial schools, on the whole, is a little larger than that of last year. No new schools of this class have been opened; but St. Paul's, Middlechurch, has had its buildings improved, and its attendance more than doubled under the energetic and efficient management of its new principal, Mr. J. G. Dagg. Regina has well held its own; but I fear it will now suffer owing to the death of its respected, whole-souled and successful principal, Rev. A. J. McLeod, which painful event occurred on the 20th of last month. His place it will be difficult to fill; but the school is so well organized that it ought to be comparatively easy now to carry on the work. Most of the other industrial schools are holding their own. Some of them, however, have suffered from the difficulty of recruiting pupils; but this, I hope, is only a temporary drawback. Only one new boarding school has been established within the financial year, namely, the one at Norway House under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Other boarding schools, in almost every case, have increased their attendance. Without including the schools in Treaty 8, which only opened on their present standing in July last, the attendance now compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

	1899.	1900.
Industrial school pupils	983	1,048
Boarding school pupils	847	964

I regret that the mortality for the year has been somewhat heavy in the industrial schools, the deaths numbering forty-two. I can scarcely account for this sad result. The pupils have every comfort, the best of medical care, and no particular hardships of any kind. I must own to an impression that the zeal to get recruits outruns discretion, and that despite the entrance medical certificates required, a number are admitted who are afflicted with the seeds of disease. The number of graduates who went out from the industrial schools was ninety-three; and other discharges for miscellaneous reasons were forty-seven.

Exchange of Agents.—As ordered by the government, three exchanges of agents were effected during the autumn, namely, the agents of Crooked Lakes and Fort Frances, those of Swan River and Duck Lake, and those of Birtle and the Blackfoot reserve. The transfer of agency property was duly made by the inspectors, and the agents have entered upon the discharge of their duties in their new positions, with good prospects of accomplishing successful work. The exchanges, I think, will do good; old ruts will be escaped, and new opportunities in all likelihood improved.

Staff.—The department's inspectors have been very persevering in their work, and are doing excellent service in reviving the operations at the different agencies. Many

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of the agents also have been faithful to duty, but there are some exceptions among agents and farming instructors, to whose indifference, I fear, a part of the backwardness of the Indians must be attributed. In regard to the staff in this office I have nothing but good to report; from the Secretary to the Messenger they are punctual, industrious and efficient.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD HOSPITAL, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report in regard to the hospital on the Blood reserve during the fiscal year 1899-1900.

As the department was furnished with a regular monthly return, I will only quote from the figures therein contained, and show what good service the hospital rendered. One hundred and sixty-one patients were admitted for treatment, and most of them were discharged either cured or sensibly improved. Out of this number we record only three deaths that occurred in the hospital. The aggregate of the days of treatment was two thousand and eighty-two, and meals to in and out-patients amounted to seven thousand and four. The maintenance of these patients, so far as the food is concerned, cost only the small sum of \$300.

The foregoing shows that the Indians begin to realize that this institution is for their benefit, and the success obtained in many instances has brought a good many to seek for relief and help in their ailments from the hands that so well and so devotedly minister to their sufferings.

The bath and other appliances for toilet use of the patients, having been in long use, are now in a condition to necessitate their immediate removal and their being replaced by others better fitted for cleanliness and hygienic purposes. The wash-basins should have a marble top, with porcelain bowl, and there should be as many as required for all emergencies and for convenience.

Thanks to the liberality of the department, a plant for the supply of water throughout the whole building has been put up.

I have, &c.,

F. X. GIRARD, M.D.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—During the past season I was engaged as follows :—

I assisted Mr. Surveyor Reid in connection with the subdivision survey of the Gambler's reserve until instructed by the Indian Commissioner to proceed to the Peigan reserve.

I retraced the boundaries of the Peigan reserve south of Old Man's river—32 miles—to enable the agent to construct fencing.

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I next proceeded to the Sarcee reserve where a survey of Fish creek was made with a view to settling the claim made by certain settlers to watering privileges. A separate report with accompanying plan has already been submitted.

While at the Sarcee reserve I prepared a plan of the subdivision survey of the Gambler's reserve from Mr. Surveyor Reid's field-notes.

I next proceeded to the Kootenay lakes to define the boundaries of certain sections which have been reserved as timber berths for the benefit of the Blood Indians.

I then went to the Porcupine Hills to define the boundaries of certain sections which have been reserved as timber berths for the Peigan Indians. I also retraced the boundaries of the old Peigan timber limit.

I next proceeded to locate and survey a road from Macleod to Fishburn, to take the place of the old trail which crosses the Peigan reserve and which has now been closed by the new fence.

I was finally engaged in locating and surveying a road along the south boundary of the Blood reserve, and also roads on each side of Fish creek leading from the south boundary to the Belly river at the Upper Cochrane Ranche.

Reports and accompanying plans will be prepared during the winter in connection with each separate matter noted above.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,

In charge of Surveys in Man. and N.W.T.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., December 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the past summer season's work.

On May 10, I left Winnipeg for Binscarth, and retraced the subdivision survey of the Gamblers' reserve; returning stopped over at Strathclair to report on the road allowance on the south boundary of the Riding Mountain reserve; from thence to Portage la Prairie, where I ran out the boundaries of parish lot 14.

I then started *via* Prince Albert to survey the reserve for the Kinistino band of Indians. Having completed the survey of this reserve, I crossed over the Barrier River valley to Nut lake to make the proposed additions to the reserve. I could find no trace, nor could I find any information, regarding the original survey of the Nut Lake reserve; all monuments and marks have entirely disappeared. The Indians informed me they did not wish any survey made until they had seen the agent. As it would be impossible to do anything here without further instructions, I reported to the department, and drove on to the Touchwood Hills to carry out the work there.

In the Touchwood Hills agency I retraced and resurveyed the boundaries of three reserves: Gordon's, Muskowekwan's and Day Star's. I had a great deal of trouble and delay owing to the difficulty of finding starting points, such as original monuments, &c. all marks and traces of former surveys being almost obliterated. I can now report that these reserves have their boundaries well defined, having large iron bars in mounds or squares at every corner, and the ordinary iron bar in mound or square at every mile.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID,

D. L. S.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency is bounded towards the north and west by the North-west Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and to the east by the Rocky mountains.

The cause in parts of this district of difficulty in expeditious travel in the ascent of the Skeena to Hazelton is the force of the water. Where it is most rapid there are reflex currents on the side which often run in a contrary direction. Again, from Hazelton to the south, in many parts, an abundance of streams, at certain times of the year with no little force, are encountered, and now and then alternately muskegs and fallen timber on the trails.

The climate is good in a general way, but for the somewhat late and early frosts in some parts.

Reserves.—All the bands of this agency, with the exception of that of Kitwancool, are now provided with reserves, which contain an aggregate of forty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four acres. Of these fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres may be classed under the heading of the Upper Skeena river, and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two acres under that of the Hoquelget division.

Population.—The population of the former division consists of one thousand and seventy-six, and that of the latter division of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, or, combined, a total of two thousand eight hundred and fifteen men, women and children.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are composed of two distinctly different nations, and have nothing in common either in language or character; whence the respective classification of those of the Skeena river, the Kitksuns, ranging from Kitwangah village to its head-waters, and that of the Hoquelgets with habitations—from within three miles to the south-east of Hazelton—on the Hoquelget or Bulkley river and the lakes of the far interior towards the south.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

In the following account the villages will be dealt with in order ascending the river.

KITWANGAH BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kitwangah river. Its area comprises three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-nine, consisting of fifty-one men, fifty-eight women and forty children. During the year there were five deaths owing to old age and natural causes, and two births, giving a decrease of three since last count.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed good health. Precautions are taken to have the premises and their surroundings kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cord-wood, while the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are twenty-four frame and fifty-eight log houses and four stables; of stock, two bulls, four cows and no horses. The implements are of the most useful kind, such as axes, mattocks, &c.

Education.—There are twenty-six children of an age to attend school. The school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and is centrally located in the village.

The attendance is irregular, as school is open only part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves.

Religion.—Of late years the Indians have shown a great desire to become Christianized. A fine church has been built, finished and nicely equipped, and an organ added. The building and furnishing of the church was done by the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are very intelligent and are endeavouring to better their condition.

Their gardens of late years are becoming better, as they receive more attention, and more land is constantly being broken up.

KITWANCOOL BAND.

Location.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitsun settlements removed from the river, and is situated on the right bank of Kitwangah river, twenty-five miles from Kitwangah, and four miles below Lake Kitwancool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, twenty-one men, eighteen women and twenty-seven children. During the year there was one birth, and one death from old age; no change in population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no illness in this band during the year. Sanitary measures are observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitsuns, these Indians have of late been giving increased attention to their gardens, and are clearing new ground.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are three frame and twenty-nine log houses here, and eight shacks at the head of Kitwangah river.

The Indians have the ordinary kind of implements.

Education.—There are fourteen children of an age to attend school. There is no school in this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwangah, also at Kincolith and Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Religion.—There is no church here and no missionary stationed at the village, but the people are receiving the devoted attentions of those of the Nass and of Kitwangah.

Characteristics and Progress.—In spite of their isolation, it is gratifying to observe a distinct advance in comfort.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserve.—Both the new and the old villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the former about nine miles above the latter.

Their entire area consists of three thousand one hundred and three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of both old and new villages is eighty-five, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and twenty-nine children; decrease one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed very good health. They kept their premises fairly clean. Many of the Indians were vaccinated.

Resources.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief resources of this band. The women and children dry great quantities of wild berries for winter use.

Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are, working for the coast canneries during the salmon season, getting out cord-wood, and trapping.

More attention has again this year been paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns thirty-four log houses and ten of frame; the latter make up the habitations of the new village.

Of stock this band possesses three horses.

The ordinary gardening implements are used.

Education.—The children of an age to attend school number fourteen. A native teacher (Methodist) is doing his best. The attendance is still very irregular.

Religion.—The Indians are being looked after by a Methodist clergyman and are fast becoming adherents of the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—As in all bands of this district, so here, a steady improvement is apparent. The people are well-behaved, orderly and law-abiding, and their habitations with surroundings and mode of living have greatly changed for the better.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The delta formed by the confluence of the Skeena and Hoquelget or Bulkley rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situated, contains on the plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base, the old Indian village on the left bank of the former, and on the right bank of the latter the new Indian village, with the agent's residence at a fair distance between the two.

The area of the reserve is three thousand five hundred and seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one, composed of ninety-six men, ninety-six women and forty-nine children, being a decrease of three since last year. There were seven births and ten deaths; the latter from natural causes, though some to a certain extent, are traceable to the measles and gripe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Many have been vaccinated, and much attention was paid to cleaning of premises and surroundings.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, hunting and trapping; also great quantities of wild berries are gathered.

A good quantity of vegetables, potatoes and turnips is grown, as well as hay.

Occupations.—Opportunities for employment have of late been exceptionally good, and many of the Indians have done extremely well. Their old avocations, however, such as hunting and trapping, have not been entirely neglected.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are forty-two frame houses, fifteen of which are in the new village, and sixty-nine split cedar and log houses, and thirteen stables. There are of stock, seventy-eight horses and seven head of cattle. The Indians

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have only the common hand tools ; however, they are glad to avail themselves of the use of the government ploughs, which are lent them when required.

Education.—There are thirty-six children of an age to attend school. The same is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted by the usual grant allowed by the government to day schools.

For reasons previously stated in respect to other reserves, the attendance is still too irregular to meet with desirable results. In teaching, the course prescribed by the department is followed.

Religion.—Of the whole population no more than eight are pagans, the others being Anglicans, and some claim to be Salvationists.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady improvement has been decidedly noticeable in recent years. In the homes of the Indians corresponding advance can be observed.

KISPIOX BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated about nine miles above Hazelton, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank, at the mouth of the Kispiox river, one of the former's tributaries.

The area of this reserve is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-six, consisting of ninety men, eighty-seven women, and forty-nine children. During the year there were eight births and nine deaths, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good the past year. Their premises were kept in very fair order. A continuous improvement is observable in that respect. Many of the Indians, with their children, were vaccinated, and some were re-vaccinated.

Resources.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal resources of these Indians.

Occupations.—Working in the canneries of the coast during the salmon season, working in the mines, hunting and trapping are the main occupations of these Indians.

They grow fair quantities of vegetables and potatoes. The women and children gather the wild berry crop.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are thirty-eight frame houses, forty-three of log and split cedar, and seventeen stables. There are thirty-eight horses ; of cattle, seven. The ordinary tools are used.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the management of the Methodist Church, and is doing very well, though much is to be contended with on account of parents taking their children with them to work, as in other localities. There are thirty-two children of an age to attend school.

Religion.—Almost the whole band is converted to the Methodist Church. A new church is in course of erection. Some of the band also claim to be Salvationists ; no more than thirteen are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to advance in a very satisfactory manner. They now are law-abiding and industrious.

KISSEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated about sixty-eight miles north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine, three miles above its confluence with the Skeena.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty-two, composed of ninety-one men, one hundred and one women, and seventy children.

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There were during the year seven deaths from natural causes, and five births, making a decrease of two since last year's count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians and their children were vaccinated.

Resources.—The resources of this band are, catching salmon, especially in the canyon below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and to Bear lake, also to Stikine.

Occupations.—Very few of these people go to the coast to work, they mostly depend on hunting and trapping, and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has forty-five log houses and nine of frame. Of stock, there are nine horses. Of late the Indians here are possessed of a great desire to acquire cattle. Of implements, there are some necessary gardening tools and others.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of an age to attend school. The school was established by, and is under the direction of, the Anglican Church Missionary Society. In spite of the usual irregularity of attendance, the children have made good progress.

Religion.—There are not many pagans here; more than three-quarters of the population have accepted the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are remarkably intelligent, and though comparatively poor, have greatly improved in their mode of life, in comfort, and in the general cleanliness of themselves and of their surroundings.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, about fifteen miles from Kisgegas, with which it is connected by an almost impassable trail. The reserve contains an area of four hundred and forty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of sixteen men, thirteen women, and eighteen children. No change of population occurred.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Though so remote, these people are beginning to understand the importance of keeping their premises and surroundings clean.

Nearly all of this band have been vaccinated and some re-vaccinated.

Resources.—The river furnishes a plentiful supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds are giving good returns to the few Indians; also the berry-grounds give especially large yields.

Occupations.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the main occupations of these Indians. Increased attention is also being paid to potato-growing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians have eight log and three frame houses. They own no stock. A few gardening tools of their own are in use, and one mattock, one shovel, one hoe, one rake and one spade, government property, respectively, are lent them, for the care of which the chief is responsible.

Education.—There are eleven children of an age to attend school; there is no school, but some of the children periodically attend that of their neighbours at Kisgegas.

Religion.—Through intercourse with the people of the last-named village, the majority of these Indians have learned Christian doctrines and attend divine service.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of good disposition, cheerful and obliging, and have greatly improved their condition. They plant patches of potatoes, aggregating about eight acres, while not long ago they had none.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarkable progress, both moral and material, made by all the Kitsun villages all along, has this year been fully continued.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Temperance and Morality.—The following remarks apply to all the foregoing villages. These Indians are not, on the whole, inclined to intemperance, and by occasionally searching suspected canoes coming up from the coast, they are further deprived of the opportunity; though I must here admit that in many instances during this year intoxicating liquor occasionally reached the Indians through unprincipled white men in order to obtain certain advantages over them.

As regards morality, generally, their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

Timber and Bush Fires.—In prevention of these, the Indians have become most cautious. They build their little fires on the trails. With evidences of this fact, strangers passing through the district are often impressed. This practice accounts directly for the absence of fires formerly noticeable in every direction.

THE HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins three miles to the south-east of Hazelton, and terminates at Fort George, on the Fraser river, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles.

Remarks.—This division contains nineteen villages in its radius, inclusive of four outlying bands. They are classed in the Babine and Carrier groups, and apart from the latter, into two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Na-anees, respectively.

They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Dini nation.

Babine Group.

HOQUELGET BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Hoquelget or Bulkley river, embracing both banks.

The reserve comprises an area of four hundred and forty-three acres, assigned to the Hazelton reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-nine men, fifty-four women and forty-two children. During the year there were six deaths, five births; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns six frame and twenty-five log houses and six stables; of stock, thirty-nine head of horses, five cows, two bulls and six of young stock.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band also includes both banks of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river. Its area comprises one thousand six hundred and ninety-three acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven ; men, fifty-six, women, fifty-nine, and children, forty-two. Deaths, five, births four ; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns nine frame houses, twenty-nine of log and nine stables ; of stock, fifty-eight head of horses, five cows, two oxen.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank, and with a timber reserve on the left bank of Babine lake, near the mouth of the lake's discharge, the Babine river. The area of this reserve is two thousand eight hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The grippe, noticeable during the months of May and June last, and followed by few serious results elsewhere, amounted here during the latter months, allied with pneumonia, to a veritable scourge. As a direct result thereof twenty-seven deaths occurred. With only four births during the year, the decrease amounts to twenty-three, leaving the population one hundred and forty-five : men, fifty-five, women, forty-nine and forty-one children.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns ten frame and twenty-nine log houses and five stables ; of stock, thirty-two head of horses, seven cows, one ox, two bulls and four of young stock.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right shore of Babine lake. The area is one thousand three hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—For the identical reasons stated regarding the preceding band, with only two births during the year and fifteen deaths, there was a decrease of thirteen. This leaves this band with a population of one hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of forty-five men, forty-nine women and forty-five children.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns forty-six houses of various pattern and eight stables ; of stock, eleven cows, three steers, one bull and six of young stock.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following remarks are applicable to all of the preceding villages of the Babine group.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping and the cultivation of potatoes are the main resources.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians, with the exception of the heavy affliction on the two Babine villages, on the Babine lake, has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. Almost all the Indians are vaccinated.

Education.—There is no school, but the people have been taught by the Roman Catholic clergy the use of a syllabary, in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia.

Religion.—All the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and every village has a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are tractable and law-abiding, devout in their faith and are good hunters and trappers. In spite of some falling off in the returns from the latter source, their general condition continues steadily to improve.

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Carrier Group.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this little band are situated on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage, and at the head waters of the latter lake. The reserve has an area of eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers eighteen, consisting of six men, five women and seven children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths ; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have four log houses, three stables and three outhouses ; also four horses, one cow and two heifers.

THATCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce river, and comprises an area of two thousand five hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, seventeen women and sixteen children. There were during the year three deaths and four births, making an increase of one.

Buildings and Stock.—There are thirteen log and one frame house, also three stables ; of stock, eighteen horses, twenty-seven cows, two oxen, one bull and nine young stock.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Thatce river, a left bank affluent of Stuart's lake, but at this point commonly called Trambleur river. The area of this reserve is five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen, composed of two men, five women and nine children. There were two deaths and one birth.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have five log houses and one frame house, five outhouses and a stable ; of stock, seven cows, one bull, two oxen and four young stock.

TSISTLAINLI BAND WITH TSISLI.

Reserve.—The reserve of this first is at the head of Lake Trembleur, on the left bank and mouth of Tatla river. It has an area of nine hundred and eighty-nine acres, or with Tsisli, of forty-nine acres, a total area of one thousand and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, composed of five men, four women and four children. There were three deaths and one birth.

Buildings and Stock.—There are seven log houses on the reserve and one stable. Of stock, eight cows, two oxen and five of young stock.

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PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the left shore of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Pintce river. It contains an area of seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-five, consisting of fourteen men, seventeen women and fourteen children. During the year there were five births and three deaths, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are three frame and twenty log houses and five stables ; of stock, twenty-seven horses, fifteen cows, four oxen and nine of young stock.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's river. The reserve area is two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and seventy-two, composed of sixty-five men, sixty women and forty-seven children. There were five deaths during the past year and seven births, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns sixteen frame and thirty-four log houses, and nine stables ; of stock, sixty-five horses, forty-three cows, five oxen, three bulls and seventeen of young stock.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND, INCLUDING STELLA.

Reserve.—The reserve is principally located on the left bank of Fraser's lake, and at its discharge the Natleh river.

One part of the reserve comprises an area of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine acres, and the other part an area of two thousand and seventy-seven acres, respectively, or a total of four thousand and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-five women and thirty-four children. There were three deaths and nine births during the year, making an increase of six.

Buildings and Stock.—There are eighteen houses of various styles ; of stock, forty-three horses, twenty-nine cows, three oxen and fifteen of young stock.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the left bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony creek, down to its discharge into Noclke lake. The reserve comprises an area of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers ninety-four, consisting of thirty-four men, thirty-five women and twenty-five children. There were five deaths and four births during the year.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has one frame house and seventeen log houses, also four stables ; of stock, thirty-eight horses, thirty-five cows, two bulls and fifteen of young stock.

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FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is mainly situated on the right bank of Fraser river ; the reserve consists of three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-two, composed of forty-four men, forty women and thirty-eight children. There were seven deaths and four births ; decrease, two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are three frame houses, and twenty-seven of various styles, and five stables ; of stock, forty-six horses, thirty-three cows, two oxen and eleven of young stock.

TSISLATHO BAND, BLACKWATER.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river ; No. 2 on the left bank of Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Natteslay or Bobtail lake, aggregating an area of four hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of seventy-six, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and twenty-three children. There were four deaths and three births.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has twelve log and split cedar houses, and owns no stock.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-one, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and thirty-eight children.

There were five deaths and three births ; decrease, two.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns twenty-one houses and shacks. It has no stock.

Outlying Bands of Sikanees.

BAND AT FORT GRAHAME.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally congregates and camps during winter about Fort Grahame, on the Findlay river.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-five, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and thirty-two children. During the last year there were six deaths and four births ; decrease, two.

BAND AT LAKE CONNELLY.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps during winter on the western shore of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen, composed of forty-three men, forty-two women and thirty-three children.

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OUTLYING BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—There are two bands of semi-nomadic Naanees that rove to the north of Lake Connelly, and winter on that lake's eastern shore.

Vital Statistics.—Their combined population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-five men, forty-eight women and forty-nine children. There were reported to have been six deaths and five births.

General Remarks.—The following remarks apply to all of the Carrier group and outlying bands.

Except those of the outlying bands all are provided with reserves, and their areas are given under headings respectively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been during the year exceptionally good. They are advised of the necessity for cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping, at Stuart's lake and Fort George, boating and freight-canoeing. They are paying increased attention to potato-growing. In this the Sikanee band at Fort Grahame and that on Connelly lake have also made a beginning.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of this group belong to the Roman Catholic Church. At Stuart's lake there is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Thace, Pintce, Fraser's lake, Stony creek, Fort George, McLeod's lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians of this group, as a rule, are very strict in religious observance. They are excellent hunters and trappers. The Sikanees and Naanees subsist principally on fresh and smoked meat of moose and cariboo. In so remote a region there have hitherto been no opportunities of obtaining a livelihood by other means. Notwithstanding, these Indians have made distinct progress in their sphere.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been little, if any, trouble in regard to intoxicating liquor amongst the Indians of this group.

For their morality they always deserve high commendation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is most satisfactory to observe the steady and sustained progress made from year to year, even by those of the tribes whose opportunities appear the least.

In extreme contrast to the Indian frequently met with, of too precocious a development by outside influences, is the roving Indian, as a rule, of the far interior. A sincerity singular in degree and almost unique, is the most conspicuous feature of his character. Devout in his faith and content with what nature provides, he yet remains absorbed by a fascination for the deep recesses of the forest and banks of lonely lakes, which nature has still enshrouded with a hush of perfect silence and solitude, seldom disturbed except by the occasional plaintive note of the loon.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report with a list of government property in my charge for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency.—The 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.

Reserves.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bay and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Fort Yale.

The natural features are various on some reserves, the land is rich and fertile and on others, poor and rocky.

Resources.—In some bands grain and fruit-growing is carried on to a great extent, while in others very little attention is given to farming. The Fraser canneries attract many of the Indians of the agency. As soon as their crops are in, in the spring they leave for the canneries and hop-picking, and as a general rule, their crops are spoilt before their return, either by becoming too ripe or by being destroyed by cattle during their absence. As a rule little if any cash is derived from the canneries, as the run of fish is so uncertain. Some bands depend almost entirely on fishing for immediate market; these, as a rule, are the healthiest and strongest Indians in the agency, while others who depend on the canneries are, as a rule, sickly, as so much sickness seems to be picked up from such places where so many different classes congregate. Those bands which have not sufficient good land to support them by raising products, generally depend on earning wages by other various means.

Sanitary Condition.—From the nature and location of the different reserves a good sanitary condition is maintained throughout the year. The death-rate was very small during the past year, no infectious diseases having spread among the different bands, with the exception of one or two mild cases, in which great care was taken to have it immediately checked. A few deaths have occurred from other diseases, which, as a rule, occur from the bad ventilation of houses.

Buildings.—In most of the villages, especially in the Cowichan valley, the large rancheries are being done away with, with the exception of a few which have been built for dancing purposes. Most of the Indians now live in small cottages, rendering it more healthy than when so many used to live in one large house.

Boat-building is carried on to a great extent. The male members are becoming very handy with carpenter's tools, steam-boxes, &c., in which they take a great interest, and it is surprising the wonderful way in which they excel.

Stock.—The Indians in the Cowichan valley and Saanich own considerable stock, especially cattle, and in some villages they make a good return from them; stock during the past year fetching a good figure in the summer, but in the winter their cattle become very poor owing to scarcity of food and bad shelter. In other reserves on the coast of this agency they have very little pasture lands, rendering it impossible to raise much stock.

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Farming Implements.—The Indians of this valley and Chemainus are continually buying new machinery, such as mowers, reapers, threshing-machines, &c. As a rule quite a return is made from these machines, owing to the white settlers, who are continually hiring them.

Education.—Throughout the agency much good is being derived from the different schools, more especially the Kuper Island industrial school. Great credit is due to the principal, the Rev. Father Donckele, and his assistants, the sisters of Ste. Anne, they having taught their pupils many useful trades. Much good is also derived from the different day schools which are carried on to a very good advantage.

Religion.—Throughout the agency the Indians are mostly Roman Catholics and attend regularly to the services of that church, with the exception of the Nanaimo band and a few of the Comox who are strong Methodists.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year very few of the Indians have been convicted for drunkenness, although some cases have been reported around the large towns where the temptations are greater. The morality of the Indians on the whole has been very good during the year.

Characteristics.—More interest has been taken in cultivating land for agriculture than in previous years. Owing to there being a much better market for products some of the bands did very well in selling fishing boats of their own make to fishermen on the Fraser.

General Remarks.—Under this head I would refer to the following facts regarding some of the bands :—

The Songhees band of Victoria earned considerable wages, owing to the scarcity of white labour in the city. Other of the smaller reserves around the city, such as Discovery island, Beecher bay and Sooke, make their living principally from fishing for immediate market and peddling them around the city.

In Cowichan valley a great deal more has been made from farming than from the canneries, the band having without doubt some of the most fertile land in the agency, and in consequence farming is carried on to a great extent. The Indians that own good lands such as these, very seldom go to the canneries, owing to farm produce being a good price and a good market close at hand. Although they may never have a large amount of money on hand at a time, they seem never in want. The Saanich Indians, although they waste considerable time at the canneries, do very well in the winter, as a general rule, being employed by the white settlers in cutting wood, fencing, &c. These bands are making better progress every year.

The Valdez island Indians, although they have no land fit for agriculture, spend most of their time fishing and boat-building, and also make a good return from fish oil.

The Comox and Nanaimo, like the Cowichan valley Indians, make very good return from agricultural products, such as oats, roots, fruit, &c., they being near a town and therefore having no difficulty in obtaining a market for their produce.

The Chemainus band seem to get quite a bit of employment at the Chemainus saw-mills and at Oyster bay, where quite a town is going ahead ; they also derive quite a bit of employment in the coal mines.

Throughout the whole agency the Indians have been progressing favourably.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in the Chilliwack district, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres, viz. : Aitchelitz, KwawKwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-six, a decrease of one since last census. During the year there were nine births and ten deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having occurred. Their villages are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them working for their white neighbours, and at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are nearly all frame. They are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually found on the farms of their white neighbours, the small Indian ponies in many places being replaced by good serviceable draught horses. Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza institute, both of which schools are doing an excellent work for these Indians.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding, but it is difficult to get them to persevere.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands, known as the Skawamish Indians and occupying reserves containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows :—Burrard Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skawamish, Howe Sound and Seymour creek.

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Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and sixty-three. During the year there were six births and twelve deaths. Four of the deaths were caused by drowning—upsetting of canoes—there was one suicide; the remainder were from natural causes.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The Indians have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and loading vessels with lumber at the saw-mills. A little gardening and farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and are of good breed. Their implements are in good condition.

Education.—A boarding school has been opened adjoining the mission reserve on Burrard inlet by the Roman Catholic bishop, with four sisters in charge as teachers, also a chaplain. This now fills a long-felt want, and is much appreciated by the Skawamish Indians.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans; those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion are regular attendants at church, and take great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, the younger members being obedient to the advice given by the older Indians, and more especially to the advice of the older chiefs, who are men of good sense, and who advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral; a few only are given to drink.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and seven, a decrease of three since last census. There were two births and six deaths during the year, also one Indian left the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature—excepting consumption—having made its appearance among them. Of the six deaths, two were from consumption, and one from old age; the other cases were those of children. The village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them at hop-picking and working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, with good barns and stables. Their stock are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education. Most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one who became a Methodist while a pupil at the Coqualeetza institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles upstream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and fifty-nine. There were four births and six deaths during the year, making a decrease of two since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good, and no sickness of a serious nature made its appearance among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, dairying, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. James, of Scowlitz, is milking twelve cows during the season, and Johnny Leon, chief of Chehalis, is milking five cows. Other members of the bands milk one or two cows each.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have good farming implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of school age of these bands attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, with the exception of five who belong to the Anglican Church; they are attentive to the instructions received from their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing, and live much more comfortably than in former years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

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 two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings. They do not keep much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting.

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Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

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, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty-one. There were twenty-two births and twenty-two deaths during the year. Quite a large percentage of the deaths was due to consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good and, excepting consumption, no sickness of a contagious nature has made its appearance among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the majority of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and keep them in good repair. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings.

Their horses are mostly small Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed and are well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay having been cut to feed them during the winter.

Farming implements are also well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have three churches: one at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck, and one at Pemberton Meadows, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are a simple-minded, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, and are strictly honest, few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

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 eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-eight. There was one birth and two deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition; and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, and keep them in good order.

Their stock is of the same variety as that usually seen with their white neighbours.

Their farming implements are well cared for, and, although not numerous, are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the Indians of these two bands. Most of their children of school age are attending school at St. Mary's mission or at All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics; a few belong to the Church of England. They are a simple-minded, good people. There is a church at each village, and services are held frequently, and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people, and are obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser river, on the north and south banks of the river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. There were three births and three deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance among them.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing, each family doing more or less mixed farming and fruit-culture; also poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their cattle and horses, putting up a good supply of fodder for them during the winter.

They have a good supply of farming implements including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The greater number of these Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's mission, and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of good sense and above the average in point of intelligence. To him in a great measure is due the credit for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, and show a good example to other bands.

HOMALKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet, and Malaspina straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty-five. There were four births and five deaths; no other change in the population during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition ; and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the occupations of these Indians. Only a little farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are mostly good comfortable dwellings, although some of them are not so ; and their dwellings are of the poorest description. Their stock are never housed and are allowed to run wild. They keep no horses.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attentive to their religious duties. They have a church on their reserve at Squirrel cove, and one at the mouth of Bute inlet, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom expecting or asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people. It is to their credit that there is not a half-breed in either of the two bands.

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 three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were three births and three deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and farming. Being near New Westminster, they find a ready market for all the fish they can catch during the whole year. Each family does a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of a similar grade to those found with their white neighbours, and are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians send their children to the Indian school at St. Mary's mission, the parents being anxious to give their children an education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held, and they are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people, but owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, quite a few of them have become addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on MacMillan island, in the Fraser river, about twenty miles east of 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 one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-eight. There were two births and four deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been fairly good, although several of them appear to be consumptive and are not strong. They keep their villages clean and in a good sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair ; also fairly good barns and stables. Their cattle and horses are of good breeding and are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's mission Indian school, and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They practise their religion faithfully and are good people. They have a small church on each reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people and are not given to the use of liquor.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-two. During the year there were three births and five deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village has been kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their horses and cattle are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians are anxious to have their children receive a good education. Some of them have their children at Coqualeetza institute, some at St. Mary's mission and some again at Kuper Island school.

Religion.—Seventy-nine of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists and three are pagans. Few of them are religiously inclined, and it is difficult to get them to break off from their old customs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

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 one thousand and seventy-two acres.

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Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. During the year there was one birth and one death ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their stock are of the usual breed found among the white settlers ; they are well taken care of, as are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's mission, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownville, on the south bank of the Fraser river, opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying a good deal of the fresh fish required for the local market.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own their dwellings, which they occupy in New Westminster and on which they pay taxes. Very little farming is done by them ; just a few garden patches. They do not go much into stock.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education ; none of their children, however, are at school, as the school at St. Mary's mission is full.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here and settled from several parts of the province.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate, moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few of them are addicted to the use of liquor ; these, I am sorry to say, are immoral, as well as intemperate.

NICOMEN AND SEWEEHAM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their stock are of the same variety usually found among their white neighbours, and are well taken care of. They take good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble much about education, and very few of them can either read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweaham, but it is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, follow their own old customs a good deal, but are improving slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men and Chinamen to procure it for them. They are, as a rule, moral.

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 six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for and are of a similar grade to those found among their white neighbours.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians, nearly all of them doing more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Education.—These Indians take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are much attached to their religion. They have two small churches on their reserve ; one belonging to Indians who are members of the Church of England and the other belonging to those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUATITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two 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 five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-nine. There were four deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians, each family doing a little mixed farming, and during the fishing season fishing for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in fairly good repair. Their horses are small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, and are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few, however, take no interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-six of these Indians belong to the English Church; ten to the Methodist Church, and twenty-three to the Roman Catholic Church. The members of each denomination have their own church and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line and fronts on Semiahmoo bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths. Two women left the band, one having married a Lummi Indian and one a white man.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is fishing, a little mixed farming or gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours and are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school, and owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of the band at the school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor. On the whole there is little to find fault with.

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SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-six. There were ten births and twelve deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, hand-logging and gardening are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large during both summer and winter, and on the whole do fairly well.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics ; they have a beautiful church at their village, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, easy to get along with. They are honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them, and, to their credit, there is not one half-breed in the band.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, at Sumass Bar, on the north bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake ; and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of good grade and are well cared for. Their implements are also well cared for.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school. Those who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-three are Methodists and thirty-five are Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent but not troublesome.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate, moral people, few only of them being fond of liquor.

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SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Malaspina straits, and contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and sixteen. There were five births, nine deaths, and two women left the band by marriage during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good, and their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and hand-logging, only a little farming being done by them.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians are improving their dwellings a good deal. Their stock run wild through the bush.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority and scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. To their credit their is not one half-breed in the band.

SKWAWAHLOOK'S 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 one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-three. During the year there were no births, and but one death ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They take good care of their stock during the winter. They also take good care of their farming implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties. They have a small church on their reserve, where religious service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority, and are on very good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people.

TCHEWASSAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. There were three births and four deaths, no other change in the population, during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season ; the rest of the year they work on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They have a good grade of horses and cattle, also good farm implements, which they take good care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's mission is constantly full. A few of them have sent their children to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religiously inclined. They have no church on their reserve, and when they attend church they go to Kiekiet reserve (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and at Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, a good-natured, simple-minded people ; having enough for the present, they have little thought for to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say they are not a temperate people. Owing to their location being in the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men, who congregate in the locality, will procure liquor for them any time they have money to pay for it.

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 eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-nine. During the year there were two births and two deaths ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season, and the rest of the year work on their farms. A few work as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They do not keep many cattle or horses. Their horses are the usual Indian ponies.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and are anxious in this respect to see them on a par with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows' school, and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are very attentive to their religious duties, and all good Indians, each denomination having its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, easy to get along with, and live in harmony with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are on the whole steadily improving, more especially is this noticeable when visiting their homes, which are better furnished and are kept cleaner than formerly, good stoves, cooking utensils and furniture of various kinds being found in nearly every house. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up housekeeping show a marked improvement in their homes as compared with those of their less fortunate neighbours who have never received any education. The four schools in this agency, viz., All Hallows' at Yale, St. Mary's Mission school at Mission city, Coqualectza Institute at Chilliwack, and Squamish Mission school, have been very well attended, and the pupils attending them are making good progress and show the good training they receive in the examinations held by me when inspecting these schools on my periodical visits. To the principals in charge of these schools, and to their staff of assistants, too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under their charge.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line, and contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage, according to plans, of three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres. Some of the plans of additions made to the reserves in the Upper Similkameen have not yet been completed. This would enlarge the area somewhat.

Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency, somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, from Spuzzum, on the Fraser river, to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions, extending beyond and lying within this segment, are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and in some of the more inaccessible portions—particularly along the Fraser—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap, Thompson river and Similkameen tribes, and speak the languages known as Shuswap, Thompson and Similkameen. Many of the younger ones speak very good English.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

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FRASER DISTRICT.

Reserves.—This district, extending from Spuzzum to Nesikup, the western boundary of the agency, contains the following reserves, viz. :—Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Boothroyd's and Lytton. These reserves are again divided among various bands of Indians.

The same natural features characterize all of the Fraser reserves: 'bench' lands along the river's banks at various elevations from high-water level to several hundreds of feet in height, in places a succession of benches extending to a background of rugged, timbered mountains. These terraces, with their houses, gardens, small orchards and small cultivated fields, form generally a very picturesque landscape. Below Lytton, outside of the small area cultivated, little open ground or natural pasturage exists. From Lytton to Nesikup, up the Fraser, the natural character of the country becomes more open, with fairly good grazing lands. More irrigation, too, is required to raise crops; the facilities for irrigation are good, but the amount of tillable land is limited.

Resources and Occupations.—The bands below Lytton grow principally small patches of timothy and clover, hay and vegetables, as well as small quantities of fruit—apples, plums and small fruits. The Indians depend more on mining, when the stage of water is suitable, fishing in season, and hunting to some extent. Also, many of them get employment on the railroad, and give good satisfaction as section hands. Above Lytton they farm more extensively, and have more horses and larger herds of cattle. They also follow mining and fishing extensively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. The villages during winter are kept in fairly good sanitary condition. On the opening of spring the great majority of the Indians abandon their houses and villages and live in tents, either on their little plots of ground or scattered along the river, as their mining operations require. This has a sanitary effect on the older ones, but the children are sometimes exposed to the inclemency of the weather in early spring. Vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of their buildings are of hewn logs, very substantially built, and roofed with cedar shingles principally. Around Lytton and Kapatsitsan (North Bend) a good proportion of the houses are frame.

Of stock, the Indians have a number of horses, mostly for riding and packing, and some cattle. They have sufficient farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—A few children from some of the bands have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and All Hallows, Yale. Some of the Spuzzum band have attended the provincial day school recently opened near the latter place, and they have made good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians profess Christianity, and belong either to the Roman Catholic or Anglican denominations. They have good churches and attend service regularly.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-eight. During the year there were four deaths and five births.

Progress.—During the year they have built a fine bridge across Spuzzum creek to connect their reserve with the road leading to the railway station. This was a heavy undertaking, and it had been under contemplation for several years.

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BOSTON BAR BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Scuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-three. There have been three deaths and two births during the year.

The population of Kapatsitsan is fifty-three. There have been five deaths and three births.

The Skuzzy reserve has become almost deserted, and the population merged in that of Tquayum and Kapatsitsan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are industrious and well-behaved. They work largely for wages, fish, hunt and mine for gold, and do not lay up much for a rainy day. Some little improvement is being made in adding to their very small garden patches.

BOOTHROYD BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Sook-Kamus bands is seventy-two. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of Nkatsam band is eighty-four. There have been four deaths and one birth during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, causing little, if any, trouble. They make a comfortable living by working on the railway, by mining, fishing and from the produce of their lands. One old house has been replaced by a new one, and others improved. Also considerable improvement has been made in fencing during the year.

KANAKA BAR BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain an area of one thousand and sixty-three and one-half acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Hlukhlukatan band is fifty-six. There have been five deaths and three births during the year.

The population of the Siska band is thirty-two. There were no deaths and no births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and steady, and are very well-behaved. Their condition remains much the same from year to year.

LYTTON RESERVES AND SKAPPA.

These reserves, thirty-two in number, contain ten thousand five hundred and sixty and a fraction acres. They are occupied by the Klikumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yeut, Nesikeep and Skappa bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Klickumcheen band is one hundred and thirty-eight. There have been four deaths and seven births during the year.

The population of the Spapium band is thirty-four. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of the Nhumeen band is thirty-five. There have been no deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of the Stryne band is fifty-seven. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

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The population of the Snahaim band is forty. There has been one death and no births during the year.

The population of Skapp band is twenty-two. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

The population of Yeut band is forty-one. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

The population of Nesikeep band is thirteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

The population of the Skappa band is eighteen ; no deaths and no births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—All of these bands are industrious and law-abiding and succeed for the most part in making a good living. The opportunities of increasing their tillable land are limited, still some progress has been made in this direction and in the improvement of their fencing. Four houses, three log and one frame, and one kitchen, have been built during the year. Also several new wagons have been purchased.

Temperance and Morality.—Few cases of drunkenness occur among the Fraser Indians and they are generally good-living people.

THOMPSON DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Thompson river from Lytton to Kamloops, and includes, with its tributaries, the Bonaparte river and Deadman's creek, the following reserves : Nicaomin, Cook's Ferry, Oregon Jack creek, Ashcroft, Bonaparte and Deadman's creek. At Kamloops the Thompson is divided into the north and south branches, the Kamloops reserve being situated at the confluence and being bounded on the west and south by these branches respectively. The north Thompson reserve is fifty miles up the north branch, and Neskainlith, Adam's lake and Kuaut on the south branch and Shuswap lake, the source of this branch.

NICAOMIN AND SHHAHANIH BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, eighteen in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry, on Nicaomin creek and on the lower Nicola river.

They contain twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres.

They consist of small, irregular and detached bench lands lying along the rivers, at different elevations, and mountain grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nicaomin band is fifty-one. There were no deaths or births during the year.

The population of the Shhahanih band is seventy-nine. There have been four deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising on a small scale, mining, fishing and hunting, and working as labourers on the railroad or for farmers and stock-raisers in the Nicola country. Those settled on the Nicola do some freighting and packing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, well put together and comfortable.

Their stock consists of horses and cattle, chiefly the former, and a few pigs.

Of farm implements, they have ploughs, harrows, wagons and harness sufficient.

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Religion.—All but two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. Two belong to the Roman Catholic faith. They have no building.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making some progress in improving their houses and lands.

COOK'S FERRY BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, fifteen in number, are located along both banks of the Thompson, and on the higher plateaus and in the valleys adjacent thereto, from Cook's ferry to Ashcroft. The reserves in the Oregon Jack group are also included, making an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres.

The country consists of bench lands, with open or sparsely timbered bunch grass hills and mountain meadows. Around Cook's ferry the benches are dry and unproductive. Further up the river, in the vicinity of Spatsim, they are better adapted for cultivation. The bands occupying these reserves are Nkumcheen and Spatsim, the latter including the small bands known as Paska and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nkumcheen band is eighty. There were three deaths and no births during the year.

The population of the Spatsim band is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seven deaths and one birth during the year. Five of these deaths were due to a drowning accident.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting, and various occupations as cowboys and labourers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and covered with earth. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise horses of average quality, and other domestic animals.

They are well supplied with ploughs, harness and other farm machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. The Spatsim band is making good progress in farming.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.

ASHCROFT OR STEHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the right bank of the Thompson, mostly on an elevated plateau several hundred feet above the river. They contain five hundred and seventy-seven acres. The country consists of open benches and rolling bunch grass hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation, and with water for irrigation would produce well. The hills formerly afforded good grazing, but the bunch grass has been much eaten off.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has been among them. Their houses are very well kept during the winter, and during the summer they are for the most part abandoned.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming on a small scale, as nearly all their land requires irrigation, and they have but little water; fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys; freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, of inferior grade.

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They possess a number of horses and a few cattle.

They have sufficient farm implements for their requirements, and wagons and harness for freighting and hauling.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They are unable to make much progress on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation purposes. During the year some improvements have been made in their houses.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one building and are good attendants.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Bonaparte river, a tributary of the Thompson, and on Hat creek, a stream flowing into the Bonaparte.

They contain sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen and a fraction acres. The natural features are some brush lands along the creeks, benches, where irrigation is required, natural meadows and bunch grass hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-four. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. These Indians have a fair proportion of rather good horses, and some cattle. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, wagons, harness and saddles, according to their needs.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and stock-raising, fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working for stockmen in the vicinity as cowboys and farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but they are unable to raise much on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation. As they work largely for wages, they spend as they go. During the year one good log house has been built, several others improved, and their church completed.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR SKICKISTIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek, an affluent of the Thompson, and extends from its mouth up some twelve miles.

The area of this reserve is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres.

The natural features consist of rolling bunch grass benches and hills, the benches suitable for cultivation, if watered, some brush and meadow lands higher up the creek—a magnificent grazing reserve, but unprotected by fencing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There have been seven deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good, and regulations have been fairly carried out.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. They have fair-sized bands of good saddle horses, and some cattle, also a fair proportion of farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a good church edifice.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have become too much attached to the pursuit and life of cowboys, to the neglect of the cultivation and improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future. Some improvement has been made in clearing and fencing land.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is principally situated at the junction of the North and South Thompson rivers, immediately opposite the city of Kamloops.

It contains thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

The natural features of this reserve consist of extensive river flats and benches, containing fine meadow and grain lands, with a sufficient and convenient quantity of water for irrigation purposes; the slopes facing the rivers are open bunch grass hills, furnishing excellent pasturage, and the mountains higher up are timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one. There have been twenty-two deaths and seventeen births, decrease five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed about their houses and village. The garbage accumulating during winter is collected and burned in spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in, a good many of them remove to the fields and hills and live in tents. Vaccination has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise grain, hay, vegetables, horses and cattle; they hunt and fish, and are extensively employed by neighbouring ranchers as farm hands and cowboys, in which latter occupation they employ their horses largely.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and buildings of these Indians are comparatively of a poor class. Many of the mud-roofed cabins of two decades ago still exist in a somewhat decayed and dilapidated condition. The buildings that have been erected in recent years are of a better order, but compare unfavourably with many other less-favoured localities.

In stock, the Indians have a number of fairly good horses, suitable for farm and saddle, and a few cattle.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one very respectable edifice, and observe strictly the rites and ceremonies of their church. They have the presence of the priest much among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, none of them may be said to be indolent, but many of them do too much running about, and consequently spend most of what they make, instead of acquiring property and improving their lands. Their fields present a more prosperous appearance than formerly. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases of procuring liquor, which, in spite of the most careful attention and the most rigorous enforcement of the law, too often gets among them, and has in some instances led to serious tragedies.

CHUCKCHUQUALK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson river.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

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These reserves consist of large flats and low benches along the river banks, and of timbered slopes and mountains. The flats afford good tillable land, and the slopes furnish good summer grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three. There have been seven deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising, packing, and working as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have rather a poor class of log buildings, the older ones covered with earth. Those built in recent years are a great improvement, and are roofed with shingles.

They have a few horses and cattle, and are fairly supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and manifest great interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and good people. They are making some progress in agriculture. They hunt more extensively than other bands, but this pursuit is to some extent dying out.

NEKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on the South Thompson river, three miles from the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and on Salmon arm.

Six thousand nine hundred and one acres constitute the area of these reserves.

The natural features are : on the Thompson, open bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the mountain slopes ; on Salmon arm, natural meadows and bottom, brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-five. There have been four deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers for ranchers and woodmen constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs and roofed with cedar shingles. They have good work and saddle-horses, and a number of cattle, and are well supplied with nearly every kind of farm implements and machinery, including a threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, are well looked after by the priest, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. In past years most of their spare time from their crops in summer has been occupied in building dams and irrigation ditches to store and carry water to their reserve on Thompson river. These works have recently been completed. These Indians have made very marked progress in cultivation and fencing.

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ADAM'S LAKE OR KALTEAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, six in number, are situated on the Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, on Adam's lake and on Salmon arm.

The combined area is seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres.

The natural features are : on the Thompson river, extensive bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains, with timber higher up ; at Adam's lake and Salmon arm, natural meadows, brush and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-three. There have been twelve deaths and nine births during the year, a decrease of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No infectious disease has appeared among these Indians ; the comparatively large number of deaths have occurred from natural causes and among the young. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting to Kamloops of wood, and working as labourers for adjacent ranchers and woodmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs, and roofed with shingles.

They have good work and saddle horses, and some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with necessary machinery and implements for farming extensively.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church edifice, and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They have completed their system of irrigation works, added largely to their acreage in crop, done a large amount of fencing, and built four houses and five stables within the year.

KUAUT BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, five in number, are situated at the head of Little Shuswap lake, Little river and on Salmon arm.

The area of these reserves is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

The natural features of these reserves are : at the head of the lake, small area of bench and open grazing land ; along the river flats and at Salmon arm heavily timbered lands, requiring much labour to clear.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-eight. There have been two deaths and seven births during the year, an increase of five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been excellent. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses and village are good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising ; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut in the process of clearing land, and as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a superior class of buildings, mostly of logs, while several of them are boarded outside with rustic, and lined inside with dressed lumber. They are all substantial buildings, well finished, and roofed with shingles.

The Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and have a number of ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one of the finest church edifices in the agency, and are good people.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hardworking Indians. They are not so favourably located as many bands, having to clear most of their land; but they are making commendable progress. During the year about fifty acres of land has been cleared, and a good deal of fencing done.

Education.—Children from most of the Thompson bands are attending the industrial school at Kamloops, and a system of shorthand Chinook has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are on the whole comparatively moral, but the tendency among several of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtaus and Kamloops bands have probably a tendency in this direction more than others, the opportunities for disreputable whites and half-breeds to traffic in liquor to Indians being greater. I am pleased to report, however, that very many convictions for violation of the Indian Act in this respect have, within the year, been obtained, and the offenders severely punished. The appointment of a paid Indian constable on Kamloops reserve has been the means of bringing quickly to justice many offenders—Indians and whites.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Nicola river and lake from Lower Nicola to Douglas lake, and includes the Hamilton creek and Coldwater reserves. It is occupied by the Kwinskanaht, Kwinshaatan, Naaik, Zoht, Nziskat, Spahamin and Hamilton Creek bands.

KWINSKANAHT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located along the Lower Nicola river. It contains four thousand five hundred and fifty acres. The natural features are bottoms and bench lands along the river, and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and ploughs, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles sufficient for their requirements.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock on a small scale, freight and pack, fish and hunt, mine a little, and work as labourers for white settlers.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or Anglicans, mostly the former. They have no church.

KWINSHAATAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coldwater river, ten miles from its junction with the Nicola. It contains an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and one-half acres. The natural features are, bottom and bench lands along the river, and mountain grazing lands, lightly timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fourteen. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a good deal, and raise horses and cattle. They also fish and hunt extensively, and are employed by neighbouring farmers as labourers and stock hands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, some horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and remarkably law-abiding. They have made good progress in clearing and fencing their land, but they do not possess much wealth. They have made good progress during the year, having cleared eleven acres of land, built two stables, and purchased three wagons, two sleighs, two mowing-machines and one horse-rake.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith; seven are Anglicans. They have a good church, and are strict in the observance of religious duties.

NAAIK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called Mammet, is situated along the valleys and slopes of the Nicola and Mammet rivers. It contains eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres.

It contains a happy combination of extensive brush and natural meadow lands along the rivers, extensive bench lands, with abundance of water easily obtained for irrigation, and sloping bunch grass foot-hills, with sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seven deaths and nine births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm products. They have good horses, harness, wagons, sleighs and packing outfits, with which they freight and pack extensively, from points on the Canadian Pacific railway to Nicola, Similkameen and other places. They also procure ready employment, when not engaged in their own farming, among the numerous white settlers and stockmen of the district. They do not hunt or fish as extensively as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have numerous houses and outbuildings of logs and frame, and of superior quality. They have many good horses, which they are constantly improving, and considerable cattle and other domestic stock, for all of which they make good provision.

With farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and fanning-mills, they are well supplied.

Religion.—A considerable majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have a fine church, and they are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are consequently increasing in wealth; others remain in much the same condition from year to year. Their reserve is better fenced, cultivated and improved than any other in the agency. In a very short period, at the present rate of progress, all the available land on the reserve will be under cultivation. During the year considerable land has been cleared and broken, fencing improved, two houses and one stable built; three wagons, three sleighs, three ploughs, two mowing-machines and one horse-rake acquired.

ZOHT BAND.

Reserve.—This small reserve is situated on Clapperton creek, near the foot of Nicola lake. It contains an area of six hundred and sixty acres. There is some bench land, inferior for cultivation, and fair grazing mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty. There were no births and no deaths during the year.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, and have a few horses and cattle. They do some fishing and hunting, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour that they do for white ranchers in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and are fairly comfortable.

They do not possess much stock, chiefly horses, and they have farm implements sufficient for the amount of farming they do.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican denomination, and have a small church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Several of them are old, and but little progress is being made.

NZISKAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Coldwater river. It contains an area of three hundred and sixty acres.

It contains some wild meadow, a small proportion of light bench land, and the rest is inferior grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm little and have little stock. The majority of them are old, and two of them blind men. One of these does a considerable freighting business, with a boy or girl as guide. In other ways, by fishing and hunting, and by the assistance of their women and children, they manage to get along, but are unable to make much progress. Some improvement is noticeable in their houses.

Religion.—They belong equally to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. They have no church building.

SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are situated chiefly on the Nicola and Douglas lakes and Spahamin creek.

They contain a combined area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Along the river bottoms and by the margin of the lakes, brush land and low, open flats and natural meadow lands; on the lower foot-hills, some bench lands suitable for cultivation, and magnificent stretches of undulating bunch-grass grazing lands, with sufficient timber along the river and towards the base of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty. There have been three deaths and five births during the year, an increase of two.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, cattle and horses—the latter extensively—fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working as labourers and cowboys for the neighboring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings, houses and stables are of a superior order, being of logs and frame, larger and better furnished throughout than the majority of Indian houses, those built in recent years showing a marked improvement.

These Indians are the most extensive stock-raisers in the agency, and have the best quality. Some of the best stallions and brood mares to be found in the province are owned by these Indians. Their cattle are also of a high grade.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and reaping-machines.

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Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are devout and earnest worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress. Taken as a whole, they are an exemplary band of Indians. They are probably the wealthiest and most independent in the agency. A large proportion of their range land is fenced, and they are from year to year adding to it. During the year they have cleared a number of acres of brush land, and fenced large tracts of grazing land; also added to their implements one truck, one plough and two mowing-machines.

HAMILTON CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Hamilton (or Quelchena) creek, about ten miles from its mouth. It was originally intended as a grass reserve for the Lytton bands, and is occupied mostly by Indians from these bands.

It contains an area of four thousand four hundred and forty acres.

It largely consists of open, rolling bunch-grass lands, with small benches and flats along the creek suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty. There have been no deaths, and there have been two births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are few, and consist of small log houses.

The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which, owing to the favourable character of the locality, require little provision or attention during winter.

They have sufficient farm implements for the area they cultivate.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination—a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building, but are occasionally visited by a clergyman from Lytton.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and there has been a slight increase of births over deaths. The sanitary conditions are good. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly—in many instances commendably so—and in spring collect and burn the garbage that has accumulated during the winter months. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. Vaccination has been pretty thoroughly attended to.

Education.—A very limited number of the children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school, Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, which has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Similkameen river, from Princeton to the international boundary line, and it is occupied by the Chuchwayha, Ashnola and Shenoskwankin bands.

CHUCHUWAYHA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along both banks of the Similkameen, principally in the neighbourhood of Twenty-mile creek.

It contains, according to plans completed, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres. (Some of the plans are not completed.)

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At the junction of Twenty-mile creek with the Similkameen, the canyon of the latter opens out into some nice river benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered and well adapted for cultivation. Back of the benches, on the steep mountain sides, there is considerable open or sparsely timbered land, which affords good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, mining and packing, are the chief occupations. The last-mentioned trade has greatly increased, as mining properties are being developed in different sections of the Similkameen.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and, although rarely visited by a priest, they conduct their own services regularly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have small bands of horses and some cattle and hogs ; also ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, to conduct their farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Little progress has been made for some years, but they are now in a position to make some money.

ASHNOLA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola creek. It adjoins Chuchuwayha, and extends to near Keremeos.

It contains ten thousand two hundred and five acres.

The natural features are : brush, natural meadows and bench lands, the latter requiring irrigation, along the river bottoms and banks, and steep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising and working for stockmen as cowboys, in which occupation they employ their horses.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log houses, quite a number of good horses and some cattle, and sufficient farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers and horse-rakes, also wagons and sleighs.

They provide well for their stock during winter.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building, and are seldom visited by a priest, yet they conduct service among themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do. They are making some progress in farming and improving their houses, and have added one wagon to their list of implements.

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SHENNOCKWANKIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends along the Similkameen valley from Keremeos to the boundary line.

It contains an area of nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

There are extensive brush and meadow lands along the river bottoms, some higher bench lands, requiring irrigation, and mountain pasture lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-one. There have been five deaths and three births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, principally the raising of hay, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, some packing, and employment as labourers and stock hands with neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses are built of logs, and many of them are roofed with earth. They are not pretentious, but are warm in winter. The Indians have a good band of horses and cattle, and provide well for them in winter. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one building, and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and several of them are accumulating considerable wealth in the way of stock.

They are making progress in farming, improving and providing for their stock.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians (Similkameen) have in the past been fairly temperate and moral. The loose way in which liquor licenses have recently been granted, and the total absence of police protection, together with the large immigration of miners and prospectors into the country immediately surrounding some of these reserves, are tending to produce intemperance and immorality among some of these bands, more particularly that of Chuchwayha.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and vaccination has been performed.

Education.—They are without any means of education, except that afforded two of three of the children of Shennockwankin, who have been attending the public day school at Keremeos.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

This district extends from the head of Osoyoos lake along the Okanagan river and Okanagan lake to the head of the latter, and includes the Spallumcheen band. It is occupied by the Nkamip, Penticton, Nkamaplix (including the Mission band at Duck lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen band.

NKAMIP BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated around the head of Osoyoos lake, and extends up the east side of the Okanagan river.

It contains an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

It consists largely of bunch-grass prairie, and bunch-grass hills. There is some natural meadow bordering on the lake, and higher bench land along Gregoire creek, and some distance back from the Okanagan river. These bench lands, when watered, are well adapted for growing grain and fruit.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. There have been three deaths and two births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising and dairying, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm hands and stockmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, a fair proportion of cattle, and are well provided with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles for carrying on their farming, freighting and packing operations.

Religion.—They all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church; no regular priest officiates, but they are strict in the observance of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Numerous small orchards of mixed fruits—apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries—have been planted, and are bearing nicely. Strawberries are also cultivated.

Two log houses and one stable have been built during the year.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the south-west end of Okanagan lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan river, and also at Dog lake. It lies between Trout creek on the north and Marro creek on the south, with Nos. 2 and 3 reserves adjoining.

It contains forty-eight thousand and six hundred and ninety-four acres.

It consists of extensive natural meadow and bottom lands at the foot of Okanagan lake and along the Okanagan river to Dog lake; higher up there are bench lands, admirably adapted for growing grain and fruit, with good water facilities and magnificent grazing lands on the foot-hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-six. There have been five deaths and eleven births during the year, an increase of six.

Resources and Occupations.—In the growing of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds and stock-raising, the resources of these Indians are practically unlimited. Besides, they have good hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and ample opportunities of making a living by working for neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, and small herds of cattle; also farm implements of all kinds in proportion to their requirements.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one building, and, although only visited once or twice yearly by the priest, they take considerable interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are industrious and evince quite an interest in keeping up a nice home and garden, and in looking after their farms. Others are becoming too much addicted to drink, and spend too much of their time running about. Still, on the whole, a very great improvement is noticeable within the past year, and their reserve presents a more prosperous appearance. With better means of enforcing the law against evildoers, this reserve should, in the course of a few years, regain that position it should hold, as among the first in the agency.

During the year two log houses, with shingled roofs, have been built, fifteen acres of land cleared, one mowing-machine, one horse-rake, one wagon and one plough acquired.

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NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are situated principally around the head of Okanagan lake, and along or adjacent to its shores. They contain a combined area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres. There are some natural meadow lands along the lake shores, extensive, receding benches, admirably adapted for grain-growing, and requiring little, if any, irrigation, with extensive and excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck lake and Kelowna) is two hundred and thirty-six. There have been thirteen deaths and twelve births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm more extensively than any others in the agency. They raise horses, cattle and hogs. They hunt and fish to a limited extent, and work as labourers in various ways, deriving quite a revenue from hop-picking alone, which industry is conducted on a large scale, in the immediate vicinity. They are exceptionally well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. While some are very zealous, others show little concern about religious matters. They have three churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is becoming apparent from year to year in their conduct, and their condition financially is improving. Sixty acres of land has been broken for the first time, fencing improved and two wagons acquired during the year.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated in the Spallumcheen valley, and on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They have a combined area of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one acres.

On the Spallumcheen, there are open prairie and densely timbered flats; on the Salmon river, mostly bunch grass prairie. No irrigation is required on these reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one. There have been five deaths and ten births during the year, an increase of five.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend largely on farming. They raise some horses, cattle and pigs, hunt and fish, and work as labourers for neighbouring farmers. They also make considerable from the sale of wood in winter time, cut from land which they are clearing, and from hop-picking. They are well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church edifice, and are mostly good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are attempting, by a better system of farming and by growing more hay, to get their land freed from wild oats, which have overrun the reserve. But for the revenue they have derived in other ways mentioned, they would last year have had great difficulty in making ends meet.

Temperance and Morality.—All of these bands of Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Some among them are addicted to drink when they have an opportunity, and unfortunately, in so large a district and with so few officers of the law, the opportunities are all too frequent. I am happy, however, to be able to report a change for the better, more apparent in the vicinity of Penticton.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands. The general health has been good, and the deaths which have resulted have been from ordinary causes. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are well maintained. Vaccination has in most places been attended to.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the resources and occupations of Indians in this agency mentioned, the women of the various bands assist very materially, apart from their domestic duties, in the manufacture of deer-skins into buck-skin, which they sell or make into articles of clothing, moccasins, mitts and gloves, for wear or for sale, by making baskets of cedar roots, mats of rushes, of which they make summer tents and carpets, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, for food or sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been attended to its fullest capacity, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies and trades, and improved in their general appearance and address. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the reverend principal, the matron and the teachers in charge of this institution for the care and attention they bestow upon the pupils, and the assiduity with which they perform the difficult duties they have undertaken.

The Indian hospital at Lytton continues to benefit and relieve many Indians, and is being well looked after by the secretary, Rev. R. Small, and nurse, Miss Bonie. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, is the attending physician.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, August 28, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, an inventory of the government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south, and the Okanagan agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, a reserve of thirty-three acres and a half at the industrial school near St. Eugene's Indian village, and eleven and a half acres surrounding the Indian office at Fort Steele.

Tribes.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays, and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and thirty-four, showing a decrease of seven during the past year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the several bands has been fairly good, no epidemic or disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings continues to improve. Vaccination was carefully attended to, and the Indians are beginning to understand its value as a preventive against small-pox. This disease was prevalent south of the boundary during the spring amongst whites and Indians, but fortunately our Indians escaped contagion, as the provincial authorities maintained a strict quarantine at the several exposed places.

At the St. Eugene Indian village the usual spring cleaning was attended to, all the refuse was removed and burned.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is beginning to be the chief means of making a living; a number follow packing to the mines and cattle-herding. During the past year a larger area of land was put under cultivation, as the Indians can now depend upon a good supply of water for irrigation. An effort will be made the coming fall to put in an irrigation ditch on the bench lands, which is easy to cultivate as it is partly prairie.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians rely mostly on farming, cattle-raising and hunting for a living. They are making satisfactory progress. They have built over a mile of ditch for irrigation, which (when complete) will enable them to put under cultivation some bench land around the Indian village.

COLUMBIA LAKE KOOTENAYS.

The Indians of this band follow farming and cattle-raising. They have a good market for all the hay and grain they can raise at the Windermere mines, and in the new towns that are growing up in this portion of the district. They are intelligent and industrious, and, with one or two exceptions, are self-supporting.

LOWER KOOTENAYS.

These Indians follow hunting and packing for a living. They cultivate little gardens, and cut wild hay on the bottom or over-flowed lands, which they save for cattle feeding in the winter. A few are raising cattle and are succeeding fairly well. While these Indians are not progressing at the same ratio as the other bands in this agency, yet, I am glad to say that their condition is satisfactory.

THE SHUSWAP BAND.

Cattle-raising and farming are what these Indians depend on chiefly. They continue to take the lead amongst the Indians of the agency for good farming, improved stock and neatly-kept dwellings.

Last fall three of them went prospecting and discovered a number of good quartz leads on a creek called Horse Thief Number Three. On their return they were able to dispose of a part of their interest in the claims for the sum of \$800, which they divided amongst themselves. They still retain some claims in the same locality, which, when developed, may prove very valuable.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwellings, stables and sheds on the different reserves are built of hewn or round logs, and the roofs are covered with

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shakes, shingles or poles covered with earth. Some of the houses are well built, and are very comfortable. At the St. Eugene village there are three or four frame buildings which, although small, are very neat and commodious dwellings. The high price of lumber prevents the Indians from making much improvement in this direction.

The Shuswap band purchased and paid for two improved self-binders and a threshing-machine (which had been used for a time) ; and the Kootenays several new mowers, rakes and ploughs.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Education.—The industrial school continues to do excellent work under the principalship of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., and his competent staff, the Sisters of Charity. During the year the school maintained its reputation for good work, the attendance was kept up without any difficulty, discipline well carried out, and the progress made by the pupils in all the classes most satisfactory, the aim of the reverend principal and his assistants being to keep the school in an efficient state.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics. They have been carefully instructed in their religion, understand its doctrines and teachings, faithfully observe its festivals, and are devout and attentive to their religious duties. They are under the spiritual care of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., (who thoroughly understands the Indian character), and his assistants, the Rev. Messrs Ouellette and Meleux. There are five Roman Catholic churches in the agency for the Indians, four on or near the reserves, and St. Eugene's, a large and beautifully finished church, at the Indian village near the St. Mary's.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the different reserves are steadily improving their condition. The majority cultivate creditably, they understand the value of irrigation, routine cropping and manuring ; they save their hay and grain with much more care than formerly, and are beginning to understand how valueless their Indian ponies are, and are trying to dispose of them and replace them with cattle. Their dress and mode of living are more like their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the Indians are more exposed to temptation than formerly, owing to the advent of the railway, which has brought into the district some not of a desirable class, yet, I am pleased to say, that I know of no case of intemperance amongst them, and I can confidently add that they are free from other vices that are so common amongst Indians everywhere.

The past winter was extremely mild, and sickness was less than in former years. The Indians were fairly well supplied with food, they got good prices for their produce, which enabled them to provide for their families. The stock wintered well, and the loss was very small.

I am pleased to say that the affairs of the agency are in a most satisfactory condition, and I hope that they will continue so.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
QUATHIASKI COVE, September 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and list of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge, on Valdez island, Gulf of Georgia, and Smith's sound on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Area of Reserves.—The area of the reserves is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres, the greater part of which is rocky, worthless soil.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No serious epidemic has appeared among these Indians. In the early part of April influenza attacked quite a number, but only four deaths occurred, and these were all old people. The health of the Indians generally has been good. I revaccinated quite a number in the spring before they started for the salmon canneries. There is some improvement in the cleanliness of the Indian houses, especially among the younger members.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are various. They earn a good deal of money generally when working at the salmon canneries, and they depend on this a good deal for their supplies during the winter. They also earn a good deal as guides and canoemen. They nearly all lay in a stock of dried salmon and halibut, and a large quantity of oulachon oil is made in the spring of each year. This year a very large quantity of this nutritious oil was made, so much that the price went down to half its usual figure. Only two of the bands in this agency engaged in fur-sealing. More or less furs are taken during the early spring. Very little attention is given to agriculture, and much of the soil is barren and worthless.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the houses are still built in the old style of split cedar boards for sides and roofs; but there are a number of small frame houses, often neatly built and painted, and these are occupied by the younger members, as they seem to prefer the privacy and comfort that the smaller houses give. Very little stock of any kind is owned by these Indians.

The owner of the stock living on the Campbell river reserve has either killed or sold all his cattle. They had become so wild that being an old man he could do nothing with them, so he thought it better to sell them and buy some more young stock to replace them. Some few pigs are kept, but they are of little profit to the Indians, as they take little care of them and lose most of the increase during the winter months.

Very few farming implements are owned by these Indians. The Indians of the Salmon river band have one plough given them by the department, but they have made no use of it, not being able to procure a team of any kind. One Indian of this band has planted three dozen apple, pear and plum trees, and these are thriving well. The dyke on the Salmon river reserve was put into thoroughly good condition this

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spring, the department kindly aiding the Indians, and it ought now to be proof against any freshet in the river. Unfortunately three of the owners of lots within the dyke died in the spring, and several other deaths occurring in this band about the same time, they seemed to lose heart and have done less this year than formerly.

Education.—All the schools in this agency, five in number, have been kept open during the past year. At the industrial school, Alert bay, a good attendance has been maintained, and good progress made under the able management of Mr. Corker, the principal, his wife, Mrs. Corker, acting as matron. Great care and attention is given to the boys whether in sickness or health. Mr. Halliday, acting as trades instructor, has taught the boys carpentering, and under his teaching several of the boys bid fair to be good mechanics. The attendance at the day schools has been fairly good and the progress steady though slow. The girls' home does not do much in the way of increasing its numbers, but the progress made by the girls is all that could be desired. Miss Carleton acts as matron.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians who profess Christianity belong to the Anglican Church, but the majority are still pagans, and very little real interest is taken in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are fairly industrious and law-abiding. No serious crime has been committed by them during the past year. As long as they still continue the custom of distributing property they will not accumulate money for any better purpose; but this custom is gradually dying out among the younger members who no longer take the same interest in it that they used to, and there is a gradual improvement in the way of living. Much of their time is spent in hunting and fishing and they seem fairly happy and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say there has been more intemperance during the past year than for some time. The opportunities for obtaining liquor have been increased by the opening of licensed houses in the vicinity of the mines, and the Indians have obtained considerable quantities of liquor from unprincipled white men who frequent these houses.

There is not so much open immorality among them as there used to be, but there is much room for improvement in this respect.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, the statistical statement having been previously sent.

Vital Statistics.—The statistics show a slight natural increase of the Indian population of this agency, and an increase by immigration from Kiturmtcool, a village in the Cassiar district, and from Alaska, making a total increase of fifteen for the year.

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Six Haida Indians have removed to Alaska.

The Metlakatla band shows the greatest natural increase.

The Haida Indians, who last year made their first increase, have fallen back again, and decreased one by deaths more than births.

Their young children are still weakly and difficult to rear. The same remark applies to the Kitlope band, the Oweekayno band, and the three Tallion bands. There is but little hope of these people increasing in numbers for some time to come, although there is still a remnant that is likely to survive and eventually increase.

As showing the present conditions and the spirit of the Tallion Indians, I may state that the Indians of Kimsquit, one of the Tallion bands, have repeatedly and unanimately requested the Indian agent to procure for them any orphaned and deserted children that can be found anywhere for adoption into their tribe, white children preferred, but all will be acceptable with the exception of negroes or Chinese children.

The Tsimpsean nation, the Nisghar nation and the greater part of the Oweekayno nation, numbering three thousand four hundred souls, are fairly healthy and will increase.

The houses of nearly all the Indians are situated close to the sea beach or river banks, and require but little artificial draining.

When the largest Indian village on the coast, Port Simpson, has had its rearrangement and drainage system completed, the Indians should increase rapidly. This work is being hastened as quickly as possible by the Indian managers of Port Simpson municipal affairs.

There has been no epidemic disease this year to cause unusual loss of life.

The birth and death rates have been very nearly equal and somewhat lower than in former years.

Sanitary Condition.—In sanitary matters the Indians are improving every year. They have living in their midst five professional medical men, whose best attention is given to the health of the Indians free of charge; also seven missionaries who, through long practice, are quite good doctors, all looking sharply after the health of the Indians, and all possible sanitary improvements about their places of residence.

Education.—The education of the people of this agency is carried on by five professional teachers, seven native teachers, eighteen missionary teachers, and twenty-five missionary ladies, in all fifty-five religious and secular teachers, having thirty-three churches and seventeen school-houses. There is a school population of six hundred and forty-two Indian children, five hundred and ninety of whom live in the vicinity of schools.

There are also a few Salvation Army officers who are helping to educate and improve the Indians.

Stock.—During the past year there has been a small increase in the value of farm produce, caused by the introduction of cattle, horses and sheep.

Occupations.—The fishing industry shows a marked improvement over the previous year, the salmon catch of July and August, 1899, being very good at the Skeena and Nass rivers.

Although the proceeds of the hunting industry have fallen off, yet the increase of income from all sources amounts to \$9 per head for all Indian wage-earners, both male and female, equal to an increase of \$24,000 for the year.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1900.

Agency.—The West Coast agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres, five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahs, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiahts, containing one thousand seven hundred acres, mostly good land; sixty-seven acres of this Oiahts reserve are leased for mining purposes for the benefit of the Indians, there being an immense deposit of iron and also copper ore on the leased property. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

Principal Reserves.

Tseshah, No. 1 Reserve.—Tshahch, west bank of the Somass river, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres; population, one hundred and twenty-four—forty men, thirty-nine women and forty-five children and young people.

Opitchesah, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somass river, Alberni, ninety-six acres; population, sixty-five—seventeen men, twenty-three women and twenty-five children.

Howchuklisah, No. 2 Reserve.—Elhlateese, at the head of Howchuklesit harbour, Alberni canal, four hundred acres; population, forty-six—thirteen men, eighteen women and fifteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves.—Ahadzooas; part of Diana island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay sound; population, one hundred and sixty-four—fifty-seven men, fifty-six women and fifty-one children.

Toquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village passage, Barclay sound, one hundred and twenty four acres; population, twenty-one—nine men, eight women and four children.

Ewlhuilahaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ittatso, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres; population, one hundred and sixty—fifty-three men, fifty-two women and fifty-five children.

Claoquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, two hundred and fifty-five—eighty-three men, one hundred and twelve women and sixty children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores island, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, sixty-seven—twenty-seven men, twenty-three women and seventeen children.

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Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahtosis, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, two hundred and fifty acres ; population, two hundred and sixty-eight—eighty-nine men, ninety-one women and eighty-eight children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiat harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres ; population, one hundred and fifty—forty-six men, fifty women and fifty-four children.

Moochaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly cove, Nootka sound, two hundred and ten acres ; population, one hundred and ninety—sixty-seven men, seventy-eight women and forty-five children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh island, Nootka sound, twenty-nine acres ; population, fifty-seven—twenty-three men, twenty-two women and twelve children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza inlet, sixteen acres ; population, seventy-five—thirty-eight men, twenty-seven women and ten children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza inlet, thirty-two acres ; population, one hundred and three—thirty-nine men, thirty-seven women and twenty-seven children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aktese Village island, one hundred and eighteen acres ; Kukamukamees, Mission island, seventy-five acres ; Barrier islands, Kyuquot ; population, three hundred and forty-seven—one hundred and forty-one men, one hundred and twenty-two women and eighty-four children.

Chaiclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Acous, Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, one hundred acres ; population, forty-six men, forty women and thirty-eight children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca strait, viz. :

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres ; population, twenty-seven—nine men, nine women and nine children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres ; population, seventy-four—twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and nineteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres ; population, sixty-two—eighteen men, twenty-one women and twenty-three children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres ; population, forty-five—fourteen men, eighteen women and thirteen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four vilages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon-fishing, and generally congregate there part of the winter. Wyah village is situated at the mouth of Nitinaht lake, which is really an inlet with narrow entrance from the salt water ; into this inlet, which is nearly five miles long, flow the streams from which, with the Chawit river on Clo-oose reserve, these Indians get their supply of salmon.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Pacheena, Port Renfrew, village at mouth of the San Juan river, one hundred and fifty-three acres ; population, sixty-nine—eighteen men, twenty-nine women and twenty-two children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts assemble at Pacheena village, Port Renfrew being the only harbour on their coast.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and eighty-three—eight hundred and seventy-nine men, nine hundred and fourteen

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women and six hundred and ninety children ; increase of population for the year, two ; birth-rate per thousand, forty-two ; death-rate, fifty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The slight increase in the population this year is due to the return of some Indians who have been away from their reserves some time, but there is also a marked improvement in the general health of these tribes for the year just past, there being an increase in births, as compared with the year before, of thirty-four, and a decrease of deaths of sixty-nine ; this is probably owing partly to greater facilities in getting medical attendance, also to there having been no epidemic sicknesses among them this year, except influenza, which was only prevalent in a few of the tribes. On my last visit along the coast I found the villages in a fairly good sanitary condition ; most of the fish refuse is deposited on the beach and carried away by the tide. Typhoid and diphtheria are unknown among these Indians, and they are gradually learning the value of cleanliness and ordinary sanitary precautions.

Resources and Occupations.—The past year has been a favourable one for Indian sealers ; many of the schooners made good catches in Behring sea, and some of them had exceptionally good catches in the spring on the California coast, the Kyuquots engaged in sealing averaged \$280 per man for the whole season ; in all the schooners there are a few women who ship on the same terms as the men, steering the canoe for their husbands ; some also are engaged as cooks. Seven sea otters only were procured on the coast this year.

Few of the men went to the fisheries, nearly all the able-bodied men being engaged as sealers, and there was a decrease in the amount of wages earned ; there was also a decrease in the amount of dog-fish oil made. The Kyuquots made a little money selling salmon to the storekeeper for salting purposes. Fish is very plentiful at Kyuquot, and this might lead to a profitable industry.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Twenty-five new frame houses have been built and some improvements and painting done at the various villages, and a few more houses are in course of construction. Many of the young men live in comfortable cottages, some of them well furnished, clean and tidy. There is an increase of twenty in cattle and young stock in the agency, and the Alberni Indians have seven more horses and five more carts. Tom Nahwaik, of the Tseshah tribe, has bought a plough and wagon, but while sealing is the staple industry, and takes so many from their homes, there will be little permanent improvements on the reserves, except buildings.

Education.—There are six day schools in the agency receiving the government grant, two Roman Catholic, at Kyuquot and Clayoquot, three Presbyterian at Alberni, Ucluelet and Ahousaht, and one Methodist at Nitinaht. The Roman Catholic school at Clayoquot, on the Opitsat reserve, was closed for the last two quarters, but will be reopened by the Rev. Father Charles, O.S.B., the ensuing quarter.

The Presbyterian schools are all doing good work, the attendance at the Alberni school is principally made up with the inmates of the Indian Home industrial school, some six pupils attending from the adjacent village. At the Ucluelet school attendance has been irregular, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, but the pupils make fair progress ; several children from this school have been taken into the Home boarding school at Alberni. Mr. Russell at Ahousaht has built a residence close to the school, on the Mahktosis reserve ; he has a teacher to help him and a good attendance of children.

The Rev. W. Stone has had a better attendance at his school on Clo-oose reservation, Nitinaht, and Dr. Service, also of the Methodist mission, has opened a small school on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot. Besides the schools receiving help from the department, the Rev. M. Swartout has built school houses at both the summer and winter villages of the Oiats. Mr. McKee, the teacher, moves with the Indians, and has a pretty regular attendance of young children.

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Boarding Schools.—The Roman Catholic Church has completed and opened the Bishop Christie Indian boarding school in Clayoquot sound. It is a commodious and well-appointed building, the boys' department on the one side and the girls' on the other, with separate staircases, class-rooms and dormitories. The chapel, handsomely fitted and seated, is in the centre of the building, with entrances from the boys' and girls' side of the house. The dormitories are provided with single iron bedsteads. Accommodation and sanitary measures are all that can be desired; the laundry is at a short distance from the back of the house, with offices on each side; water is supplied from a running stream, across which a dam has been built, and a small hydraulic ram brings the water to a tank the height of the building, from which the house is supplied. The staff consists of the Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and boys' teacher; Sister Mary Placida, matron and girls' teacher; Sister Mary Clotilde, seamstress; Sister Mary Frances, cook; Bro. Leonard, foreman, and Bro. Gabriel, carpenter. There are thirteen boys and twelve girls in the institution, which I consider a good beginning, as it is a new thing to the Indians, and they are very loath to part with their children; there are three boys from Kyuquot, two of whom are sons of Chief Hakcla, a girl and boys from Heshquiaht, the rest of the pupils belong to the Clayoquot tribe; the pupils seem happy and contented and under good discipline.

The Presbyterian Alberni (girls' home) boarding school is progressing favourably under the present management; the staff consists of Mr. J. R. Motion, principal and instructor; Mrs. Motion, matron; Mrs. Cameron, teacher, and Charles Ross, an Indian lad, assistant instructor. There are twenty-one boys and twelve girls in the home, seventeen pupils have been admitted during the year from the different tribes in Barclay sound; two boys were permitted to go sealing, and another, Andrew, was allowed out on leave on account of his health, scrofulous sores having broken out on his neck. The health of the inmates has been good, only two serious cases of illness having occurred, both of the chest. Frank Muuata had a bad attack of pneumonia, both lungs being affected; the doctor who attended him said it was only the unremitting attention and nursing of Mr. and Mrs. Motion that saved the boy's life. His father, Harry Chairchemen, came to see him when he was sick, and was very grateful for the care taken of his boy; the other boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but made a good recovery.

The mission building has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, rooms and staircase wainscotted and painted, plaster repaired, walls and ceiling kalsomined and four rooms papered. This work has all been done by Mr. Motion, assisted by the older boys. The pupils take turns in working in the house and on the land. About six acres has been cleared up, some fencing done, cord-wood cut, and one hundred and sixty young trees planted. Of the former inmates of the mission, four boys are sealing, one boy died of consumption, the other is on wages at the mission as assistant instructor, two girls are in service in Victoria, one girl died of consumption, one married, and the others are living with their parents, and I can give a good report of the behaviour of nearly every one of them. The present inmates of the home seem to be quite happy and contented, and the parents seem well satisfied with the way their children are treated. The progress at school has been satisfactory, and there is an improvement in the speaking of English.

Religion.—Regular services are held in the churches at the Roman Catholic missions; the new church, St. Mark's, on the Actesc reserve, Kyuquot, is attended by the young men and women of the tribe, the chief being a regular church-goer, but the majority of the band do not show much interest in religion; the Rev. Father Sobry also pays occasional visits to the Chaiaclesaht, Ehattisaht and Noochahtlaht bands.

The Rev. Father Brabant, pioneer resident priest on this coast, is still in charge of the Heshquiats and Nootka missions, the Heshquiats are good Catholics, sober, industrious and moral; they are all married in church and have done away with superstition. The Rev. Father is paying a visit to Europe in the interest of the missions,

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and is publishing a most interesting account of his work and experiences on the west coast, particularly with reference to the Heshquiat mission. The Rev. Father Charles, O.S.B., has taken charge of the mission on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, in place of the Rev. J. A. Van Nevel ; services are well attended by the Indians. The Rev. M. Swartout, of the Presbyterian mission, who is resident part of the time at Oiaht, having his home at Ucluelet, preaches to the Indians in Barclay sound in the native language. Sunday services for the Indians and Sunday school for the children are held in the school-houses at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht ; these bands are showing more interest in religious teaching. Mr. Motion, principal of the Alberni school, has services for the Tseshats and Opitchesahts at their villages, and also services for the school children on alternate Sundays ; every other Sunday the inmates of the home attending the Presbyterian church, some of the adults also attend this church, and the Alberni Indians are ready to listen to the teachings of Christianity.

Dr. Service, Methodist medical missionary, preaches several times a week, and has regular Sunday services in an Indian house on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, and the Rev. W. Stone reports well of his work among the Nitinahts. He will be absent for a few months this summer on a visit to Ontario in the interests of the Methodist mission.

Temperance and Morality.—I may again report favourably of the temperance and morality of these tribes ; there are only occasional instances of drunkenness, and the coast has not been troubled with any boats selling intoxicants, and the majority of the men live decently with their wives.

Characteristics and Progress.—While these tribes are slowly advancing in civilization and adopting the customs of white men, the old Indians still keep up their old beliefs and superstitions and endeavour to make the young people follow in their footsteps, but with the teaching of the missionaries and increasing facilities for education their old superstitious practices are slowly declining ; the young men will tell you they do not believe in them but practise them to please the old people, acting as white men do in presenting a play.

These Indians give very little trouble to the authorities, and are amenable to the law and are generally industrious and good-tempered. They do not, as a rule, save money—they can do with very little or spend a good deal. An Alberni Indian last season came back from sealing with \$65 cash ; he spend \$60 in lumber and started to build a cottage, endeavouring to borrow money to buy windows and doors, trusting to \$5 to buy flour and groceries for himself and wife till he could ship for another season. They are mostly good to their wives and very fond of their children, the old people fishing and making money for their sons as long as they are able to work. They are generally honest in their dealings and do not repudiate a debt, but are often bad payers. The lads and young men are showing an increasing desire for education. Constant, of Heshquiaht, Mack, of Oiaht, August, of Ahousaht, John, of Kyuquot and Jim, of Chaicclesaht, have each of them opened trading stores on their reserves. Constant and August are able to order their goods and do the necessary correspondence connected with their business themselves. I now frequently receive letters from lads who have attended the various schools.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, August 28, 1900

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Agency.—This 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 seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinneh peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, composed of nine hundred and eighty-six males and nine hundred and eighty-seven females; an increase of forty-five since my last report.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau a short distance above the banks of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, and contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-one. During the year there were eight births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good with the exception of a few cases of grippe. No sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them during the year. The dwellings are kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming. They are also good fur-hunters, but this industry is getting less every year. Quite a number find employment as farm hands with white settlers. The women dress and manufacture deer skins into gloves and moccasins, which are sold or used on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and stables made of hewn timber and mostly all shingled. They have good horses and about thirty head of cattle, a few pigs, and farming implements enough for their wants.

Education.—Only a few children have received any education; these have attended the Williams lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a neat church on the reserve and take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, live very comfortably and fully up to their means.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, and with one or two exceptions temperate.

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ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench, a few miles east of the Fraser river, and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven acres. A large portion of this reserve is fit for cultivation, but water for irrigation is not available, and quite a large portion is used for pasturage. There are also some very fine hay meadows from which large quantities of hay are cut every year.

The natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, excellent hay meadows and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and seventy-two, an increase of eleven in the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A few cases of la grippe was the only sickness amongst the band during the year and these not of a serious nature. Premises are kept clean and vaccination attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers, raise quite a quantity of grain and vegetables for the amount of land they cultivate. Quite a number of men are employed as farm hands with white settlers, and the women are expert at making moccasins and gloves from the tanned deer skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings, mostly of a substantial nature, and shingled; good horse-stables, have good horses and quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are strict Roman Catholics, have a very neat church on the reserve, finished in modern style. A missionary of the church makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off, and follow the example set them by their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people. The chiefs and assistants are always on the alert in checking evil.

ANCHAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in a beautiful valley in close proximity to the Chilcoten river and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation, water for which is in abundance; good grazing lands and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and ten, an increase of three since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band was good during the year, a few cases of la grippe amongst them, but nothing to cause alarm. Their premises have been kept clean, refuse matter burnt up and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising; they own the best reserve in the agency, and have splendid hay meadows. Quite a number of men find employment as farm hands, drovers for stock-raisers, while some are employed as freighters, using their own horses and wagons.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, comfortable horse-stables, plenty of horses, and two hundred and fifty head of cattle.

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They are well supplied with farming implements, and this year added a self-binder to their farm machinery. They have good wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education, there being no schools in the neighbourhood.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, and are frequently visited by one of the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off, paying more attention to raising cattle and cultivating their lands than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are a moral and temperate people.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southern portion of this agency. It has an area of four hundred and eighty-four acres.

The reserve consists of bottom lands and good hay meadows, surrounded by excellent grazing lands and timber of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-five. There was one death and no births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, have excellent gardens and quite a number of apple trees, and an abundance of small fruit. Some of the men are employed as farm hands; while quite a number go to the coast during the fishing season, and are there engaged by the salmon canners as fishermen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, are well supplied with horses, quite a number of cattle, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, where regular service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, earn a comfortable living, and seem contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people; isolated as they are, there are few opportunities for them to obtain intoxicants, even if inclined to intemperance. The nearest place where intoxicants are sold is forty miles distant from them.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for these Indians is along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the Indians manage to raise a fair supply of grain and roots. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

The reserve consists of bench lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation, and good grazing along the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. During the year there was one birth and one death.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was very little sickness amongst these Indians. The reserve is kept clean, dwellings comfortable and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising fair crops of grain and roots. Some work as farm hands for white settlers, others act as guides for tourists and hunters, and some go to the Cariboo mines as freighters, using their own horses and wagons. The women make gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer-skins, and earn considerable money from the sale of berries, which are plentiful near the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables; they have good horses, a few head of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received the benefits of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, honest and law-abiding, and seem perfectly contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream called Canoe creek, which empties into the Fraser river about three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good lands which could be cultivated, but it all requires irrigation, and there is no water to be had for that purpose. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

The reserve consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and very fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-seven; there were five deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. The chief cause of death was pneumonia. The villages are kept clean. The Indians are vaccinated regularly.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as farm hands for white settlers and as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings of logs, good horse stables, a great number of horses and some cattle. They have all the farming implements they require, as well as wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are building a nice church on the reserve, which when completed will add much to the appearance of the village.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, but live fully up to their means.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river about two hundred and twenty-miles from its mouth. It contains

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three hundred and ninety acres, and consists of bench lands following the rivers and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good ; no infectious diseases appeared among them, and all sanitary precautions are taken.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, working as labourers, hunting and fishing are the principal pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable, mostly of hewn timber, and mostly shingled. They have a few horses, wagons and sleighs, and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh creek, and on a bench above the Fraser river, and contains six hundred acres.

It is composed of open bench lands requiring irrigation ; on the mountain slopes good grazing lands and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen. During the year there were two deaths and no births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, the deaths occurring having been from old age.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these few Indians. The women make some money by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly comfortable houses, made of logs ; have a few horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have ever attended school.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church of their own but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles from the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, well behaved and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres.

This reserve consists of a few small flats and meadow lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three. During the year there have been three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic diseases visited this band, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise some grain, hay and roots ; work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter season sell large quantities of fire-wood in the village of Clinton. The women earn considerable money gathering berries, making gloves and moccasins, and working as domestics in white families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very fair buildings, good horses, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attended the public school at Clinton some years ago, but the Indians have removed to a portion of the reserve ten miles distant and are now unable to attend.

Religion.—These Indians have a neat church on the reserve, and are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, honest and industrious, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on terraces on the east bank of the Fraser river, and two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand seven hundred acres.

There are open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven. During the year there were nine births and eight deaths. The causes of death were old age and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of grippe, this band was free from sickness during the year, sanitary regulations being well observed. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming, while some are engaged as labourers at various industries ; also in gold-mining and teaming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fair dwellings of hewn timber, and in most cases covered with shingles ; good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle, wagons, sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a splendid church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very intelligent, good workers, law-abiding and industrious, making good progress cultivating and fencing their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, they are temperate and moral.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Dog creek, and contains thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres.

It consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountains.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fourteen. During the year there were three births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness visited these people, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

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Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers on settlers' farms, acting as cowboys for stock-raisers, and hunting, are the chief pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and stables, a few good horses and cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the William Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, and make fair progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral and temperate.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, about three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres.

The reserve consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, the supply of water for this purpose is limited, and they are unable to cultivate much land on this account. There are good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary conditions around their dwellings good.

Resources and Occupations.—They farm and garden on a small scale. They hunt and fish, work as farm hands for white settlers, cowboys for stock-raisers, and guides to hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These people have fair dwellings and stables, good horses, a few head of cattle, and sufficient farming implements for all their needs.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have a small church on the reserve, and pay much attention to religious matters.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, they are unable to make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

KENIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and six acres.

A portion contains bench and grazing lands, some meadow lands along the creek bottom, the remainder heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-one. During the year there were eight births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness of any kind amongst them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good buildings, good houses, quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements and machinery.

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Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and pride themselves in having the finest church in the agency. They take a great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children of this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, law-abiding and hard workers, and make good progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, fishing, hunting, are the principal pursuits.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of the Fraser river, near the town of Lillooet, and the remainder about six miles below, on the east side of Fraser river.

The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

This reserve is situated on bench lands, a great portion of which could be cultivated, but water for successful irrigation cannot be obtained.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-four. During the year there were nine deaths and only two births. In most cases the deaths were the result of grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of la grippe, which caused the death of many, the reserve was free from any other sickness. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, while some are freighters, owning their own teams and wagons; quite a number make money in supplying the town of Lillooet with fire-wood, and experienced guides earn many hundreds of dollars accompanying hunters in search of bear and mountain sheep.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some good buildings, good horses and a few head of cattle. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have been attending the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, have a neat little church on the reserve, and are very strict in observing the rites of the church. Their priest visits them frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and the majority of them make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but occasionally they are tempted to indulge in intoxicants by worthless white men and half-breeds, notwithstanding the alertness of the provincial police.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

It consists of open bench lands suited for cultivation, all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—There are only four people living on this reserve.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, houses are cleanly kept and reserve in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses are fairly good, a few good horses and cattle and a fair supply of farming implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican Church ; have no place of worship on the reserve, but occasionally go to church at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains an area of four thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

The reserve consists mostly of bench lands and all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are regarded and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and some engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have not made much improvement in their buildings. They have good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve and are occasionally visited by their priest. They take a great deal of interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding and are making some improvements on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are, as a rule, temperate and moral.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains sixteen hundred and sixty-eight acres.

This reserve consists of flats along the Fraser river, covered with brush, and on higher benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-two. During the year there were ten births and eight deaths ; most of the deaths were caused by old age and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of an attack of grippe, the health of this band has been good. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as boatmen, hunting, trapping, fishing, and some are employed as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are fairly good, the horse-stables of a poor class. They have a number of horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band have ever attended school or received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and take much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but prefer hunting and fishing to cultivating their lands, consequently are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

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SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND, No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty-five acres.

It consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and very poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-nine. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, not much sickness of any kind amongst them. Sanitary precautions have been taken; village and houses kept fairly clean, and vaccination attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening on a small scale, freighting in boats and canoes, packing with horses to the Bridge river mines, employed as labourers at various occupations, and hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are fairly good, mostly of hewn timber, and covered with shingles. They have a number of horses, a few cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—The children from this band have never received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve. A priest of that faith makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Water for irrigation is scarce; otherwise they could cultivate more land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND, No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and about six miles from its outlet. It contains one hundred and sixty-six acres.

It is composed of bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes; no grazing lands.

Only two Indians reside on this reserve.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty acres.

It consists of bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good, no sickness appearing amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river gold mines.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics; they have a small church on the reserve, where they hold regular service.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hardworking ; most of their land has to be cleared, and they have made good progress in improving it.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake, and contains eighty-four acres.

It consists of bench and bottom lands, surrounded by high mountains, heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good—no sickness of any kind appearing amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, while some are employed as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very good buildings, a few good horses and sleighs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A priest visits them frequently when services are held at a small church on the reserve.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles south of the former.

The reserve contains three thousand and five acres.

The portion along the Fraser river is on bench lands, while that along the wagon road is meadow land—good grazing at both places.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been good. The village is kept clean and the houses are kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Principally farming and teaming, working as farm hands and cowboys for white people.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and horse stables ; good horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, reapers, mowers, a threshing-machine and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making good improvements on their reserves by fencing and bringing on water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

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STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Chilcoten valley, and on the west bank of the stream of that name, and contains four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres.

This reserve consists of bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and excellent hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five. There were four births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and trapping, while quite a number are engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good houses, horses, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, but spend more of their time in hunting and trapping than in cultivating their lands, and for this reason they do not make much progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream which flows into the Chilcoten river. The reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres.

It consists of open prairie or bench lands requiring irrigation; hay meadows surrounded by excellent grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these people has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them; sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and quite a number are employed as cowboys, and are also engaged as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children of this band have ever attended school or received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, making good progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

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WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams lake valley, and contains four thousand six hundred and five acres.

It consists of good bottom lands and excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-four. During the year there were seven births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Quite a number of this band were sick with la grippe and pneumonia, but only one death occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Principally farming, teaming their products to the mines, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good buildings, horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, saddles, harness and a good supply of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the industrial school at Williams lake.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a neat place of worship on the reserve, where there is a religious service held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people ; have made good progress during the year in fencing and ditching, enabling them to bring water for irrigation on a portion of the reserve which hitherto had not been cultivated.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these people are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are on the whole making steady progress both in the cultivation of their lands and their attention to home duties. Their dwellings are kept much neater and are better furnished ; good stoves and cooking utensils being found in nearly all the houses. The women of the various bands have contributed very much by the manufacture of gloves, moccasins and other articles of wearing apparel from the tanned deer skins, for which they find a ready market. They also sell and dry berries of all kinds, which grow in abundance. They are also engaged as domestics with white families.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, November 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herein to present my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1900.

The yearly reports received from the respective Indian agents throughout this superintendency, together with their statistical statements, were, immediately on their receipt, duly forwarded to the department.

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In connection with these reports, I may state that every agent has been repeatedly urged to comply as far as possible with the requirements of the department, so fully explained in its circular in furnishing such information as was therein particularized.

The following summary, under different headings, will, I trust, be considered satisfactory as illustrating, upon the whole, a favourable aspect of the condition of the aborigines in British Columbia.

Population.—Notwithstanding the fact that the superintendency has been free from all or any epidemics of a serious or extensive nature, the returns show a slight decrease, through deaths resulting from consumption, and in other cases from influenza amongst the old people. It is, however, pleasing to know that the bill of mortality for the period reported upon is not nearly as heavy as that of the preceding year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, no epidemics nor fatal disorders of any magnitude have visited any of the agencies. A satisfactory advance in improved sanitary observances is notably on the increase, the result of constant and untiring efforts on the part of the agents of the department, assisted by the missionaries of the different denominations stationed throughout the superintendency. This important advancement in their condition is, I may say, materially aided by the growing intelligence of the Indians respecting a subject of such vital importance to their well-being, &c.

The vaccination of the Indians is periodically attended to, and every precaution taken to ensure cleanliness and good health throughout the different agencies.

The different hospitals aided by the department, continue to do good work by relieving many during the year whose sufferings without such care and attention as the management of the respective institutions under consideration are able and willing to bestow would have been great, and in many cases attended with fatal results.

To such as were destitute through extreme age, infirmity or other causes, relief has been afforded to a limited extent, and as the particular case under consideration most needed.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The desire is gradually increasing and taking effect among the Indians to live in houses built after the models of those occupied by white people, rather than to exist in the old-fashioned rancheries where for generations they congregated in families and were subjected to many evils which, in earlier days, were not noticeable among them, arising from exposure to cold and wet, and from the unsanitary condition of their surroundings, &c. In my visitations throughout the different agencies, I am continually gratified with evidence of such advancement, denoting as it does a healthy enlightenment in the direction of some of the most substantial of the benefits of civilization.

The Indians, in many localities where the reserves contain good land that can be profitably cultivated, year by year, purchase improved self-binders, threshing-machines, mowing-machines, reapers, rakes and ploughs, &c., &c.; and frequently, after completing their own work, earn considerable money by hiring to the white settlers themselves, their mowers, reapers and threshing-machines.

A steady advance is being made in acquiring a good breed of horses, which are always marketable, and in getting rid of the now comparatively worthless 'cayuse' or Indian pony; cattle are also increasing by degrees throughout the superintendency, and good serviceable stables and barns are frequently to be seen upon the reserves, which prove that the natives realize how necessary it is to have shelter and protection for their stock during the rigours of winter, and to have their grain and hay well housed, &c.

Education.—The boarding and industrial schools, of which full and interesting reports have been duly forwarded to the department, continue to do good work, and afford satisfactory evidence of results most favourable to the efficiency of such esta-

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ishments as a means of guiding the natives, young and old, to a more advanced civilization, which not only leads to present and future improvement in their manner of living, &c., but also induces a desire, especially among the younger Indians, to free themselves from the superstitious beliefs and practices which have proved such a stumbling-block to those hitherto labouring for the betterment of their condition.

It is also encouraging to notice that the suspicion and dread abiding in the minds and hearts of many of the old Indians when these schools were first started, is, year by year, dying out, and is being replaced by a wholesome realization of the advantages springing from the education and careful training of their young people, which is plainly shown by the increasing desire expressed for the admission of the children into these comfortable homes, where the greatest kindness and attention is bestowed upon the pupils, whom they are proud to see growing up under such favourable auspices. I cannot close this subject without stating that the various denominations under whose care and guidance these schools are conducted are deserving of all praise for their devotion to the work in hand ; and it is encouraging to all interested in their welfare to know that the pupils, as a general rule, prove intelligent, and are in most cases desirous of profiting by the instruction afforded them, appreciating in a measure the great care bestowed upon them by their teachers and by the department.

Religion.—Religious services and observations continue to be practised by the Christianized Indians throughout the superintendency, and as the older Indians die out, the inclination to forsake the heathenish customs which had such a powerful influence over them in the past is becoming more pronounced. They are very proud of their churches and spend large sums of money upon them, either in building new ones or in decorations, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The British Columbia Indians continue to be energetic and industrious, supporting themselves and their families, except in such instances as when, through sickness, old age, or other misfortunes, they find themselves unable to do so. As farm labourers, stock-drivers, boatmen, packers, guides, loggers, fishermen, sectionmen on the railway, miners, &c., they continue to give good satisfaction and earn much money throughout the year.

At times they voluntarily turn out with their own teams, wagons and implements and improve the public roads in the neighbourhood of their reserves. They also, in some instances, have constructed substantial bridges over rivers and streams crossing the roads. Each year they extend the fences upon their land and cultivate large tracts. In some localities they raise wheat and other grain extensively, go in a good deal for mixed farming, and exhibit a praiseworthy endeavour to increase their stock and improve the breed of their horses. They are very clever as boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., and are very expert choppers. They are peaceably disposed, and as a rule law-abiding, are friendly in their relations with the white people, and strive to observe and respect the white man's law.

Temperance and Morality.—Under this head it may be stated that there are many encouraging indications of the growth of a knowledge of the evils arising from the pursuit of immoral practices and the use of intoxicants amongst the Indians, and, were it not that, unfortunately, there is in many places throughout the province an almost total absence of police supervision, the evils referred to would be of much less frequent occurrence. Everything that can be done under the circumstances by the agents, who are to a great extent assisted by the missionaries, is being done to protect the Indians and check such vices, which, happily, are not general amongst the native tribes.

General Remarks.—Every year, as time advances, proves that the days when the Indians had, to all intents and purposes, a monopoly of the work to be done each season at the canneries and hop-fields are rapidly disappearing. These sources of employment, at which large earnings are gathered in by the Indians (men and women),

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are being gradually closed against them owing to the advent of people of all nationalities, who flock into the country seeking such employment periodically. The most formidable rivals that the Indians have to contend with, numerically, are the Chinese and Japanese. The former have been co-labourers at the canneries for years, and did not so very much interfere with the natives as they found employment chiefly within the canneries, whilst the latter, who of late have been entering the country in hordes, and who compete with the Indians as fishermen, are reducing the earnings by over-competition, &c., to such an extent as to make it no longer a source of profit to the Indians, the latter having to travel long distances from their homes and to meet considerable expenses attendant thereupon.

Fortunately such a contingency as that under consideration has for some time been expected, and for years no opportunity has been lost in trying to open the eyes of the Indians to the coming situation, and to urge upon them the advisability of their devoting more attention to the cultivation of their reserves and to the fostering and development of such remunerative industries as were within reach of their native camping grounds. As a result, of late there has been a falling off in the number of those leaving their homes in search of such precarious employment, and an increase in the numbers who, remaining on their reserves, are there striving to build up industries of a more permanent and certain nature.

The appointment of a paid constable by the department to act in the city of Victoria and its environments during the months of October, November and December, 1899, and January, 1900, resulted in much good in checking the sale of intoxicants to Indians and preventing the irregularities, and at times lawlessness, that might otherwise have occurred.

Since the appointment of the Indian constable at Kamloops, there has also been a marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians through the prevention of the sale of intoxicants, and the deterrent effect of his presence among them. I may state that these appointments were found necessary on account of the inadequacy of the provincial police force.

In reference to seeds and implements, every encouragement is given to the deserving under this head. To those who are endeavouring, with a fixed desire, to improve their condition by the cultivation of available land, but who are too poor to purchase such things for themselves, tools and seed in moderation are supplied, and a careful watch kept to see that proper use is made of them.

The good resulting from the aid afforded by the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches upon some of the reserves by the department continues to prove satisfactory, and much additional land has consequently been brought under cultivation to the profit of the Indians generally.

Medicines continue to be supplied to the missionaries and other applicants who are in a position to dispense the same, as occasion requires, to the indigent sick. The demand, however, under this head is on the increase, not so much upon the grounds of necessity, but chiefly on account of the ever-growing number of missionaries of all denominations who come to labour amongst the Indians in British Columbia, all and each of whom demand, not as a concession but as a right, a liberal supply of drugs from time to time.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, December 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the proceedings of the Indian Reserve Commission, and of the work done respectively by the gentlemen, Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, employed in the survey of Indian lands in British Columbia during the past year.

Mr. Green was detailed to finish the survey of reserves at Pitt lake and Hope, which service was completed on March 21 last.

On April 21, Mr. Surveyor Skinner was despatched to the Skeena river where he surveyed the reserves for the Kispyoux and Kitsequecla bands of Indians. He also completed the survey of four reserves for the Kitwangar band, but owing to his believing that the others (four) laid off in 1891 by the late reserve commissioner were no longer of use to the Indians (*see* Mr. Skinner's accompanying report), he deferred the survey of these, pending further instructions.

Much unavoidable delay was experienced by this gentleman, while en route to his field of operations, from high water, and from the erratic movements of the steamers plying between Victoria and the Skeena, and Port Essington and Hazelton, on that river.

On May 1, Mr. Surveyor Devereux proceeded under instructions to the southern portion of the superintendency to complete the survey of reserves in that locality, which were but temporarily defined in the past. This work was necessitated owing to recent mining developments in the valley of the Similkameen, and to the uncertainty existing as to the actual boundaries of these reserves, a condition of things which gave rise to constant disputes which to a great extent, if not attended to, would have prevented the opening up of the country, &c.

On the completion of this duty, Mr. Devereux was instructed to examine the boundaries of the Osooyoos reserve, and, if necessary, to define them on the ground, it being impossible to find the lines, as all the old posts had disappeared.

On June 16 following, accompanied by Mr. Green and Mr. Agent Devlin, I visited the Seshelt band of Indians, for the purpose of defining additional fishing stations for their use, which had for some time been held in abeyance owing to pressure of other work. These allotments, which include some fisheries, houses and gardens, were assigned to them; Mr. Green completing the surveys while on the ground.

Subsequently I visited Valdez island, where a plot of land which had long been in the occupation of some of the Klahoose Indians, was finally secured to the latter in like manner.

On the completion of the above service I returned to Victoria, where I arrived on June 27.

On August 23, Mr. Green, in accordance with authority received from the department, proceeded to the Nass river to survey the Indian town-site at Kincolith; after the completion of that work he returned to Victoria on September 22.

Messrs. Skinner's and Devereux' reports are inclosed, together with schedules showing the reserves surveyed by them and the mileage run.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, October 31, 1900.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report upon the past season's work.

I left Victoria on April 21 by the steamer *Tees*, en route for the Skeena river, to survey the reserves for the Kispyox, Kitseguecla, Kitselas, and Kitsumkaylum Indians, and arrived at Port Simpson on the 26th.

Leaving Port Simpson on April 30, I arrived at Kitselas canyon on May 7, the steamer being delayed by high water for three days. A further delay of four days occurred at Kitselas, during which time I made a traverse of the left bank of the river on Kitselas reserve No. 1.

The steamer *Monte Cristo* having passed through the canyon successfully on May 12, I had my camp packed across the portage, and taking passage on her arrived at Hazelton on the 14th. I left Hazelton on May 15, and arrived at Kispyox reserve No. 2. After completing this reserve on the 25th, I moved to reserve No. 1 on the 26th.

Commencing the survey of Kispyox reserve No. 1, on May 28, I completed it on June 21, having had much difficulty, owing to the rough nature of the ground and the high water in the river.

On June 22, I commenced the survey of Kispyox reserve No. 3, but was compelled to leave before completing it on account of the high water in the Kispyox river overflowing a large portion of the land, and rendering work impossible. I therefore left on the 27th and proceeded to Hazelton, where I was delayed until July 3; no canoes being obtainable to enable me to proceed down the river.

Having purchased a canoe at Kispyox, I had it brought down on July 3, and leaving on the 4th, I arrived at Kitseguecla reserve No. 2 the same day.

After completing reserve No. 2 on July 24, I made a careful search for the initial point on reserve No. 3. Owing to the encroachment of the Skeena river, by which a large portion of the timber has been washed away, I was unable to find it. From this, and finding that a new channel is being opened which will damage the land very much, I decided it advisable to inform you of these facts before making a survey.

Leaving reserve No. 2 on July 26, I moved to Kitseguecla reserve No. 1, and commenced work on the 27th. The survey of this reserve occupied me until August 31, the country being extremely rough, and the timber and brush very dense. I was able, however, to run all the lines.

From this point I moved down to Kitwanger reserve No. 2, and commenced work on the reserves for this tribe on September 2.

On September 17 I left my assistant at work at Kitwanger and returned to Kispyox, where I arrived on the 19th, and having completed the work there, I returned to Kitwanger on the 27th.

Having completed Kitwanger reserve No. 1, I moved to reserve No. 6, and made the survey there on October 4. I was unable to find the initial point, the river having encroached very much on the banks. I was also unable to find the marked tree on reserve No. 5, the river having washed it away. After a careful examination of the ground, I found the Indians had cut and sold most of the available timber for firewood, and were at that time engaged in cutting cord-wood in another place. I decided to inform you of these facts before taking any action.

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From this point I moved down to reserve No. 3, which I surveyed on October 8. Thence I went to reserve No. 7, which I found the Indians had abandoned, and moved their fishing houses, one to a point three-quarters of a mile above the reserve, the other half a mile below. I also found on reserve No. 4 the same thing had occurred. Having made inquiry, I was informed that the system of fishing has changed, and the Indians no longer use their dip-nets and fish-traps; consequently, they say they no longer use these locations.

Considering that much expense would be incurred in making surveys of portions of land no longer used, I judged it advisable to place these facts before you for your information and further instruction before making the survey. The weather being at this time very bad, I decided to cease work for the season. I, therefore, left reserve No. 4 on October 12, and arrived at Port Essington on the 14th, where I paid off the men the following day.

I was detained at Port Essington from October 15 until October 20, when, taking the steamer *Alpha*, I arrived in Vancouver on the morning of the 25th, and in Victoria the evening of the same day.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and mileage run.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner—1900.

Date.	Reserve.	Acres.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
May.....	Kispyox No. 2.....		400.68		
".....	" " 1.....		720.07	14	00.75
June.....	" " 1 traverse.....		827.27		
".....	" " 3.....		329.93	14	37.20
July.....	Kitsegucla " 3 connection.....		59.00		
".....	" " 2.....		647.99		
".....	" " 1 traverse.....		184.00	11	11.89
August.....	" " 1 ".....		300.08		
".....	" " 1.....		1130.20	17	70.28
September.....	Kitwanger " 2.....		246.69		
".....	" " 1.....		881.95		
".....	" " 1 traverse.....		378.17		
".....	Kispyox " 2.....		162.26		
".....	" " 3.....		189.25	23	18.32
October.....	Kitwanger " 6.....		99.12		
".....	" " 3.....		65.70	2	4.82
				82	63.26

E. M. SKINNER,

Surveyor in Charge.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, November 26, 1900.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in the Osooyoos division of Yale district.

I proceeded to the Similkameen river for the purpose of completing the surveys begun by Messrs. Jemmett and Skinner.

The boundaries of many of the reserves in this valley were not defined on the ground by these gentlemen, owing to the precipitous character of the country and the cost of survey, which would have been very great. This was all very well as long as the country was simply a pastoral one, but since these surveys mineral has been discovered in the hills lying adjacent to the reserves, which necessitated the accurate defining of the boundaries.

The survey of Chuchuwayha reserve, No. 2, Upper Similkameen Indians, was begun on May 11 and finished on July 23.

On July 25 the work of defining the boundaries of the reserves for the Lower Similkameen tribe was begun, and reserves Nos. 9, 10, 10A, 10B, and 11 were completed on September 11.

I left for Osooyoos on September 13, arriving at reserve No. 1, two days later. The survey of the western and northern boundaries of this reserve were completed on October 20.

On October 26 I started for No. 12 reserve, Keremeos, and began this work, finishing on November 10.

Mineral claim locations were noticed upon nearly all the reserves belonging to the Similkameen Indians; more particularly was this the case upon Nos. 2 and 12A.

I inclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the number of miles run.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

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SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux—1900.

Date.	Tribe.	Remarks.	Miles Run.	Total Miles.
<i>Upper Similkameen Indians.</i>				
May	Reserve No. 2 and No. 2 B.	Boundaries	18.5	40.0
June		Base lines	7.5	
July		Traverse	14.0	
<i>Lower Similkameen Indians.</i>				
July	Reserve No. 11	Boundaries	2.5	4.5
		Base lines	2.0	
August	Reserve No. 10 A.	Boundaries	2.0	4.
		Random lines	2.0	
"	Reserve No. 10	Boundaries	4.75	9.5
		Base lines	3.25	
		Random lines	1.50	
September	Reserve No. 10 B.	Boundaries	2.00	3.
		Base lines	1.70	
"	Reserve No. 9	Boundaries	2.00	3.25
		Base lines	1.25	
October and Nov.	Reserve No. 11	Boundaries	6.00	7.25
		Base lines	1.25	
<i>Osoyoos Indians.</i>				
Sept. & October	Reserve No. 1	Boundaries	18.5	26.5
		Base lines	4.0	
		Tie lines	4.0	
				98.7

F. A. DEVEREUX,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.



REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Indian Home for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home, Fort William, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between east and west Fort William, about three miles from Lake Superior.

Land.—There is one acre of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The home is a two-story frame building, 70 x 45 feet, painted on the outside a light cream, with basement on a stone foundation. The basement contains two small play-rooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls, two furnace-rooms and bake oven, laundry with stationary tubs, from which water is conveyed to main sewer, pantry and kitchen with hot-water tank attached to cook-stove from which hot water is carried to different parts of the building, hall and cupboards for hanging children's hats and coats, refectories for sisters and pupils. On the first floor are boys' dormitory, 15½ x 27½ feet, infirmary, lavatory with hot and cold water, music-room with stage and musical instruments used for entertainments or concerts given by the pupils at different periods during the year, chapel where the children assemble for morning and evening prayer, and a reception-room for visitors. On the second floor there are two dormitories, one 15½ x 27½ feet, for the bigger girls, and the other 15½ x 31½ feet, for the smaller girls, a sewing-room, two bath-rooms, two clothes-rooms and sisters' apartments. A detached storehouse, 12 x 20 feet, is used for provisions and clothing. The school is a few rods from the home, a frame building 20 x 44 feet, divided into two class-rooms, heated by stoves. Last fall we had a hen-house built, new fences built, old ones moved and repaired, half the cost of which the department kindly paid. We have now quite a number of hens and chickens.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for only thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was thirty, and the number of day-pupils was thirty.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the year has been very satisfactory. Besides school hours, the pupils have regular hours for study in the morning and evening.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work ; cooking, baking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, mending, running sewing-machine, darning, quilt and rug-making. Gardening, splitting and carrying wood, pumping, making up their own beds, sweeping and dusting their own apartments and going errands, form the principal occupations of the boys when not in school.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. No trouble is spared to impart to the children a knowledge of Christianity, the duties to their Creator, obedience to the laws of the land and to

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their superiors, as well as their behaviour to one another. Their conduct has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good for the greater part of the year. We had two cases of pneumonia and a number of cases of sore throat, all of which recovered. One dear little girl died after a short attack of lung trouble. She was seven years old, and had been in the home only a short time.

The food is sufficient, substantial and varied. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon. The house receives thorough ventilation every day. All have been vaccinated.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the Kaministiquia river by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the house.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in good order. Four Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are placed in different parts of the building, and there are two fire-man's axes in readiness.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used.

Recreation.—During the winter the pupils are supplied with different kinds of games, music, singing and as much outdoor exercises as possible. In the summer months the boys take pleasure in playing football, fishing and other sports. The girls enjoy rowing, singing, playing ball and other little games.

Remarks.—In concluding our report, we beg to tender our thanks to the department for the kind assistance given during the year. Our good agent, Mr. Hodder, too, made our work comparatively easy by his earnest co-operation with us in all matters connected with the home.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, August 13, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This institution was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly, 'The New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and sixteen acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, 53 feet by 33 feet, 10 feet high, boot-room, 17½ feet by 8½ feet, 10 feet high; clothes-room and lavatories, 36½ feet by 26½ feet, 10 feet high; kitchen, 29 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet 4 inches high; dining-room for officers,

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36 feet by 19 feet, height, 9 feet ; pupils dining-room, 39 feet by 29 feet, 10 feet 4 inches high.

The first floor.—Senior school, 35 feet 9 inches by 29 feet 9 inches, height, 9 feet 10 inches; junior school, 42 feet 9 inches by 33 feet 8 inches, height 11 feet 10 inches; sewing-room, 21 feet 4 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, height, 10 feet 2 inches; visiting room, 15 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 8 inches, height, 10 feet 2 inches.

Officers' Quarters and Offices.—The second floor, dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments. Boys' No. 1, 21 feet 3 inches by 20 feet, height, 10 feet. Boys' No. 2, 40 feet by 29 feet 9 inches, height, 10 feet. Boys' No. 5, 28 feet 8 inches by 15 feet, height, 9 feet. Boys' No. 6, 31 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 8 inches, height, 9 feet. Sick-room, 14 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, height, 10 feet. Officers' room, 12 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 4 inches, height, 10 feet. Girls', 58 feet 4 inches by 34 feet 4 inches, height, 11 feet 9 inches ; 30 feet 8 inches by 37 feet 6 inches, height, 9 feet. Sick-room, 19 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 2 inches, height, 9 feet. Officers' room, 9 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 8 inches, height, 11 feet 9 inches.

The third floor.—Girls' dormitory, 17 feet 10 inches by 28 feet 6 inches, height, 8 feet 9 inches.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys, the basement of brick, contains clothes and dressing room, 44 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, height, 8½ feet ; lavatory with shower-baths, 14 feet 4 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, height, 8 feet 11 inches ; the upper story, frame, contains band-room, reading-room, 23 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 11 inches, height, 11 feet; play-room, 41 feet by 20 feet, height, 8 feet 5 inches.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and seventeen horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, fifty-five boys and seventy girls, and a staff of eleven officers.

Attendance.—On June 30 there were fifty-six boys and sixty-nine girls, classified as follows :—

Standard I.	15 pupils.
“ II.	26 “
“ III.	29 “
“ IV.	31 “
“ V.	10 “
“ VI.	14 “

125

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-eight.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario.

The educational progress has been satisfactory. Of the thirty-seven pupils admitted, twenty were totally ignorant and eleven were little better, and as few of these could speak any English or understand anything said to them, the teachers' labours have much increased and their patience been tested to the uttermost.

School Hours.—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 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standard V and VI have private study, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

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Pupils form two divisions A and B. First week, A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon ; second week the order is reversed.

The pupils of standard I are in school full time throughout the year, and those of standard II during the winter months.

Farm and Garden.—Nearly the whole of our crop of wheat was winter-killed and the entire growing season was one of extreme drought ; the only satisfactory crops were hay and corn.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution and mission stations.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church 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 exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been very good. There were no serious cases of sickness, though we had many cases of measles of a mild type. One girl died from cerebral abscess.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by a windmill from a well. To keep up the supply rendered necessary by the introduction of flush-closets, a horse-power has been attached to the windmill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one 'Fire King,' twelve 'Ever Ready Fire-extinguishers,' fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes and also buckets filled with water in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

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 masters and governors 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 play-ground with swings and horizontal bars ; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, 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.

REPORT OF SIX NATION SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nations Indian reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Chairman.

Rev. R. Ashton, Superintendent of Mohawk Institution, Hon. Secretary.

Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.

Joab Martin, Albert Hill, Aug. Jamieson—Representing the Council of the Six Nations.

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. Of the teachers, four are whites and five Indians.

Attendance.—The table appended shows an increase of twenty-four on the roll, and ten in the average attendance.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Five pupils made full attendance, twenty-one attended over two hundred days, sixty-two from one hundred and fifty to two hundred days, two hundred and three attended less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes : highest attendance, \$2 ; next, \$1.50 ; two hundred days, \$1 ; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75c. ; one hundred and fifty days, 50c.

Since the organization of the board twenty-two years ago, seven school-houses have been built, and the other two have been improved and refitted.

The average attendance of pupils has increased from one hundred to two hundred and five.

The cost per pupil on the average attendance was \$14.66.

R. ASHTON,

Hon. Secretary.

REPORT for the Year ending June 30, 1900.

School.	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	Rate percent of average upon the Register No.	School.	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	Rate percent of average upon the Register No.
1	Mr. Peter Hunks.....	36	15.6	43.3	7	Miss N. Latham.....	98	36.3	37.0
2	Mr. John Clark.....	59	20.9	35.4	9	Mr. C. A. Park.....	44	22.3	50.6
3	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	65	22.5	34.6	10	Miss S. Davis.....	89	16.8	33.5
5	Mr. J. Lickers.....	54	28.4	48.9	11	Miss T. Davis.....	57	21.3	37.3
6	Mr. P. Adams.....	23	11.0	47.8					
Totals, 9 schools.....							520	205.1	39.4

R. ASHTON,

Hon.-Sec.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,

MUNCEY, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I transmit to you my annual report of the condition and prospects of this institution. I am happy to say that this jubilee report is presented under the most favourable conditions and with the brightest prospects in the history of this school.

Location.—Our location is on the south bank of the River Thames, and is beautiful for situation. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site. Our nearest station is Muncey, on the St. Clair branch of the M.C.R., about a mile from the institution. We are thirteen miles from the rising railway city of St. Thomas, and twenty miles from London.

Land.—The two hundred and four acres of land assigned for the industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality, but not in quantity. To make up for the lack in quantity, we lease through the department about three hundred acres of the Oneida reserve just opposite and reaching from the river bank back to high-water mark. This land is annually overflowed, and as a consequence it is nearly as rich as the valley of the Nile. It is the choicest of pasture land and is principally used for that purpose. With a grant of only \$60 per pupil to cover all expenses and very largely to do all the labour part of the improvements, and no other source of supply but the farm, it requires the utmost economy to cover expenses. If the department would relieve us of the burden of rent by adding about three hundred acres to our farm, it would wonderfully assist.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that, our jubilee harvest will include 100 acres of excellent wheat, 60 acres of first-class oats and barley, 60 acres of corn in excellent condition, 200 tons of hay in the barn in prime condition, 20 acres of roots and fruit which promise an abundant return. With capacity for 300 tons of ensilage, we are able to handle to advantage 220 head of live stock, with horses, hogs and poultry in like proportion. Having all modern appliances for harvesting, grinding and threshing, the work is largely a recreation.

Buildings.—At present, apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences, one for the foreman over all departments on the farm, the other for the foreman over the live stock. When present improvements are completed on the old institution, it will furnish hospital accommodation, there being two wards for the girls and two for the boys, baths, lavatories and all complete. It will also furnish two school-rooms and a home for the cook and family and watchman and family. Our extensive buildings and the amount of loose property, together with untimely visitors, make a watchman a necessity. The work of remodelling the old institution is being pushed forward as rapidly as the multifarious other claims on the staff will admit. We expect to have all completed by Christmas. With its elevated slate roof, new and modern windows and doors, together with a complete covering of cement finished in squares, it will not be recognized as the building of former years.

School-room.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school, so that two professional teachers have handled an average of

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over one hundred pupils successfully. Our text-books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to the high school and public school leaving, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario. We are subject to the county school inspector.

The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is one hundred. Our average for the year is slightly in excess of that number. The completion of the two attics for dormitories during the year affords accommodation for fifteen more girls and the same number of boys. This year our pupils represent sixteen reserves.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of the maps, blackboards, charts, and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath, accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music or the brightest service with plenty of illustrations is the 'drawing card.'

Sanitary Condition.—An abundant supply of living water, first-class ventilation, and complete system of sewerage, account in part for the excellent health of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—Our hot-water heating system in the main building and annex is not only economical, but it and the lighting by acetylene gas, lessen the danger of fire. A system of hose and chemicals is so located as to provide against an incipient fire in any part of the building.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SHINGWAWK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh industrial schools, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, with principal's residence adjoining, and forming the main block, 160 x 74 feet, with south projection, 17 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 2 inches, and north wing, 21 x 27 feet; all three stories except principal's residence, which is a two-story building.

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First floor, main block, fourteen rooms, viz. :—

Dining hall, 58 feet by 20 feet 7 inches ; kitchen, 30 feet 6 inches by 16 feet ; staff dining hall, 20 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 9 inches ; furnace-room, 11 feet 5 inches by 9 feet 2 inches ; girls' play-room, 23 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 5 inches ; girls' lavatory, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 8 inches ; furnace-room, 22 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; general office, 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 9 inches ; boys' lavatory, 36 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 5 inches ; boys' clothing-room, 23 feet 5 inches by 12 feet 10 inches ; furnace-room, 25 feet by 11 feet 10 inches ; principal's office, 17 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 9 inches ; store-room, 20 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 9 inches ; clothing-room, 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet ; visitors' entrance, 14 feet by 14 feet.

Second floor, main block, eleven rooms, viz. :—

School-room (junior), 38 feet 3 inches by 33 feet 3 inches ; lock-up, 12 feet 3 inches by 8 feet ; staff bedrooms : (a) 11 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; (b) 20 feet 11 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; (c) 20 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9 inches ; (d) 11 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 10 inches ; (e) 11 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 5 inches ; dormitory, 27 feet by 16 feet ; sewing-room, 23 feet by 16 feet 10 inches ; girls' clothing-room, 23 feet by 16 feet 4 inches ; lady superintendent's office and work-room, 14 feet by 14 feet.

Third floor, main block, eight rooms, viz. :—

Dormitories : (a) 34 feet by 28 feet ; (b) 34 feet by 31 feet 4 inches ; (c) 57 feet by 20 feet 9 inches ; (d) 23 feet 6 inches by 20 feet ; (e) 22 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches ; tank-room, 10 feet by 12 feet 3 inches ; clothing-room, 19 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; clothing-room, 14 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.

Drill hall and senior school, 30 feet by 60 feet, two stories.

Chapel, nave and chancel, 57 feet by 30 feet ; vestry, 7 feet by 11 feet ; porch at east end, 10 feet by 14 feet.

Industrial building, 30 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches, two stories, and 20 feet 6 inches by 36 feet, one story.

Hospital, 20 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, two stories ; hospital kitchen, 12 feet by 12 feet, one story.

Factory, 24 feet by 40 feet, two stories, and 14 feet by 24 feet, one story.

Cottage, 29 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, one story ; cottage wood-shed, 12 feet by 10 feet, one story.

Band stand, 7 feet 6 inches diameter, inside.

Dairy, 27 feet 6 inches by 21 feet.

Stables and loft, 20 feet 6 inches by 43 feet 6 inches.

Cart-shed, 16 feet by 40 feet.

Wood-shed, 24 feet by 16 feet.

Farm cottage, 31 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, one story.

Barn and cow stabling, 35 feet by 50 feet.

Carpenter's cottage, 24 feet by 16 feet, two stories.

Closets, 16 feet by 16 feet, and 12 feet by 10 feet

Accommodation.—Since the recently erected addition for girls, there is now accommodation for one hundred pupils ; sixty boys and forty girls, and twelve members of the staff.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was seventy ; six boys were discharged, and one was sent home on sick-leave. The average daily attendance was sixty-five.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes' recess during the middle of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

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The present standing of pupils is as follows :—

Standard I.....	17
“ II.....	12
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	21
“ V.....	9
“ VI.....	2

Twenty-six boys qualified for promotion into higher grades. Two passed the high school entrance examination.

Industries Taught.—The following industries, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming, have been carried on to advantage. Each department has been fully occupied in meeting the demands of the institution.

The carpenter shop, or factory, a detached building, 24 feet by 40 feet, situated some few minutes' walk from the home, is fitted with steam-power and machinery for planing, sawing, turning, &c. A steam pump for pumping water from the St. Mary's river into the main building is also operated here. Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attraction for our boys, and they quickly become adept at it.

Great credit is due to both the boys and their instructor in undertaking and carrying out in a very able manner a large proportion of the work on our new building.

For some years past we have found it difficult to compete with the factories in making boots and shoes, i.e., we can purchase a strong well-made factory boot cheaper than we can make it ourselves by hand. We confine our efforts, therefore, almost entirely to repair work. The resoling, patching and mending of boots and shoes and shoe-packs for sixty or seventy boys is no small contract in itself and keeps our shop occupied.

All the sewing for the institution is done in our tailor shop.

In addition to repair work, cutting down and making over of second-hand clothing, one hundred and nineteen new garments were turned out in a very creditable manner.

Our farm, consisting of forty acres, is worked by a practical man in charge, assisted by a number of boys.

Operations are considerably hampered by a rocky and light soil, and only under exceptionally good seasons can we look for heavy yields.

An additional fifty acres of good farming land is much needed. Such a purchase, did means permit, would undoubtedly prove a most profitable investment for the homes.

Our hay crop was good. Oats light, and short of our requirements.

In the winter the boys are employed in teaming, chopping and sawing wood for the institution. Many of them are good axemen, and will individually cut and stack a cord to a cord and a-half per day.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk memorial chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year.

Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are always well behaved and reverent during the services.

Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and keeping in to work on half holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils, on the whole, was satisfactory. There were two cases of scarlatina, which were promptly isolated, and the disease was checked.

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The sanitary condition of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river. It is pumped by steam-power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main buildings and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building, and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The institution is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The system of heating is satisfactory.

Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, chapel, boot-shop, senior school-room, laundry and hospital, and other detached buildings.

Recreation.—Out-door games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils.

In summer the chief recreations are baseball and football. Swings are provided for the girls and small boys. In-door games are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 5, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This industrial and boarding school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, ten miles north of Manitowaning agency, in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside that forms the west shore of Smith bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, years ago, granted the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of the mission and of the school together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal.

The boys' school is a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms, each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room, 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the old dormitory, with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; it is now used as a play-hall for the day scholars. On this same floor is the dining-room and the wardrobe. The dormitory and the infirmary are now in the main building of the mission, where the staff have their lodgings; here also are the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c.

The girls' school is a frame building, 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is the class-room of the day scholars, the dining-room for the children and another for the staff, the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room, 40 x 20 feet,

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the chapel, a sewing-room, the infirmary and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A few yards apart from this building is the wash-house, with two stories, 40 x 50 feet.

Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined, and the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill and woodworking machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, connected with the farm three barns with spacious stables; in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds for the immediate use of the pupils at time of recess are rather limited, and cannot easily be enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land; but there is a large football ground at a distance of less than half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for the promenades.

Accommodation.—By using vacant rooms in the mission building ninety boys can find comfortable accommodation, while we cannot accommodate now more than sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year, sixty boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifteen pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only, the remainder, twenty-five, are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.15 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m., for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general house-work. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; the lower grades being taught in the same room with the day scholars.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal is tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3.15 to 6 p.m. Others in the third and fourth standards go to their trades from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

We had this year four carpenters, one shoemaker, two blacksmiths, two cooks and nine farmers.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed, a few hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school by the children, with the assistance of some women of the village.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that great progress has been made in that respect by the pupils in general. Very frequent public and private exhortations have been the principal means used to obtain this most desired result. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit

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of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been good this year. There has been prevailing in the country and in the village a kind of typhoid, and our children did not escape the contagion. Many had to remain in the sick-room for a while ; but all possible care has been taken and all recovered.

The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. The doctor visits us once a week very regularly.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the whole institution by the windmill and tank that were erected two years ago. They constitute also the principal protection against fire. Besides we have ten star fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box-stoves, and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have play-grounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—This institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S.J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Situation.—The Pine Creek Roman Catholic boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of the Pine creek.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belonging to the Roman Catholic mission are connected with the school.

Buildings.—One stone building, 114 x 49 feet. In the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet, the refectory, 46 x 22 feet, the dairy, 22 x 13 feet, the store-room, 30 x 15 feet, the wash-room, 30 x 29 feet, and the cellar, 34 x 22 feet.

On the first floor are the recreation hall for the boys, 23 x 22 feet, the girls' recreation hall, 23 x 22 feet, the class-room, 46 x 22 feet. Besides there are eight rooms, two as parlours, one for a library and five for the staff, all being 15 x 13 feet. On the second floor is a large chapel, 60 x 22 feet, two infirmaries, one for the boys and one for the girls, 17 x 15 feet each, one sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, and five rooms for the staff.

In the attic are two dormitories, 49 x 45 feet each, and two rooms, 15 x 14 feet each.

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Besides there are stables, one carpenter shop and one shed for implements.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for one hundred pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils work well.

Farm and Garden.—Eight acres of land are under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, and care of cattle and horses. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, dairy work and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is one hour for moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The measles prevailed last winter. All the pupils recovered. Now they all enjoy good health.

Water Supply.—A pump draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection.—We have nothing yet for fire protection.

Heating.—We are now getting in a steam furnace.

Recreation.—The pupils have recreation after breakfast, at noon, at four o'clock and after supper.

I have, &c.,

W. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, August 6, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie. In connection with the school there are two acres of land divided into the following: vegetable garden, flower garden and two play-grounds, one for girls and one for boys.

Buildings.—Frame, on a stone foundation, heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity, and can easily accommodate forty children.

Attendance.—The average attendance was somewhat smaller than in former years owing to the removal of pupils to other schools.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made by both boys and girls.

Industrial Work.—In the house the girls have been most carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, and in all other departments of household work, also in sewing and knitting. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—An hour in the morning is devoted to religious training, and also in the evening. As a rule the conduct of the children is good, and corporal punishment is resorted to as little as possible.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good, but it is well known that many of the Indian children are not strong and require particular care.



PARENTS ; AND CHILDREN ATTENDING QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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The extension has three rooms on the first floor, viz. : class-room, chapel and boys' play-hall. The upper flat of extension is the boys' dormitory, 36 x 26 feet, including room for monitor.

The house is well furnished, on the whole, the dormitories have iron beds, and the class-room is well equipped. There being only one class-room available, it is necessary to take the boys and girls to class at alternate hours.

Attendance.—The register shows an attendance of thirty children (the number allowed by the department), but the actual attendance is somewhat in excess of that number.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the children, and to teach them to converse in English. The boys are particularly successfully in English.

Farm and Garden.—Farming is out of the question in this district, but there is sufficient soil for gardening, and we have two acres under cultivation at present.

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation to the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants. Tree-planting has been taken up this year, and is an instructive pastime to the children. The winter work is mainly limited to providing wood and water. The girls are trained in the art of general housekeeping ; also in laundry work, sewing, cooking and baking.

Much attention is given to vocal music, and the children are very proficient therein.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care ; it is also our main source of consolation. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine, and morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been good during the year.

Two cases of pneumonia, however, ended fatally, taking from us a boy and a girl. In the case of the girl it was a complication of grippe and pneumonia, which developed into consumption.

The food supply is wholesome and abundant.

Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers have been purchased since last report, and placed at convenient places on the different flats.

Ladders are also at hand. There are practically two exits from every part of the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces, which give satisfaction. There is also a box stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I deem it proper to note the courtesy extended to us by the different officials with whom we have to deal, viz. : the Hon. D. Laird, Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg ; L. J. A. Leveque, our local inspector, and also the secretary of the department at Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS P.O., July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated on the Water Hen bay.

Land.—About ten acres belong to the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows :—

(1.) The main building with a frontage of 70 feet and 42 feet deep, 'T' shaped, and one story high ; dining-room, 16 x 20 ; recreation-room, 20 x 20 ; bed-rooms (two), 10 x 10 ; dormitory, 20 x 25, and kitchen, 18 x 22 feet.

(2.) School-house, 24 x 31 feet.

(3.) Wood-shed, 12 x 14 feet.

(4.) Two storehouses, 12 x 15 feet each.

(5.) Horse-stable, 12 x 16 feet.

(6.) Cattle-stable, 14 x 14 feet.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifteen, but about twenty could be accommodated.

Attendance.—The attendance has been over twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—Gratifying progress was made during the past year.

Garden.—Nearly all the pupils take lessons in gardening.

Industries Taught.—Instruction is given in farming and all kinds of housework, also in knitting, sewing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, and prayers are said in common every morning and evening.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was good up to the month of March, but during March and April they were all sick. They were well the remainder of the year.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from the Water Hen bay and kept in large barrels.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. The building has four exits, and water and pails are kept on hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by five stoves.

Recreation.—The recreations consist of baseball, football, swimming and boating in summer ; skating and sliding in winter, swinging and other amusements.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAM,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river.

Land.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The main building, principal's residence, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, two root-houses, ice-house, carpenter shop and bake-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and ten pupils and all the single members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been about one hundred and two, we have at present fifty-two girls and fifty-two boys.

Class-room Work.—All pupils attend school for three hours and some of the smaller boys six hours, five days in the week. Saturday morning all the girls and boys are at work. The afternoon is regarded as a half holiday, and used as a preparation day for the Sabbath. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to, the pupils are graded as follows :—

Standard	I.	20 pupils
"	II.	33 "
"	III.	44 "
"	IV.	6 "
"	V.	1 "

Reading, singing and present day history are made prominent.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres ; farming and gardening are considered the most important industries. Other handicrafts are taught as well as possible with a view to enable the pupil to do most of his own repairs when he graduates and is engaged in farming for himself. The acreage for the present year as follows :—wheat, nineteen acres ; barley, five ; oats, forty-three ; brome grass, three and a half ; millet, one and a half ; corn, one ; potatoes, eight and a half ; turnips, four and a half ; garden, seven ; summer fallow, fifteen ; breaking, ten ; hay land, eleven ; pasture land, one hundred and twenty ; and uncultivated and water, seventy-one.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden and carpenter work. The girls are taught sewing and all useful branches of household duties, with the object of making them thorough housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious exercises every morning and evening. The additional services on the Sabbath are morning song service, Sabbath school in the afternoon and regular evening service. An effort is made at every suitable opportunity, both private and public, to give lessons on the necessity of truthfulness,

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honesty, diligence, carefulness and faithfulness, and also other principles that tend to build up a true Christian character.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have had but one death during the year, and the general health of all has been good ; our drainage system works well and the sanitary condition of the building is excellent.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is good ; a large windmill pumps pure spring water from the well on the hillside into two large tanks on the top flat and from these water is supplied to all needful points in the main building.

Fire Protection.—We have hose attached to our water-works, and pails at convenient points are kept full of water. Two Babcock, three Star and other chemical extinguishers are kept for use. During the year a large McCrobie engine has been placed in the basement, with a hose of sufficient length on each flat to reach any part of the same. Two fire-escapes have also been erected, and with proper training and care, the danger from fire is not great.

Heating.—The front part of the main building is heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces, but the system has been converted into an ordinary furnace system. Two large coal furnaces are used for the rest of the main building. The winter was mild but severe enough at times to test the experiment with the Smead-Dowd furnaces. Since the building was comfortable and no frozen pipes, we have concluded that the heating is satisfactory.

Recreation.—The girls have long walks, accompanied by a lady member of the staff—swinging and games outside. For inside amusement they have crokinole, checkers, forte, dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The boys have similar inside games; when out they have different amusements, but their favourite one is football. Our school programme is so arranged that every pupil may have a roam with his or her teacher once a month.

General Remarks.—Those who have graduated during the year, as far as we know are doing well. We have a zealous efficient staff who are doing their best to make the school a success and to create a home-atmosphere for our boys and girls.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, November 17, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The new home, which we have 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 on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, on the south by the public road allowance. West of this land, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which contains excellent pasture and wheat land.

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Buildings.—During the year the department erected commodious and substantial outbuildings, situated at convenient distances from the main building. The following is a description of all the buildings:—

The main building, fronting the town, possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof, covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon-shaped bell-tower, also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Main building, 33 x 113 feet; back wing, 32 x 40 feet; front wing, 6 x 32 feet; height from ground to top roof, 46 feet; bell-tower, 26 x 6 feet (average diameter).

The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain-water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry, and one large kitchen, 32 feet square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building, and each measuring 24 feet by 32 feet.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 feet by 34 feet, while the remainder of the floor contains the office, reception-room, sewing-room, and staff's sitting-room.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories, 32 feet by 36 feet, and a large number of smaller rooms, to be used as sick-rooms, and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor, and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building.

Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all of the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscoting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish, which considerably brightens up the interior, and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

Outbuildings.—The building which comprises the gymnasium, carpenter shop, paint shop, and where we also purpose having our boot and shoe shop, stands one hundred yards south-west from the main building. It is a frame structure 36 x 60 feet, two stories high, lined inside and outside with matched lumber and tar paper on 2 x 5 inch studding; with mansard roof. On the ground floor is the gymnasium, 36 x 42 feet; the carpenter shop 18 x 36 feet, which is well supplied with benches, tools, and everything required in a well ordered shop. Over the carpenter shop is the paint shop, 18 x 22 feet; and adjoining this the proposed boot and shoe shop, 14 x 18 feet. The space over the gymnasium is used for a store-room. The horse and cow stables are situated about two hundred feet apart, and five hundred yards from the main building, and are substantially built in the same manner and of the same material as the gymnasium. The horse stable is 22 x 28 feet, and 14 feet high to plate, with shingle roof. This building comprises horse stable, carriage-room, and harness-room. The cow stable is similarly constructed, 22 x 36 feet, and 14 feet high. Midway between these buildings is a well 35 feet deep, which affords an abundant supply of good water for the stock at all seasons. The laundry stands in the northwest corner of the girls' play-ground, and about one hundred yards from the main building, is of frame construction with white brick veneer, on a stone foundation, size, 22 x 28 feet, and two stories high. It is well supplied with modern appliances. The coal shed, 14 x 28 feet, is convenient to the kitchen and furnace-room. Boys' and girls' outhouses, 14 x 18 feet. About two hundred yards from the main building is a frame building 14 x 14 feet, covering the pump and sewage tank. These with the

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gymnasium and stables are built on stone foundations, painted brick-colour, with red trimmings to correspond with the laundry and main building. The buildings all face the town and present an imposing and attractive appearance.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the buildings, is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own boys.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Formal Opening of the New School.—As the opening of the new building was a most important event in the school's history, I now copy an account which appeared in the *Elkhorn Advocate*, and which was also published in several other papers :—

'On Thursday evening, September 7, 1899, the new Elkhorn Indian industrial school was formally opened, and the Indian pupils are now occupying their new home. The old home was destroyed by fire in November, 1895, and from that date up to the present the school has occupied rented buildings. The erection of the new home was commenced in the spring of 1897, and it was with great feelings of satisfaction that the school management and the pupils saw the building finished and all ready for occupation last week. The date for opening the school was set for Thursday last, and during the day great preparations were going on for the event. The children and staff took their first meal in their new home at six o'clock. Major McGibbon, inspector of Indian agencies, was present, and made use of the auspicious occasion to deliver an address to the pupils. He said that it afforded him much pleasure to be present at the opening, and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on the interesting occasion of the dedication of this magnificent building for the instruction of the Indian youth who may assemble within its walls, and to wish them and their efficient staff all prosperity and success.

'Mr. Wilson also spoke, expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of His Grace, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and his deputy, Hon. Jas. A. Smart, all of whom have shown a deep interest in the home.

'A general invitation being extended to the public to be present in the evening, by nine o'clock the commodious dining-room was filled, and the new home was very fittingly opened by a religious service in the following form :—

'Hymn, 683, In thy name O Lord assembling.

'Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Mercer.

'Hymn, 46, The Home Over There.

'Portion of Scripture, 103 Psalm, Rev. Mr. Lewis.

'Hymn 199, Where are the Reapers.

'Prayer, Rev. Mr. Miller.

'Hymn, 500, Jesus Bids us Shine.

'Address, Rev. Mr. Mercer.

'The Doxology.

'The Benediction, Mr. Mercer.

'Rev. Mr. Mercer's discourse was most appropriate. He briefly outlined the grand object of the work, and set forth the duties of each one to the other, strongly appealing to all to live upright and righteous lives.

'After the service the building was thrown open to the visitors, who went through it from top to bottom, and it is needless to say, greatly admired the workmen's skill evidenced throughout. There is every modern convenience, and appliances which go to make work easy and afford health to the occupants.

'After about half an hour's inspection, the visitors, staff and pupils all gathered in the dining hall, where refreshments were served, and were much appreciated and enjoyed. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, a few of the citizens expressing themselves in glowing terms of the bright prospects of the school and the general advancement made under Mr. Wilson's charge. Mr. Wilson

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responded in a neat speech, thanking the assemblage for their vote of thanks, and expressing a desire that there may be many happy gatherings in the new school.'

Attendance.—Our attendance has not been so large as in former years owing to the fact that from the time of the fire in 1895, until the occupation of the present buildings in 1899, we were obliged to reduce our number on account of our insufficient accommodation in the buildings then being used. During this period children of school age were being drafted into other schools, from the reserves where we had drawn our pupils, and also this year twenty-three of our pupils have received their honourable discharge.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room the work is progressing steadily under the capable tuition of Miss Marks, who holds an Ontario second-class professional certificate.

The subjects studied are writing, drawing, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, Canadian history, composition and letter-writing. The pupils are well informed in current topics. In composition a number of them excel. At the request of Major McGibbon, about twenty essays were written and forwarded to the department. These were excellently written in regard to both penmanship and thought, and won high praise from the inspector.

During the last quarter, weekly written examinations have been conducted, taking one subject each week. These spurred the pupils on to greater effort.

Physiology, hygiene and British history will shortly be added to the programme of studies. Our school-rooms are all that could be desired; they are well lighted, well ventilated, have good seating accommodation and all necessary appurtenances.

The English language is carefully taught, and correct speaking insisted upon. The older students have a keen appreciation of the value of knowledge, shirking no duty, however arduous, and daily receiving a thorough training for the battle of life.

Andrew Miles Sere, one of the pupils, says: 'After all it does some good to educate an Indian.'

Farm and Garden.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of farm land in connection with the school, of which sixty-four acres have been sown in wheat, thirty-six acres in oats, and ten acres in vegetable garden. Of that remaining, about one hundred and thirty acres is inclosed for pasturage, and the rest uncultivated. All the work of seeding, cultivating and general farm work was done by the pupils, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

Work in the garden was conducted in a profitable and satisfactory manner under the direction of Mr. Joseph Webster, with the assistance of Mr. Copeland and the pupils.

Particular attention is being given to this branch of industrial training, as we believe that in this country agriculture will always be the principal occupation.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, boot-making, baking, printing, harness-making, farming and gardening are the industries taught.

A number of boys are constantly employed in wood-sawing and general choring about the institution.

Girls' Industrial Training.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and dressmaking by Miss Dickin, a competent dressmaker, who has been a member of the staff for over four years. They perform all the necessary household duties, and are instructed in cooking and laundry work, in all of which they show great aptitude, proving that they are as capable of learning as girls of our own race.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sunday the children attend St. Mark's church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday school. A number of the pupils are communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very

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good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence, and no offences have been committed. Both boys and girls have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrongdoing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory, with the exception of last autumn, when there was a serious outbreak of measles, followed in seven cases by pneumonia. Fortunately one of our staff, Miss McCleary, is a trained nurse, and owing, I believe, to her untiring devotion to the children, there were no fatalities at this time. I am thankful to say that only one death occurred in the institution during the year. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. A large cistern is erected at a considerable distance from the main building, into which pipes are laid that carry off the water from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; this is pumped out on the open prairie. No sewage goes into the cistern. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school buildings, so that any danger from defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the school is excellent and free from alkaline substances. A hot-air Ryder engine pumps our supply to a tank in the top flat.

Fire Protection.—All fire appliances are in good order; the McRobie fire-extinguisher is placed in the building. Besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers, fire axes and other appliances.

Heating.—The heating is done by a system of hot water.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football is the most popular sport in summer. In winter, skating, hockey and curling are the principal pastimes for the boys. In summer the girls have swings and croquet, in their own playground. They also take long walks, accompanied by some member of the staff. In winter skating is their chief amusement.

The band, under the leadership of W. R. Bear, ex-pupil, has made excellent progress during the year.

General Remarks.—This, the year of the opening and occupying of the new school, has indeed been an eventful and busy one, one that will long be remembered as an epoch in the school's history. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of my excellent staff of co-workers, who have one and all laboured so earnestly for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our pupils, and are endeavouring in every way to make this school a 'home' in the true sense of the word.

Before bringing this, my first report, on the new home to a close, I feel that I cannot do so without expressing my deep gratitude to the department for all it has done in the interests and for the advancement of the Indian work here; never before has the school's future looked more promising. We feel indeed that we have been greatly blessed, and earnestly trust that we may be given divine guidance and strength to perform faithfully those things that have been committed to our care.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, July 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg, to the north, on the banks of the Red river, in one of the most fertile portions of the Red River valley, and is beautifully surrounded with large oak and maple trees.

Land.—The farm consists of three hundred and eighty acres, and is of peculiar shape, being eighteen chains wide and four miles long, being a number of old river lots made into one farm.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, and is three stories high, with a basement. The basement contains the four large hot-air furnaces, engine for pumping water, lavatories for boys and girls, baths and shower baths for boys and girls, and storehouses. On the first floor are the offices, dining-rooms for children and for officers, tailor shop, sewing-room for girls, and kitchen.

On the second floor are the officers' quarters and girls' dormitories, the latter having been increased to double their former capacity by the conversion of several smaller rooms into one large dormitory. On the third floor there is one large dormitory for boys, containing eighty beds. It is very spacious and well ventilated. It also contains the tank-room and male officers' quarters.

A short distance to the north of the main building is a large two-story frame building, with a large basement used for storing coal. The first floor is used for a drill hall, with the printing office at one end. The second floor is used for two classrooms, the senior and the junior.

There is also a frame house, the upstairs being used for a residence for the gardener, and the lower part as a residence for the general assistant.

Attendance.—The attendance has been up to the full capacity the whole year, viz. : one hundred and twenty-five, and a number of applicants were refused admission for want of space.

Class-room Work.—A great deal of attention has been devoted to the work in the class-room—well-skilled teachers being in charge of this department. Good progress has been noticed in this department.

A great improvement has been noticed in the manner in which the children speak out—one of the great difficulties with Indian children being their proneness to speak in an inaudible tone.

Several pupils in the senior room have been taking up the ordinary public school third-class work. A number are being fitted with the idea of their taking reserve schools as soon as they are of age to be discharged. Three pupils who got their discharge during the year are now teaching schools on the reserves very successfully, and there are good reports of their success.

Farm and Garden.—The farm has received more attention than in former years, and as a result a good harvest was reaped. We had sufficient hay and oats to feed all our stock, and we had roots, vegetables and potatoes in abundance. As a result of the good crop of last year, a great many of our boys have been encouraged to take a greater interest in farming.

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Industries Taught.—Owing to the large number of boys attending, it was necessary to provide trades for them, and we have several boys learning the following trades : carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, tailoring, painting and glazing. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, darning and baking, in addition to ordinary housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily, and on Sundays, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Morning and evening prayers are conducted daily in the school, and all attend service at St. Paul's church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. Thirty-three children from the school were confirmed by Archbishop Machray on May 20.

Discipline.—The conduct of the pupils has been good. Both boys and girls have regular daily drill, and the discipline thus exercised has made a marked improvement in both their conduct and appearance.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. Owing to the great number of applications for admission, we were enabled to discharge every case of scrofula and consumption we had in the school, thus making the health of our pupils excellent.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped by a hot-air engine to large tanks in the attic, and thus distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—There are hose attachments on each floor, connected with a large tank in the attic, which gives considerable pressure and produces a good stream of water. There are also on each floor the 'McRobie fire-extinguisher' attachments. Several hand grenades and large Babcock extinguishers are distributed throughout the building.

Heating.—The main building is heated with hot-air furnaces, and the school-rooms with wood stoves, which keep the rooms very comfortable.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, cricket, baseball, football, quoits, and many others. The girls have croquet, tennis and swinging. Both boys and girls spend a good deal of their time in physical drill and calisthenics, which they enjoy.

General Remarks.—No difficulty has been experienced in getting recruits the past year, and I attribute in a large measure the success in this direction to our trips to the 'treaty ground,' where all the officers and children spent ten days in camp while the Indians were camped awaiting their annuity payments. The parents saw our treatment of their children, and we displayed a great deal of their work that is done at the school. The school band gave daily concerts, which were listened to by most of the parents with great interest. The result of it all was that not a child remained when we were ready to return. Several applications had to be refused for lack of accommodation.

I have to thank the department for its many kindnesses to me and the assistance it has given me in my work here.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on a government lot one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the Winnipeg post office. This lot is divided into two sections by Meuron avenue, running from north to south. All the buildings are erected on the east lot, the main building, with the boys' and girls' play-grounds being in the centre.

Land.—West of Meuron avenue, opposite the school, is a square plot of ground, partly covered with bush, where cattle are corralled at night during the summer. On both sides of the east lot, extending from Meuron avenue to the Seine river, where the buildings are situated, are two pieces of land of about fifteen acres suitable for farming, where potatoes and field roots and some grain are cultivated. The farm-yard comprises what is left along the bank of the Seine ; part of an old brick-yard, and unfit for anything else. The space occupied by the buildings, play-grounds and farm-yard is about ten acres. I am again indebted this year to the kindness of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of St. Boniface for the use of some farming, hay and pasture land, about six hundred acres, one mile from the school, situated between the Canadian Pacific and the Southeastern railways.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in good repair. The main building is of frame, brick-veneered, 100 x 39 x 26 feet, facing the west. On the façade of the house are two balconies, dividing the whole length into three equal parts, the south one being the entrance.

First Floor.—This is divided into nine apartments, ten feet high. The hall, ten feet wide, extending through the building, is partitioned across the centre. On the right side entering is the chapel, 24 x 16 feet, connected by folding doors with a room, 24 x 20 feet, used as a waiting-room for Indians, and as a chapel when required. The reception-room, 16 x 14 feet, is on the left, next the men's dining-room, 16 x 9 feet, the sisters' dining-room, 16 x 22 feet, and the visitors' room, 16 x 9 feet. These rooms face the front and open into the children's refectory, 56 x 20 feet, communicating with the kitchen.

Second Floor.—In the back part of the entrance-hall is the staircase leading to the second floor, containing twelve apartments, ten feet high, junior class-room, 24 x 20 feet, three bed-rooms for employees, two 13 x 8 feet, one 16 x 10 feet ; principal's room, 16 x 10 feet, office and bed-room combined ; boys' infirmary, 16 x 12 feet ; hall, 20 x 10 feet ; sisters' sewing-room, 24 x 15 feet ; girls' infirmary, 16 x 10 feet ; senior girls' class, 22 x 20 feet ; sister's bed-room, 30 x 16 feet ; matron's room, 20 x 9 feet.

Third Floor.—The stairs, situated in the hall facing the principal's room, lead to the boys' dormitory, 58 x 37 feet, containing 17,376 cubic feet of air, deduction being made for gables, tanks, cupboards and closets. In this dormitory fifty-eight stretchers are placed. Next is situated the bigger girls' dormitory, with thirty-three stretchers, 31 x 37 feet, with 3,982 cubic feet of air, opening into the little girls' dormitory, 22 x 21

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feet, with 3,699 cubic feet of air, and containing nineteen stretchers, and a flush closet used by all the girls. This room communicates by a back stairs with the girls' recreation hall. It happens sometimes that we have more children in one section than can be accommodated, while in the other there is space.

Additions.—At the southeast corner, joined to the main building, is a frame addition, 28 x 20 x 24 feet, with a flat roof. The ground floor is a spacious band-room, 19 x 27 x 10 feet. A flight of stairs leads from this room to the senior boys' class-room, 19 x 27 x 10 feet. Behind this building, but adjoining, is the boys' recreation-hall, 50 x 20 x 14 feet. The band-room opens by folding-doors into the hall, and can be used as a stage for entertainments. About three years ago I moved this hall to the place it now occupies; it was sixty feet from the main building. The change is much appreciated by the reverend sisters and smaller pupils, especially in cold and wet weather. Opening on the left of the boys' hall is a room 50 x 10 x 10 feet, cemented floor, fitted with a tank containing fourteen hundred gallons, a lavatory, closets for the boys and a bath-room for the men.

Extending from behind, at the centre of the main building, and at right angles with it, is a brick-veneered addition, 20 x 30 x 24 feet. This contains, first, the kitchen 19 x 21 x 10 feet; over it a sewing-room for the girls, 22 x 21 x 8 feet. The top story forms the little girls' dormitory, as mentioned above. In the basement of this addition are the hot-air pumping engine and furnaces. Every means to prevent danger from fire has been taken, by having a cement floor and brick walls. No fuel is kept near the furnaces, the coal is stored in an adjoining shed partly under ground, opening into the furnace-room, holding fifty tons; joined to this shed is another with a capacity of eighteen tons, where the coal for the kitchen range is kept. In severe weather the usefulness of these sheds cannot be overestimated. At the north-east corner, and parallel with the two above-described extensions, is the girls' recreation hall, 40 x 16 x 9 feet, with an attic above, where their dresses are kept. This building was formerly used as a blacksmith's shop; three years ago I moved it to its present position, and fitted it up for this purpose. Between this building and the kitchen, close to the main building, opening only to the recreation-hall, is the girls' lavatory, 20 x 14 feet, provided with a square galvanized iron tank, 8 x 6 x 3½ feet, receiving the water from the roof, used as a bath. In this room is a six-seat enamelled iron trough, flushed automatically, and connected with the sewer, the partitions are six feet high, with glass top and ventilator, making the closets as odorless as could be desired. In winter, in bad weather and at night, this arrangement is much appreciated by all.

Outbuildings.—Connected with the centre extension, and communicating with the kitchen, is a building, 60 x 20 feet, used for a pantry and laundry, the attic for a store-room, and drying-room.

The ice-house is 20 x 20 x 12 feet, in good repair. The stable is 60 x 25 x 8 feet; at its north end is a root-house, 20 x 25 x 7 feet, with an implement-shed, 20 x 25 x 9 feet, above. The pig-pen, 30 x 16 x 8 feet, is provided with bins to keep the mill stuff in, and an agricultural boiler, with a capacity of forty gallons. There is a root-house, 16 x 25 x 7 feet, with a hen-house, 16 x 25 x 7 feet, above.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for one hundred and ten children. The fact is we have had one hundred and twenty during the winter, fourteen of whom slept over the shoe-shop.

Attendance.—The attendance was fair till March, when eighteen pupils were discharged on account of ill health or on having attained their eighteenth year. In the last quarter it has fallen as low as eighty-two, and unless new pupils are secured it will be hard to keep this institution on a good financial basis.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Most of the children are fond of class and attentive. They are making great progress in English.

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Farm and Garden.—I was able to sow forty bushels of oats on a piece of land broken last year ; but owing to the persistent drought nothing has grown yet, and I am afraid that my first experiment in farming will be a complete failure. Owing to an accident that deprived me of two horses, which were killed by falling off a bridge that had been built across the Springfield canal, and the prolonged sickness of another, I was unable to do any more breaking this year. Last fall two hundred bushels of excellent oats and one hundred bushels of barley were harvested. Four hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred head of cabbage, twenty bushels of onions and other vegetables were raised from the garden.

Industries Taught.—The bigger boys are taught farming and carpentering ; the girls all kinds of housework, kitchen, laundry and dairy ; sewing in all branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is taken in this department by myself and staff, and I am happy to say with very good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the year has been fairly good. In the beginning of the winter we had a few cases of whooping cough. Dr. Steep is very kind and attentive. The sanitary condition of the house is good, but ventilation is not quite sufficient in the dormitories.

Water Supply.—All the water used in the house is pumped up from a deep well by a hot-air Rider engine, the quality is excellent and the supply abundant.

Fire Protection.—Six Dominion fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. We have also the McRobie fire-apparatus, which cost \$300, paid for by the government ; two hundred feet of one-inch rubber hose, one hundred feet of canvas hose, but it is useless, not being water-tight ; six axes and six buckets.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout with hot water. During the winter we had trouble, as some of the pipes froze, but they were repaired without much difficulty. Since the system has been extended to the recreation-halls, it has proved more satisfactory than heating them with stoves.

Recreation.—The boys and girls each have a separate recreation-hall, large and well lighted ; outside large play-grounds. The boys play all sorts of games, baseball, seems to be the favourite. They divide themselves into clubs, and when they compete with outside teams do so with credit. The girls amuse themselves more quietly, but not less heartily ; a nice summer-house has been built in their yard for them this summer, and they spend most of their spare time in it.

General Remarks.—On the whole, the behaviour of the children is satisfactory. Last fall, owing to an unknown cause, there was for some time a feeling of discontentment among the children, especially among the boys. This led them to desert. About twenty absconded at different times. Most of them either returned of their own accord, or were brought back. Severe measures had to be adopted, and the transfer of three of the boys to the Qu'Appelle industrial school, finally put an end to the trouble. Since then we have had no cause to complain.

During the last quarter we had a very pleasant visit from Inspector Major McGibbon. He expressed himself as being much pleased with the work going on here, and found everything in good order. We were very glad to see him, as it was some time since we had had an inspection.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
 RAT PORTAGE, ONT., November 17, 1900.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of inspection of schools, within the Couchiching, Savanne and Rat Portage agencies.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

There were four day schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz. : Long Sault, Manitou Rapids, Little Forks and Couchiching.

The number of children that should attend these schools is 62. The number of children enrolled, 55 ; being 88.44 per cent of those that should attend. The average attendance was 22.47, being 19.93 per cent of those enrolled.

LONG SAULT DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 19, 1900. Number of pupils present 5 ; number on roll, 11 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I., 6 ; II., 1 ; III., 1 ; IV., 3.

Progress good ; pupils clean and neat in person ; equipment sufficient, school material ample. The school is a neat building, and was very clean. Some little repairs to the plastering are needed ; Miss Mary A. Johnson, teacher ; and good improvement was noticed in the work performed under her teaching. She holds a certificate from McGill Normal School, and she has several years' experience in teaching, which promises every prospect of success. The mission under the charge of Rev. J. J. Johnston is near the school, and is under the control of the Church of England.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 20, 1900. Number of pupils present, 6 ; number on roll, 22 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I., 17 ; II., 2 ; III., 3.

Equipment and material sufficient ; progress unsatisfactory, but no fault of the teacher, the attendance being very irregular.

Mr. D. W. Woods is teacher of catechism, and is very painstaking in his work. Mrs. Wood has a class of knitting and sewing. Some very good specimens of the girls' work were to be seen. The school and mission are under the control of the Church of England.

LITTLE FORKS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 23, 1900. Number of pupils present, 8 ; number enrolled, 8 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I., 4 ; II., 1 ; III., 3.

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Equipment and material sufficient. The school-house is a neat building, and kept clean. Cleanliness of pupils well attended to. Mr. Reginald H. Bagshaw is teacher and catechiser ; he is most conscientious in his duties. Although the attendance has been very irregular, he was able to show some progress for his pains.

COUCHICING DAY SCHOOL.

I inspected the building on July 25, 1900. The school was closed for the summer holidays, and the teacher away from the reserve. Number of children of school ages on the reserve, twenty ; number enrolled, fourteen. This school was reopened last fall, after being closed for over a year. The attendance has been better than in the past, with a tendency to improvement ; Miss Ellen Bouvette, teacher. This school and mission are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, with Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I., as missionary.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

There were six day schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz., Wabigoon, Frenchman's Head, Canoe River, Treaty Point, Wabus kang and Eagle Lake. The number of children that should attend these schools is one hundred and sixty-nine ; that of those enrolled, one hundred and forty-two. The average attendance was 63.45, being 53.31 per cent of those enrolled.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 18, 1900, Rev. Mr. Cooper, several ladies and gentlemen being present. Number of pupils present, twenty-one ; number on roll, twenty-one ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	12
“ II.....	5
“ III.....	4

Equipment and material sufficient. Progress good ; cleanliness of pupils well attended to ; school-room well kept. The attendance at times is irregular, but when the Indians are on the reserve the attendance is very satisfactory. Mrs. Amy Johns is teacher, and gave satisfaction.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on August 24, 1900. Number of pupils present, fourteen ; number enrolled, twenty-four ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	22
“ II.....	2

Equipment (except desks) sufficient ; school materials ample. The old school-house, which had been demolished and newly rebuilt, is of log, 26 feet 6 inches x 17 feet 4 inches, clap-boarded, and lined inside with matched lumber, shingled, &c., was occupied, and is a comfortable building. All the boards used in the building have been sawn by hand by the Indians, under the supervision of Councillor Bunting, and he deserves credit for the work done.

Mr. James Fox is the teacher and catechiser, and good improvement has been noticed since he took charge of the school, in many ways, in the cleanliness of the children, their attendance and their comportment.

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CANOE RIVER DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on August 29, 1900. Number of pupils present, twenty-three ; number on roll, twenty-two ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	10
“ II.....	12

Equipment sufficient, school material ample. Progress good; pupils were clean and properly clothed. Considering the sickness prevalent amongst the children during the whole winter, the attendance has been deemed satisfactory.

James Anderson, jr., teacher. The school and mission are under the control of the Church of England.

TREATY POINT DAY SCHOOL (LAC SEUL)

was examined on August 29, 1900. Number of pupils present, thirty-eight; number on roll, forty-seven; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	27
“ II.....	11
“ III.....	9

Equipment (except desks) and school material sufficient; progress fair; cleanliness of children very fair. The attendance is very irregular, owing to the fact that the great majority of the children attending this school leave the reserve with their parents immediately after the treaty payments are over and do not attend school again until the following summer; those remaining attend very regularly during the fall.

Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard is teacher and missionary. The pupils were clever and took interest in their lessons. The school and mission are under the Church of England management.

WABUSKANG DAY SCHOOL.

was inspected on August 31, 1900. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number on roll, thirteen; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	11
“ II.....	2

Equipment (except desks) sufficient; school material ample; progress good; pupils clean and neat in their persons and clothing. The attendance is considered very fair. School-room tastefully decorated and clean.

Albert Prince, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is teacher, but has sent in his resignation. It is regrettable, because he has his school class under a good way of progress.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on September 14, 1900. No children present; number on roll, fifteen; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	9
“ II.....	6

Equipment (except desks) ample. Some books and other materials are wanted, and a requisition has been made for the same. Mr. Arthur J. Bruce, the teacher and catechiser for the Church of England, is diligent in the performance of his duties.

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RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

There were three day schools and one boarding school in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Islington, the Dalles, Assabaska, and the Rat Portage boarding school.

The number of children of school age within the agency is two hundred and ten : boys, one hundred; girls, one hundred and ten. The number of children of school age on the reserves where schools have been in operation is sixty-nine; that of those enrolled is forty-eight, being 69·56 per cent of those that should attend school. The average attendance was 17·96, being 37·47 per cent of those enrolled.

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on September 6, 1900. Number of pupils present, twenty; number on roll, twenty-four; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	17
" II.....	4
Ungraded.....	3

Equipment and school material sufficient. Progress satisfactory. Pupils clean and neat in person and in clothing. The school building being an old structure, built several years ago, the logs are rotten, and a new building is contemplated.

Mr. J. S. Newton is the teacher and catechiser for the Church of England; he is bringing up his pupils very well.

THE DALLES DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on September 8, 1900. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number on roll, fourteen. Progress fair; children untidy; school-room well kept. Equipment and school material sufficient.

This school was closed for nearly eight months during the fiscal year on account of its former teacher's sickness, and was reopened in April last, with Mr. Charles Clarke as teacher.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

ASSABASKA DAY SCHOOL

was visited on May 9, 1900. I met only a few families without children. The great majority of the Indians had left the reserve in the early spring for the hunting season. This school has not had any attendance since last fall, owing to the stubbornness of the chief, as he and his followers are all pagans, and opposed to education.

The school-house is a suitable frame building, 42x18, being a combined school and teacher's lodging, the same having been painted with two coats of paint this spring.

Mr. R. E. Atkinson is the teacher, under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on June 20, 1900, and visited on several occasions during the year. This school is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; boys, thirteen; and girls, fifteen. Number on roll, thirty, classified as follows:

Standard I.....	18
" II.....	7
" III.....	5

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Equipment sufficient, and principally supplied by the mission. Rev. Charles Cahill, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sisters Marie Célestin, matron; Ste. Lucie, seamstress; McGuirk, teacher; Maria, cook; S. Paulus, gardener and monitor; A. Prud'homme, farmer and labourer.

The buildings were the same as last reported. The dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, &c., having been kalsomined, presented a tidy and neat appearance.

The garden has produced potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c., but owing to the wet season, the production was not enough for the use of the house. Two acres of land were planted with numerous kinds of seeds for crop this year, and about three acres of new land prepared for future crop.

A storehouse, laundry and ice-house are to be erected.

The results of the year's work were very satisfactory, and the influence of this school has to a certain extent been beneficial in many ways to the Indian mind, the Indians having first objected to sending their children to such institution.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MANITOBA, August 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Birtle boarding school is situated within the limits of the town of Birtle on the Bird Tail creek, in the county of Shoal Lake, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are sixty acres of land connected with the school. Thirty of these are the property of the school, while the other thirty acres are rented.

Buildings.—The main building is 80 x 30 feet, and has a wing on the northwest corner 30 x 36 feet. The building is solid stone; three stories high, not including basement. There are six rooms in the top story of the following dimensions: two rooms, 12 x 20 x 9 feet; one is used for a clothes store-room, the other a dormitory; two rooms, 15 x 22 x 9 feet, both dormitories; one room, 21 x 12 x 9 feet, dormitory; one room, 16 x 22 x 9 feet, dormitory. There are twelve rooms in the second story. Six of these are 9 x 14 x 10 feet, all dormitories; two are 10 x 22 x 10 feet, dormitories; one is 22 x 30 x 10 feet, school-room; one is 8 x 9 x 10 feet, library; two are 10 x 10 x 10 feet, dormitories.

On the first floor there are nine rooms, kitchen, 20 x 22 x 10 feet; grocery store-room, 9 x 10 x 10 feet; clothes store-room, 9 x 20 x 10 feet; sewing-room, 14 x 22 x 10 feet; dining-room for children, 22 x 22 x 10 feet; staff dining-room, 12 x 12 x 10 feet; office, 9 x 12 x 10 feet; parlour, 20 x 12 x 10 feet; boys' recreation-room, 22 x 10 x 10 feet.

In the basement there are eleven rooms: laundry, 12 x 20 x 7 feet; girls' wash-room, 12 x 10 x 7 feet; vegetable cellar, 10 x 12 x 7 feet; bath-room, 10 x 12 x 7 feet; bakery, 12 x 14 x 7 feet; wood-room, 12 x 14 x 7 feet; girls' recreation-room, 16 x 22 x 7

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feet; furnace-room, 24 x 18 x 7 feet; boys' wash-room, 15 x 12 x 7 feet; boys' store-room for shoes, coats and hats, 10 x 12 x 7 feet; boys' recreation-room, 15 x 24 x 7 feet. There is one barn 30 x 50 feet, upon a stone foundation; one shed-stable for accommodation of Indian horses. There are three water-closets, 8 x 12 feet; a log milk-house, 14 x 20 feet; a hen-house, 12 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for at least fifty, inclusive of pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was regular, there being at no time less than thirty-seven pupils, not counting those working out.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work was carried on regularly during the year and fair progress was made by the pupils. The number of pupils in each standard is as follows :—

Standard IV.....	2
“ III.....	3
“ II.....	10
“ I.....	25

Garden.—There is about five acres under cultivation, in which only vegetables are grown, chiefly potatoes.

Industries.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, washing. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and wood-sawing.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children during the year was pretty fair, there being no epidemic of any disease.

Water Supply.—The drinking water used is drawn from the town spring.

Fire Protection.—There are hung up at convenient places twelve fire buckets ready for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by three wood hot-air furnaces.

Recreation.—In summer-time both boys and girls have their recreation outside. The boys usually take theirs at the wood pile. Girls have various games. In winter the larger pupils go twice a week to the skating rink.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALBERTA, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated about twelve and one-half miles south from Macleod, on the border of the Blood reserve and opposite the agency office.

Land.—The Church Missionary Society owns a quarter section, on which the school stands, and which is all well fenced.

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Buildings.—We have here a group of buildings laid out in the form of a square, three sides of which they occupy. Following round, we take first the girls' home of some 70 feet by 40 feet. In this building and on the ground floor, we have a large play-room, and wash-room in rear, a large dining-room, a large kitchen and small sitting-room, used by the staff. In the dining-room there is a drive well and iron pump. Upstairs we have three large and one small dormitory, also four bed-rooms for members of the staff. In the rear of this building is a carpenter's shop and coal shed. Passing on we come to the school and church combined. This building is some 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and fully answers the purpose, having a high ceiling, and being well ventilated. At the first corner we have the stables, some distance from which in the rear, is the corral and cow stable. These stables have accommodation for four horses, and have a coal-house attached, also loft for about five tons of hay. Passing on, we come to the boys' play-ground, in which is the wash-room and bath-room. This building is about twenty feet square. We then come to the boys' home and mission house, in one. This is more than seventy feet long and some twenty-four deep, with a few rooms attached at rear. On ground-floor there is a play-room, a dining-room, a wash-room, a lumber-room and three small dormitories; also the dining-room, drawing-room and kitchen of the missionary. Upstairs we have two large and one small dormitory, and in the missionary's house three bed-rooms. Turning the next corner, we come to a small log house recently used as a storehouse, but now being fitted up as a dwelling-house for two of our graduates, one from Calgary and one from here, who are to be married and live here. Passing on, we come to the hospital, a large and commodious building, capable of holding sixteen patients. This comprises our buildings, with the exception of three outside closets.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for eighty pupils and some eight of a staff.

Attendance.—We have now fifty-one pupils, evenly divided between girls and boys.

Class-room Work.—This work, carried on by our teacher, Miss Wells, is eminently satisfactory, the inspector telling us that he considered our advance exceptionally good. We manage to give the majority of the children much more schooling than the regulations call for, and the result is marked. English only is spoken by the staff, and consequently the children have to speak to them in that language only.

Farm and Garden.—Of this we feel justly proud. We now raise more vegetables than we consume and also some hay. We have also now six cows milking and are making about fourteen pounds of butter per week, and give the children plenty of milk to drink.

Industries Taught.—This not being an industrial school, we are not expected on the per capita grant to supply teachers for industries, yet we have several girls who can make good clothing, several who can cook well, and boys who can mend clothes and boots, and are fair gardeners.

Moral and Religious Training.—We give much time to this, half an hour each morning and a quarter of an hour each evening are devoted to prayers, besides extra classes, but we are much discouraged by the drawbacks the children receive from the knowledge of, and consequent hankering after the gross evils of immorality carried on largely during the dancing period, which has of late been commenced.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils is good, and certainly much, yes very much improved, and apparently permanently so, since Dr. Lafferty operated on several. The sanitary conditions are good, all refuse being kept rigidly in its proper place.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from two good wells, one as stated in the girls' home, and one in the boys' yard. A third is being dug in connection with the windmill for gardening purposes.

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Fire Protection.—This is looked after by three Babcocks, one pump on wheels, twenty-two pails, kept in convenient places and supplied with water ; also axes, kept in certain places and always sharp.

Heating.—Two furnaces, one under the boys' home and mission-house, and one under the school, do the heating, supplemented by numerous stoves. It is good since the government so kindly plastered the building. I may say here that this plastering has been much appreciated by staff and pupils, and we are most thankful.

Recreation.—Games, such as football, baseball, croquet, &c., are supplied, and numerous walks with members of the staff are much enjoyed.

All of which is cheerfully given.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DE B. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

MACLEOD, ALBERTA, September 15, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river on the reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The school building is divided into four parts. The main building has three stories. In the first story we have the dining-room, 17 x 36 feet, the parlour 17 x 13 feet, and the office the same size ; a hall, 10 x 17 feet. In the second story is the chapel, 18 x 36 feet, and rooms for the staff ; the third story is a large room, 36 x 36 feet. At each end of the main building and connected with it are two good sized buildings 36 x 32 feet each, two stories high, the first story of which contains two rooms, the school-room and the recreation-hall, 32 x 12 feet each. In the second stories are the dormitories; the boys use the west wing and the girls the east wing. In the north side of the main building and connected with it is the fourth part of the school building, 20 x 20 feet, with three stories; in the first is the kitchen, in the second the dining-room for the staff, and in the third the teachers' private room.

There is besides the large building, a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, log hut, with a shingled frame roof, and a small shed 14 x 12 feet, used as a discharge.

Accommodation.—The school being so divided in large rooms gives accommodation to a staff of eight or ten members and about sixty or seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fairly good. During the course of the fiscal year seven new pupils have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music.

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Farm and Garden.—Up to the present no farming has been done, but the school raises every kind of vegetable, and the pupils seem to take a great interest in gardening, every one was proud of his little garden, and success has been the result of their work.

Industries Taught.—Besides gardening, the biggest boys are taught to bake and the girls to sew, to knit, to draw and in the culinary art.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils, they have morning and evening prayers, and half an hour every day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Good, although two pupils died of consumption during the course of the fiscal year.

Water Supply.—The river supplies the water for the use of the school.

Fire Protection.—Three fire-extinguishers, forty-eight hand grenades, twenty-four fire-pails and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating.—In the past the school has been heated with stoves. At the end of the fiscal year the heating system was improved, and hot-air furnaces have been put up with the help of the department.

Recreation.—When the weather is favourable, recreation is taken outside under the supervision of an attendant, and in bad weather the pupils stay in their own recreation-halls.

I have, &c.,

J. F. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles southwest of Saddle Lake, on the Edmonton road, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—A little over five acres is set apart for school purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school. The girls' dormitory is 34 x 30 feet, and the boys' dormitory 30 x 25 feet. During the past year it was found necessary to have improvements made, to afford more dormitory space for the boys; an addition to the kitchen, 20 x 15 feet, two stories high. We also had a covered outer stairway made, leading to the boy's larger dormitory. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, ice-house, stables and numerous smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is faithfully followed.

Farm and Garden.—About four acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products of the farm.

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Industries Taught.—The boys are taught house work, care of cattle and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking and all sorts of house work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition of Pupils.—The general health of the pupils has been good for the most part of the year. But the coming of spring was marked by eruptions of a scrofulous nature, on the part of several. Three deaths occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well near the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house, besides three stairways from the dormitories to the ground. Fire-pails are always ready.

Heating.—The building is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Recreation is allowed three times a day, after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in the usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, Ptre.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 15, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Crowfoot boarding school is situated at the south reserve on the north side of the Bow river, a few yards from the lower agency headquarters.

Land.—A little more than three acres is set apart for the use of the school.

Building.—The building is 108 x 36 feet. The centre building is 36 feet square, three stories high, and has two wings of 36 x 32 feet in addition to the main building, with a kitchen 20 feet square. The building is divided for the convenience of the school. The east wing is not finished, and when completed the Crowfoot boarding school will be the finest institution of the kind on this reserve. The school-rooms are large, well ventilated and very well lighted; everything has been arranged to have a first-class institution.

A fine picket fence protects the front of the building.

Attendance.—The school was opened on January 25. Eleven pupils have been admitted, since the opening—six boys and five girls. One girl died two months after her admission, and another girl was sent home on account of illness. Our intention was to take ten pupils for the first year, to train them well, and so far we have succeeded. Not a single pupil has been out, without permission, for half an hour.

Class-Room Work.—As the children are all beginners, the class-room work does not extend beyond the first two standards.

Farm and Garden.—We are fencing in a garden for vegetables.

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Industries Taught.—General house-cleaning, sewing, knitting, weaving, washing, ironing and baking. The boys so far have been confined to cleaning around the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—No effort is spared to instruct them thoroughly in the Roman Catholic faith, and to give each child, as far as his years will admit, a thorough grounding in Roman Catholic truth and faith.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a river half a mile away by means of a water-cart. An application was made to the government to dig a well and to have a hot-air pumping engine.

Heating.—The school is heated by stoves, but we shall try to get a furnace.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and three fire-pails are kept in convenient places.

Recreation.—All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter; pupils are always accompanied by a member of the staff.

General Remarks.—The supply of school material, so kindly granted by the department, has been much appreciated. A new building will be put up in the north camp near the C. E. mission, at the request made by the head and minor chiefs of the upper agency, with the approval of the government. It has been possible for the priest in whose charge the mission is, to devote more time and attention to the Indians than heretofore. We shall add ten more pupils this year.

I have, &c.,

L. JANVIER DANIS, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P.O., ASSA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith my annual report on the Crowstand boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is prettily situated on the left bank of the Assiniboine river, about forty-five miles northeast of the town of Yorkton, which is our nearest railway point.

Land.—There are connected with this school, and the property of the school, about three hundred acres of land.

Buildings.—The school building is frame, 38 x 92 feet, two stories high, with stone basement underneath.

The basement contains a boys' recreation-room, 19 x 35 feet, laundry 24 x 35 feet, besides a bath-room, a vegetable-room, and two furnace and fuel rooms. On the first floor is the class-room, 25 x 33 feet, children's dining-room, 16 x 30 feet, and 20 x 20 feet; private dining-room, 14 x 15 feet; parlour, 11 x 15 feet; sewing-room, 15 x 5 feet, and study, 10 x 15 feet, besides a number of pantries, store-rooms and closets. On the second floor are two boys' dormitories, 19 x 25 feet and 18 x 25 feet respectively; two girls' dormitories, each 15 x 18 feet, besides seven private bedrooms and a large clothes store-room.

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The other buildings are a frame stable, 26 x 52 feet, for horses and cattle, and two log stables, a milk-house, 12 x 14 feet, an ice-house, and a log building used as a carpenter-shop.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation in the building for forty-five pupils, and a staff of seven or eight.

Attendance.—The department has up to the present only permitted an enrolment of thirty, and there has been a full attendance of that number during the year.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room, especially during the last six months, since moving into our new building, has been most encouraging. The pupils take a real interest in their work, and show a very decided capacity for retaining what they get.

Farm and Garden.—Last season the weather conditions were remarkably favourable, and we had a good crop of vegetables. We raised about five hundred bushels of potatoes, nearly as many turnips, besides a good supply of other vegetables. We had also about seven acres of oats, which was cut for green feed. The blackbird pest makes it undesirable to attempt to leave grain to ripen, even if the weather conditions were to permit.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, and, particularly, care of stock and dairying. The girls are carefully instructed in every department of general housework, including baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—In addition to the regular religious exercises, consisting of morning and evening prayers daily, Sabbath school, and Sabbath meetings for worship, every opportunity is made use of to teach moral and religious truths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In our new building the ventilation is excellent. There is an abundance of pure fresh air, without draughts, and the general health of the school was never better. Apart from a few mild cases of scrofula and sore-eyes, we have had scarcely any sickness at all.

Water Supply.—The Assiniboine river continues to be the source of our supply of water.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire, we are supplied with two Babcock extinguishers, a dozen and a half hand-grenades distributed throughout the building. There are also fire-pails and fire-axes, and on the outside of the building there is a fire-escape from each of the four dormitories.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by hot air, conducted from two large wood furnaces.

Recreation.—Care is taken that enough time be given for recreation under supervision, so that school life has not in it too much of restraint.

New Building.—During the year the Presbyterian Church undertook extensive improvements in the buildings at Crowstand. Nearly all the old buildings were torn down, and a new building erected, the cost of which, with furnishings and equipment, amounts to over \$6,000.

I would say in closing that the results of the year's work have been quite encouraging.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESESS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Coweess' boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Opening of School.—This school was opened on December 19, 1898. The present commodious new school was not ready for occupation till last November (1899). However, the work of the school was well carried on in buildings already existing.

Situation.—This is the first annual report in connection with the school. The boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Coweess' reserve. The surroundings of the school are beautiful, the Qu'Appelle river, the lake, and the hills adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

Land.—There are about sixty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and 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; ice-house, 12 x 14 feet; stable, 65 x 20 feet. The main building, which is the institute proper, is a three-story building with basement, on a stone foundation and having frame walls. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement is floored with cement and contains the dining-room, the kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain water-tank of solid stone, plastered with cement, a good well, and a root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the school-room, 26x15 feet 3 in., and the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet. On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, the sewing-room, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

The third floor contains two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 in., and the garret also contains a large water-tank lined with lead. There are main-stairs running from basement to top floor.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The building is in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The plumbing being done in accordance with by-law 363, of the city of Winnipeg, and by the best workman obtainable, viz., Mr. Jas. E. Yates. Every fixture has its own separate trap and vent of proper size; all vents join main stacks above the highest fixture. We have five water-closets, fifteen wash-basins, two baths, and two sinks. All sewage is drained into Kapo creek. Fresh air is permitted to enter the drain, 100 feet from the school, and then to travel through all waste and vent pipes in its course to the outlet at roof. Besides the trap-vent, each closet is provided with local ventilation, which enters in a warm-air flue. Water is supplied to the plumbing system from a 1,000-gallon tank in the attic. No pains or expense have been spared in the construction of this work.

Attendance.—The present attendance is twenty. I hope this July to be allowed at least thirty pupils.

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Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and I can say that the progress is good and encouraging. English is spoken generally, and good will is shown by the pupils in their endeavour to speak correctly.

Industrial Work.—The few boys we have, although small, have special hours during the day for manual work. They also help in the care of the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, while sewing, knitting and general kitchen and house-work is taught to the young girls.

Farm and Garden.—There are twenty-five acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which are raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of our school. The garden and the farm work, which will increase, will afford a healthy out-door occupation for the children.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily after class hours. The religious training is carefully looked after.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school is fairly good, and throughout the year the general health of the pupils has been good.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is abundantly provided for, by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of 100-gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-in. stand-pipe with tank in attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of lever and pump, then pump direct into stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 lbs. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{3}{4}$ nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tank in attic, and thence through stand-pipe to 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 all the water pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which is a pressure of twenty-three pounds in basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage.

The school is lighted entirely by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No coal-oil or lamps are permitted inside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants.

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 at hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Heating.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, in order to replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators which are placed in the dormitories and halls, and give great satisfaction.

Recreation.—Football, cricket, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows during summer, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers, and fiddling in doors are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, dressing dolls, playing ball, singing, and skipping.

I have, &c.,

T. P. CAMPEAU,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 11, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name.

Area of Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, which is the property of the government. Its legal subdivision is section 4, township 44, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian.

Buildings.—The main building consists of hall, reception-room, 19 x 16 feet ; principal's private office, 19 x 16 feet ; principal's bed-room, 16 x 10 feet ; principal's office, 13 x 9 feet ; greenhouse, 13 x 9 feet ; children's refectory, 50 x 30 feet ; girls' school-room, 30 x 20 feet. On the second floor are the boys' and girls' dormitories, 45 x 30 feet each, and four small rooms adjoining, which are used by the sisters and employees. The kitchen is a separate building, connected by a short passage, 30 x 20 feet. The outdoor buildings are boys' school-room and recreation-room, 30 x 88 feet ; a small house for oil and paints, 6 x 8 feet ; stables, granary, coach-house, meat-house, wood-shed, store-rooms, shed for wintering cattle, bakery, hen-house and laundry.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory ; our numbers varying from ninety-six to one hundred, the authorized number, during the whole year.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to as much as possible. The oldest pupils have half a day at school during the work season, while the lower standards attend regularly, in order that they may attain some proficiency in English, before learning any trade or industry. The various branches of the English language are well taught by three certified English teachers, and comprise the usual course of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, recitation, vocal and instrumental music, lessons which fill up the daily programme. The first standards, being the most numerous, are divided into two primary and two junior classes ; a pupil from the higher standards assisting the teachers in turn.

Farm and Garden.—A large farm is attached for the use of the school, and a quantity of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, beets, pease and beans has been sown with much labour and interest. Quite a number of maple trees have also been planted, in addition to fruit-bearing shrubs.

Industries.—All the necessary work and repairs, such as carpentering, painting, tinsmithing, is done by the bigger boys under competent instructors ; while the girls are taught not only house-work, cooking, washing and ironing, but in addition make and mend their own clothes, as well as those of the boys. Under the care of the sisters in charge they are kept continually employed, even to the 'tots,' who are taught to knit stockings for their elders.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the children has been very satisfactory during the year, while great care and attention is given to religious training and discipline.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been fair. In the fall several of the younger pupils had an attack of grippe, which developed into consumption. Only healthy pupils are admitted, and by the help of cleanliness and good diet, we endeavour to keep off the much-dreaded scrofula.

During the hot summer frequent baths are resorted to, and the premises are kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—By means of two artesian wells, kindly granted by the department, we are now well supplied with water, and by the aid of thirty barrels placed under the troughs, a plentiful supply of soft water for the washing is obtained.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are conveniently placed; also a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms. A force pump supplies the kitchen and two dormitories with water, where a constant supply is always at hand, and can be sent where we wish by means of a hose and four hundred feet of pipe attached.

Recreation.—The two large play-grounds attached to the children's department afford ample room for a variety of amusements, and in the winter occasional concerts are given, consisting of recitations, drills, choruses, with vocal and instrumental music.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., August 21, 1900.

The Honourable
The 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, 1900.

Location of School and Area of 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 and extending back two miles.

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 bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, also an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and also a school-room for the junior classes.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—It was found necessary to increase the accommodation in the main building. The loft, the full size of the building, 60 x 30 feet, had never been finished nor utilized. This has been floored and ceiled, additional windows put in, and it is now used as a dormitory for the girls. Two long rooms, used before as dormitories, have been partitioned so as to make four rooms, one of which is used for a

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clothing-room, one for a work-room, one for a bed-room for one of the staff, and the fourth is reserved for cases of sickness.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to three hundred and four bushels of wheat and two hundred and ninety bushels of oats, but owing to the very wet and late season all of this grain was badly frozen. We also had about five hundred bushels of good potatoes, one hundred bushels of onions, and a large quantity of turnips. We had twenty-nine acres under crop. This season we have fourteen acres in wheat, eight acres in oats, five acres in vegetables and three acres in oats and brome grass for feed. We have broken ten acres of new land, and summer-fallowed six acres, and up to date have made thirty tons of hay.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work, and any ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and the elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught house-work, cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sunday the pupils attend two services in the church, which is close by, and they also attend Sunday school every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Improvements.—During the year just ended, the three buildings have been re-shingled, the plastering repaired, and the whole kalsomined and painted inside, also a new stable has been erected, 44 x 22 feet, with a root-house connected, and a loft large enough to contain twenty tons of hay.

Health of Pupils.—With the exception of one boy, who died at home on John Smith's reserve, the health of the pupils has been good.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, and are well supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but in the main building where the girls live, a furnace is used. The fuel used is wood.

Attendance.—The fiscal year closed with fifty-eight in actual attendance, eighteen of whom are not on the department list.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the usual out-door and in-door amusements. Music is one of their favourite recreations; they also enjoy looking over illustrated papers and magazines. The old organ having become useless, a new one has been purchased lately for the school. As we have several pupils who are fair organists, the organ is almost constantly in use. Of out-door games, the girls have swinging, skipping and croquet, and the boys have swinging, cricket and football.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

HOBBEWA, July 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as required by your circular of last year.

Location.—The school building is situated on Ermineskin reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station. The area of land in connection with the institution is twenty-two acres; it belongs to the mission.

Buildings.—The whole building is made of wood. It is 50 x 40 feet, three stories high; on the first: school-room and refectory; on the second: boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary. The third story is used as a dormitory for the girls. Another building, 25 x 18 feet, in which we have a private chapel and a kitchen, is attached to the main building. The house which was formerly intended for the pupil's schooling is now occupied by the reverend sisters.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five pupils. We have fifty-four at present. The staff is composed of seven sisters.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular. The school time, that is, from 9 a.m. till 12, and from 1.30 p.m. till 4 p.m., is faithfully given. Moreover, the pupils in higher grades have an hour of study divided into two half-hours, at 5 and 8 p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is followed in every point with a persevering application, to assure ourselves that the pupils understand perfectly each lesson they learn and each word of every lesson. Also, their progress has surpassed our hopes in every subject of the programme, but especially is this so in the practice of mental arithmetic, in which their intelligence has developed itself wonderfully. Many of them show very good taste for drawing. The English language is now familiar to them, and I may say that it is only through forgetfulness that a Cree word is spoken during the recreation.

Garden and Industrial Training.—The extent of the garden is three acres. It is cultivated by the boys. The produce we had from it last year was as follows: five hundred bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of turnips, beets, cabbages, carrots, beans, onions, &c. The boys also have to look after the cattle and a few horses. They saw all the wood for the buildings, and keep the yard in good order. They helped to plant apple trees, and a few ornamental trees in front of the school building. The girls have also their industrial work, such as washing, sewing, knitting and other housework. During the year they have made fifty dresses, one hundred aprons, one hundred shirts, sixty pairs of stockings, and all the mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day for the purpose of implanting in those young hearts the love of duty in every respect, and we have the satisfaction of seeing that their conduct is generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There were two cases of death from consumption and hemorrhage, and two other cases of non-alarming sickness. The ventilation is very good, there being a large number of windows in each dormitory. Hygienic means are employed.

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Water Supply.—Two wells form our supply of water, and it is not sufficient for our actual needs. We hope the department will be kind enough to grant us the sum asked for to get another well.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers and fire-pails are placed in the different rooms; ladders are attached to the building, and barrels kept full of water.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by eleven stoves.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have their respective yards, and are always under the supervision of their teachers. They have swings and a croquet set. They enjoy themselves mostly in outside games.

I have, &c.,

G. V. SIMONI,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills agency buildings, and has about two hundred acres of land connected with it.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, and is thirty-feet square, three stories high, well furnished and very comfortable, having this summer been repaired and painted afresh; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, a frame building, on a stone foundation, 34 x 16 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-house; stables and driving-shed.

Grounds.—About four acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens and lawn.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories, with accommodation in each for ten children. The school-room is furnished with seventeen double desks of the most approved style, and is bright and cheerful.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is thirteen.

Class-work.—In the class-room is taught the programme of studies prescribed, with special attention given to mathematics, composition and the use of the English language.

Garden.—We have about three acres in garden, which is kept clean, and which promises a good return.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general house-work. The boys do the gardening, attend to the stock, do the milking, help to cut the wood, wash, scrub and do general chores. One of our boys is out with a farmer, earning \$6 and board per month, and is giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—A part of each day is spent in religious instruction.

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Conduct.—The pupils' conduct is good, and very little punishment is required.

Health.—The general health of the children is fair.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water convenient.

Recreation.—The ordinary outdoor games.

General Remarks.—I am unable to give a very full report, owing to the fact that my appointment as principal to this school was made but six weeks before the end of the year (June 30, 1900).

I have, &c.,

W. H. FARRER,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., July 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on the west side of the reserve, about twelve miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The building is composed of stone, 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement, consisting of five rooms, viz. : one room, 14 x 26, used for dining-room; one 11 x 14, used for pantry; one 13 x 37, used for kitchen; one 14 x 14, used for dairy; one 14 x 23, used for cellar.

First Floor.—This comprises six rooms : one 14 x 14, used for principal's room and office; one 14 x 22, used for matron's room and sewing-room; one 14 x 16, used for girls' lavatory; one 14 x 22, used for class-room; one 15 x 30, used for school-room; one 8 x 14, boys' lavatory; hall and stairs, 7 x 15.

Second Floor.—This consists of five rooms : one 15 x 38, used for boys' dormitory ; one 14 x 29, used for girls' dormitory ; three rooms, two of which are 9 x 16, and one 10 x 16, used by the staff as bed-rooms ; hall, 7 x 29.

Outbuildings.—These consist of the old school, 18 x 70, with lean-to 12 x 48, of which one room, 17 x 29, is used for play-room and carpenter work; one 12 x 12, used for coal-oil and glass; one 16 x 17, used for laundry; one 10 x 17, store-room; one 10 x 17, used for bed-room ; one 12 x 14, bed-room; one 12 x 14, store-room; one 12 x 14, used for storing flour; one 12 x 14, used for oats; one 9 x 12, used for groceries and general supplies.

Stables.—One 20 x 24, used for cow-stable; one 12 x 16, used for cow-stable; one 12 x 16, used for hen-house; one 16 x 20, used for horse-stable; one 10 x 12, used for harness-room; root-house, 16 x 24; ice-house, 10 x 12.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good for the past year, with an average of twenty-five, with twenty-six on the roll.

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Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department ; their progress is very marked.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden consists of about three acres, under cultivation ; we also raised an abundance of vegetables ; of potatoes we had between five and six hundred bushels ; carrots, two tons ; also turnips, cabbage, mangolds, cauliflowers, onions, beets, cucumbers, pease, beans and other small vegetables. Our supply being ample we were able to dispose of some potatoes to the Indians for seed. We also had a beautiful flower garden south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—Boys are taught gardening, care of horses and cattle, milking, wood-chopping, and anything that is to be done about the place ; they also have a plot of their own, which they have to attend and keep free from weeds themselves.

The girls are taught how to make bread, and butter also ; sewing, knitting, darning, mending, and general housework. Three or four of the girls are very proficient in this work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. I really cannot speak too well of them in their moral conduct for the past year, which has been excellent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children for the past year has been very good on the whole. I am glad to say there has been no sickness of a serious nature except one or two cases of measles and a few cases of sore throat.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired ; rooms are well ventilated, and particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the place both outside as well as in.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is obtained from wells about three hundred yards from the school. We also have a well about thirty feet from the building, with a good supply of water, which is not fit for cooking purposes.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcock, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, eleven hand-grenades, ten fire-extinguishers, and one tank ; the latter has not been put in the house ; this is a very small vat. The children are drilled by a bugle call, and understand what to do in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated with stoves, and was very comfortable last winter, with the exception of the dormitories, the frost coming through these, and hanging on the walls. On a mild day the water would run down them, and although they were not cold, yet I think the condition unfavourable to health. This I reported in the winter.

Recreation.—In the winter coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, and many other games in the school-room during the long winter evenings ; football and many other games during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., June 29, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is situated about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency and Kutawa P.O., on the quarter of section 14, north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands is a piece of table land, surrounded by big sloughs now dried up.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and belongs to the Society of the Oblates, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits given to the school. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house; trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school, a nice parterre, lined with trees, has been laid out; there is an avenue, eighty feet wide, and good fences on each side.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56, now used as a school-room, and a new stone house erected three years ago. This new building is, in size, 50 x 30, two stories high, with basement. The basement comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself, a part of which is used as a root-house and dairy. On the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, two smaller rooms for visitors, the chapel, where pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers; on the second floor: girls' dormitory, 27 x 28, sewing-room, play-room, and sisters' apartment; there is also a large, comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, contains on its first floor the class-room, on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory, 20 x 37, airy and well lighted. There is no cellar under that part of the building. Various rooms in the house were kalsomined; walls and floor painted in kitchen, refectories, class-room and visitors' apartments. The buildings are the reverend fathers', and consist of the church, carpenter's shop, and stables to accommodate ten to twenty head of cattle and six horses.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven persons.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—Classes in the morning and afternoon are taught. School hours are from 8.30 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, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. 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, rug-making and darning. Gardening, haying, stable work, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal occupations of the boys.

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Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. We raise enough potatoes and an abundance of vegetables for our own consumption, and keep ourselves supplied in milk and butter.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction, and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been remarkably good, only one severe case of sickness having occurred during the year. The sanitary conditions leave very little to be desired, as the health testifies.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three wells, two on the premises near the school, and one in the cellar under the kitchen, from which water is drawn by means of a force pump, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of iron pipes to the kitchen and girls' room. There is also a force pump to be placed shortly in one of the wells outside, and hose for watering the gardens and surrounding grounds.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, twelve fire pails, which are always kept filled with water, extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places through the building. There are also the two force pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by seven stoves, with wood fire.

Recreation.—In winter-time the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises. In summer months the boys take a great pleasure in football, swings, croquet, archery and gymnastic exercises; the girls in playing, singing and other games.

General Remarks.—Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh pupils. The parents are opposed to the school; nevertheless, owing to the devotedness and interest evinced by our former instructor, Mr. P. Hamilton, we shall soon succeed in bringing the Indians to a better disposition.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school materials, also how much I am indebted to the agent, Mr. H. Martineau, to Mr. Hamilton, already mentioned, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,
S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES, BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., Oct. 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, in charge of myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at both the north and south reserves, about ten miles or so apart, and within a few miles of the Bow river in each case. That

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at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school), is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's), has—with the exception of two or three shacks—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office in each case is Gleichen.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good-sized buildings—the boarding school itself and a school-house. The former is a large and commodious building, capable of accommodating fifty children. It is for girls only. It consists of two wings connected by the dining-room and kitchen on the ground floor, and by a staff bed-room and a sewing-room between the dormitories. The whole is lathed and plastered, and the exposed woodwork painted throughout, making it warm and cleanly. In addition to staff accommodation there are day rooms, lavatory, store-room and pantry, and two small cellars. The school-house is well constructed and capable of accommodating as many children as the home itself. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and well ventilated. At the rear of the boarding school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, a cook stove, stand and tubs for washing, and a brick chimney. The building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk.

At the south reserve the home is a large commodious building, capable of accommodating about fifty boys. It is a frame building, the dormitories of which have been recently plastered, making them warmer and cleaner. The ground floor is still unplastered, and bitterly cold in winter. The home was erected by request of the Indians there who appealed to the Governor General in person to see that one was erected there. The large school-room is under the same roof as the boarding school itself. The whole is heated by a large hot-air furnace and several stoves.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was eleven girls at Old Sun's school, and twenty-four boys at White Eagle's school. There are a great many children of school age in the vicinity of the schools, and it would be a blessing for them if they were rescued from the ill effects of camp life.

Class-room Work.—The children continue to make satisfactory progress in their studies, but their improvement in conversational English is particularly noticeable.

Industrial Work.—Apart from the routine work of the institutions, both the girls and boys are given definite instruction in household and farm duties, so as to make them useful men and women on leaving the home. The boys find plenty of scope for kitchen garden work in the excellent gardens at the White Eagle's boarding school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Definite instruction is given daily, and everything is done to encourage a healthy Christian life. There has been no serious breach of discipline during the year, and the children have been well-behaved and happy.

Health.—During the year we have lost two of our girls by death, in each case from some tubercular trouble. The boys have been exempt from any serious sickness. Everything is done to prevent sickness, and it is hoped that the hospital with our resident doctor will help considerably towards raising the standard of health in the schools.

Sanitary Condition.—This appears to be quite satisfactory.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply at the girls' home, and quite recently the government has generously aided us at the boys' home by putting in a well and wind-mill with supply pipes to the tank in the roof. These wells are supplied by the Bow river and need more attention than when supplied by springs.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers have been provided, and fire-escape steps have been erected to connect with the dormitories. Buckets and tubs of

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water are kept where they can easily be got at in time of need. Axes also are kept ready for use. The advantage of a powerful force pump and hose in some central spot at the north reserve would be great, and might save the buildings quicker than anything else, if need arose.

Heating.—Old Sun's school is heated by stoves only, the school-house by hot-air furnace; and the White Eagle's boarding school by furnace and stoves. Asbestos safes are in use.

Recreation.—Considerable attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. When indoors they are taught to amuse themselves in various ways. We endeavour to oversee and guide their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal and Missionary in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About four acres of land are fenced in and set apart for the use of the school, garden, yards, play-grounds, &c.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35, exclusive to the use of the children; kitchen, laundry, storehouse are separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and comfortable accommodation for fifty pupils, yet a boys' recreation-room and a class-room for the junior pupils are needed.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty; this number and more was maintained during the year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies laid down by the department is strictly followed. The class-room work is done neatly and with much application and emulation.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden of last year was better than we anticipated; sufficient vegetables were obtained to supply the wants of the school, and are even now good and plentiful.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught and trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, dressmaking and darning. All the pupils' clothing, both boys' and girls', is made in the house.

Gardening, care of stock, horses, cows, pigs, poultry; cutting, sawing and carrying wood, baking, boot-mending for the whole school, sweeping, dusting and the care of their own apartments, form the principal occupations of the boys out of school hours.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for all authority and obedience is continually in-

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culcated and insisted upon. Besides, a certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been remarkably good; not one case of sickness. The sanitary condition of the school is good, as the pupils' health proves.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by a well situated at a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire.

Heating.—The school is heated with box-stoves. Good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with football, lawn tennis, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, picnics, walks and fruit gathering. In the winter, tobogganing, skating and numerous indoor amusements, are furnished them. But the chief amusement of the bigger pupils is reading, which they prefer to all else; books, magazines and newspapers are furnished them by principal and teachers.

I have, &c.,

W. COMIRE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., July 5, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the annual report of the school under my charge in this agency.

Location.—This school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoo's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency buildings.

Land.—There is perhaps twenty acres of land connected with the school and mission. This land being part of the Indian reserve, I am unable to say for certain under what conditions it is held.

Buildings.—The school-house is a log building, 24 x 30 feet, three stories high. The first floor is used only as a school-room, and is the full size of the building. The second floor is used as a dormitory for boys, and a room, 10 x 12 feet, is partitioned off in one corner for the officer in charge of the dormitory. The third floor in this building is the full size of the building and used as a dormitory. There are no partitions. Ceilings of all floors are 10 feet high. Near the school-house stands the boys' recreation-room. This room constitutes the lower floor of a log building 20½ x 22½ feet. On the upper floor of this building is the sewing-room and store-room for children's clothes. Near this building is a storehouse some 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes. Provisions, beef, fish and game are stored on the lower floor.

The buildings which form the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, are made up of six buildings put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance or egress to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor of this 60 feet square is the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, sitting-room, dining-room and dispensary, all the

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upper floors being used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitory for the girls, the dormitory for the girls being a flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partition.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for a staff of eight, and also for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the home, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases, when a child would be sick. These cases, however, have been very rare and of only short periods.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in class-room work during the past half year, especially is the improvement noticeable in reading, writing, arithmetic and English-speaking.

Farm and Garden.—We only farm a very limited piece of ground—a trifle over an acre. Still, off that patch of ground we raise ample vegetable and root crops to supply our whole household, consisting of about sixty souls. The work is almost entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry and house-building are the principal industries the boys are taught. They also have the care of the horses and poultry, as well as the care of the cows and the milking, and working of the cream-separator is also part of their work or duties. We also raise a few hogs, and this is part of their work. The girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and general housework and the making of butter and cheese.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that without careful moral and religious training all the other training is simply wasted, or worse than 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, the church afterwards.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children, and the sanitary condition of premises, can speak for themselves when I state that there is not a single child belonging to this school since we began the work, some eight years ago, but is able to-day, so far as health or strength is concerned, to be at school or at work in the field, except the one child who was burned to death at a camp fire, after her father took her away from school against our wishes.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is ample, four wells being used, and each of them containing a fine supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails, three axes, and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves, stovepipes and the floors around the stoves and stovepipes are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and the girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force pump, hose and nozzle for same.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. In places where there is greater danger of children playing with fire I use 'top draft' stoves, so that it is almost impossible for the children to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principle recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletic exercises, including the cross-cut saw and the wood pile.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable, and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is built of wood, and is lathed and plastered throughout.

It contains kitchen, back kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz., twenty-four boys and sixteen girls; also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, and an increase is expected in the number of pupils this fall.

Class-room Work.—The children have made fair progress in every branch of study.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to having no fence around the garden it was thought desirable to leave it until such time as wire could be purchased, and a proper fence erected, to keep out the cattle, which belong to ranchers in the vicinity.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They do all the making of bread, cut wood, and do the general housework in their own part of the building. The girls are taught housework, knitting and washing, and assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, both morning and evening, while on Sundays the children attend one service in their own tongue, and one in English; also Sunday-school, and everything is done by both precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There was one death from consumption during the year.

The sanitary condition is excellent, the building being well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive-well in the kitchen, and is always pure, even when the Pincher creek is dirty and flooded.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places throughout the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two large furnaces in the basement.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample grounds to play in. All kinds of outdoor games are played, such as football, hockey, and others.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Sacred Heart boarding school on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground, a very healthy location, in the centre of the reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings, near Old Man's river.

Land.—The land where the school is built belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a large house 84 x 26 feet, the kitchen and pantry not included.

On the first story there are : on the east side, the girls' recreation-room, 25 x 14½ feet, and the sewing-room, 25 x 14½ feet; on the west side there are : the boys' recreation-room, 25 x 14½ feet; the class-room, common for the boys and the girls, 25 x 14½ feet; the refectory, 29 x 12 feet.

Between the boys' and girls' wards is a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. These different appartments on the first story are ten feet high.

On the second floor, on the east side is the girls' dormitory, 29½ x 25 feet, and the boys' dormitory, 29½ x 25 feet by 8¼ feet high. Between the two is the chapel, with accommodation for the staff and a great number of pupils, and the room for the staff.

On the third floor is a large room; it is unfinished, and consequently cannot be inhabited. The kitchen is 20 x 15 feet.

There is a small outbuilding 18 x 17 feet and 6 feet high, used as a laundry, coal-shed, chicken-house, &c.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty pupils.

Attendance.—As the twenty-six pupils of this institution are all boarders, the attendance is regular. Last spring two pupils were taken home by their parents on account of sickness; one has returned; we expect the other will return before long.

Class-room Work.—We have always followed the programme of the department. The progress is generally good and encouraging.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age. They sweep and keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory, make their beds, and do a little work around the house and in the garden. The girls are busy doing general housework : knitting, sewing, mending clothes, washing, cooking, etc.

Health.—The health of the pupils was generally good last year. But we had some cases of eye complaints, a few cases of scrofula, and a little sickness this summer, happily not serious. The health is in a more satisfactory condition now.

Heating.—Coal-stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—A fire-extinguisher, pails of water, and one fire-axe are always at convenient places, and a good well is near the building.

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Moral and Religious Training.—We take special care to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truth. Every day the reverend principal gives them religious instruction.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms : one for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a nice prairie around the premises, where the pupils play in fine weather, under the supervision of some of the staff.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD, P.O., ASSA., November 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake. The buildings are upon the northeast ¼, section 14, township 18, range 3.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame upon stone foundation. The main building contains waiting-room, dining-room, parlour, girls' sleeping-rooms, principal's apartment, kitchen, pantry, laundry, store-room, cellars, boys' play-room and furnace-room. The school-house contains school-room, teachers' rooms, boys' sleeping-room. The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty scholars.

Sanitary Conditions.—The location is well drained towards the river and lake. The rooms are large with plenty of light and ventilation. All about the school is kept clean. An abundant supply of good food, well prepared; outdoor exercise, when weather allows, and indoor amusements, when the weather is not good; plenty of sleep and the cultivation of a cheerful disposition, keep the pupils in good health.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is abundant; the river supplies the water for washing purposes and there is a good well which provides the water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Accommodation.—We have a number of vacant rooms on account of not being allowed to take a larger number of pupils; we could accommodate eighty.

Class-work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m., and good progress is noted. The work authorized by the department is taken up and strictly followed. English is spoken and vocal music is not neglected.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school, the work being done by the boys and ex-pupils of the school. About one hundred head of cattle are kept, and about seventy-five acres are under cultivation. We keep two yoke of oxen and two span of horses. The dairy work is done by the boys. With good crops and good pasture, farming has been a success.

Industries Taught.—The only industries taught are farming and dairy work for the boys, and general housework for the girls. The boys are clever at the use of farm implements, such as the plough, harrow, the seeder, mower, binder, etc. The girls are making good progress in baking, cooking, washing, scrubbing, mending, darning and all kinds of needle-work. Some of them show considerable skill in dressmaking.

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Moral and Religious Instruction.—The most important duty of the school is to give moral and religious instruction, which is given daily in the school and in the home. The Bible is used in the school and in the home. Sabbath school is held each Sabbath, and religious services are attended by all the pupils.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are placed in convenient places, and a good supply of water kept on hand ; also great care is taken to keep stovepipes and flues in good order.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by furnace and stoves.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY, P.O., ALTA., August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the Sarcee boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, and near to the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for the purposes of the school and mission.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof, boys' and girls' wings being separated by dining-room and kitchen. The boys' wing is 24 x 50 feet, and the ground floor consists of teachers' bed and sitting-rooms, recreation-room, bath-room and school-room. The upstairs consists of matron's bed-room, clothing-room, and dormitory, 24 x 30 feet. The girls' wing consists of matron's sitting and bed-room, recreation and work-room and bath-room. The upstairs is the dormitory, 22 x 24 feet. The dining-room and kitchen, which separate the two wings, are 18 x 25 feet, and 18 x 18 feet respectively.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for twenty boys and ten or twelve girls.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the roll on June 30, was sixteen, nine girls and seven boys. Two boys have since been drafted into the Calgary industrial school.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on steadily during the year. The schedule is followed and the grading of the pupils on June 30 was as follows :—

Standard I., 4; II., 3; III., 2; IV., 6; V., 1.

Farm and Garden.—The garden is about one acre in extent, and a large part of the boys' time is spent in it during the season. Sufficient vegetables for the table are raised. Several hundred young maples grown from seed were planted out in the spring, and are all doing well.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to inculcate moral duties. Religious instruction is given daily at prayers, and all children and staff attend, as also at the two services held in the church every Sunday.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils, with two exceptions, has been good. One girl died of consumption in the spring, another of our senior girls is not at all strong.

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Water Supply.—A well thirty-three feet deep, fed from the river-bed, gives a plentiful supply of water. The windmill supplied through the department is of questionable benefit, as it is so frequently out of order, and adds materially to our expenses.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water and fire-buckets are placed in convenient places about the building, also fire-axes. There are no other appliances for fire protection in the building.

Heating.—This is done by means of wood and coal stoves. In the boys' wing a large 'Syndicate' stove is cased in in the cellar, and made to perform the work of a furnace.

Recreation.—The usual games are indulged in by both boys and girls. In winter chess and reading are indulged in by the pupils. The girls walk almost daily with their matron, and are encouraged to take an interest in the wild flowers of the neighbourhood.

General Remarks.—The staff comprises an assistant principal and teacher, Mr. Percy E. Stocken; boys' matron, Mrs. Merriott; and girls' matron, Miss Crawford. The school is not as full as it might be, considering the number of young children running about camp. Efforts were made in the spring and since, to induce the parents to let their children come into the school, but without much success. Only two new pupils were obtained as the result. There are at least ten more that ought to be in the school, and there is plenty of accommodation for them.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Albert boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, on the St. Albert settlement, on the banks of the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : a main building, 120 x 33 feet, to which was added this year a wing 70 x 35 feet; on the first floor there are three class-rooms and a recreation-room; the second floor is a vast hall, 70 x 35 feet, used as a reception-room; the third and fourth floors are for the use of the staff. In the central building there are two dormitories for the girls. The seniors' is 25 x 30 feet, and the juniors', 50 x 30 feet. The boys are in a separate building, 50 x 30 feet; they also have two dormitories—seniors' 40 x 30 feet, and juniors', 45 x 30 feet. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, 18 x 22 feet, a laundry, implement-shed, meat-house, ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty-five pupils, fourteen Sisters of Charity, and the servants, who are ten in number.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-six.

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Class-room Work.—The public school programme for the Territories is followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are two hundred acres of land under cultivation, and with the exception of three hired men, the work is done by the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. Our school is well ventilated and provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity is situated in the attic. The water is forced there by means of the hot-air engine, and from thence it is distributed throughout the buildings. Twenty-three grenades, a hose and three axes are hung in the halls, and there are six ladders on and around the buildings.

Heating.—The heating is done by two hot-air furnaces and stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed recreation three times a day, after each meal, when they indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ISLE A LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISTAWASIS P.O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Situation.—The Isle à la Crosse boarding school, having its post office at Mistawasis, is built on a peninsula at about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake which surrounds it.

Land.—The land on which the mission, comprising the school, is situated, has an area of about fourteen acres, and has always been the private property of the missionaries.

Buildings.—The house occupied by the children is 80 x 30 feet, with class-rooms, refectory, parlour, dormitories, recreation-rooms, garrets; the whole well aired by means of windows and doors.

Accommodation.—Our rooms enable us to receive fifty more children.

Attendance.—As the twelve children admitted to school by the department are boarders, they attended school regularly every day. There are eight other children under our charge, for whom we received nothing from the department, and they have followed the same studies as the others since July, 1899.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar and parsing, reading, spelling, history, geography, writing, useful knowledge, arithmetic, singing, and drawing. Gymnastic exercises are given to the smallest boys and girls.

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Farm and Garden.—The work of the farm is done by a brother, with the help of a few men and the largest boys. The garden is kept by a sister, who has sometimes the help of the largest girls. But their work is, as last year, partly laid waste by worms which number thousands during the months of June and July.

Industries Taught.—The children are shown how to sow and gather in potatoes and barley. Moreover, the eldest girls learn kitchen work, washing, sewing, straw-plaiting, and make their own hats; the other learn sewing and knitting, and help in the weeding of the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children being under the care of the Sisters of Charity, I can certify that the superintendence was well kept, and the first thing they are taught here is to behave themselves well, and to do so later on; with a few exceptions they all give satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children enjoyed good health all the year long, except a few coughs and headaches, not serious enough to prevent them from attending school.

Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake surrounding the peninsula of Isle à la Crosse, and from a well working by means of a pump, in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—There is no provision for fire protection.

Heating.—Stoves heat the rooms; wood is the fuel employed.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken twice a day during two hours, in a nice yard in front of the school. During the summer, the children often take walks in the fields or bathe in the lake, under supervision; and during winter, they have the lake to take sanitary exercises on.

General Remarks.—The progress of our school is not such as could be favourably compared with that of other schools, which are composed of pupils whose ancestors for several generations have enjoyed the benefits of education; but with other Indian schools, we do not fear comparison. I examined the children last month, and found that some of them answered very well.

I have, &c.,

J. M. PINARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
St. BERNARD'S MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE,

Via EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Bernard's Mission is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill, which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This construction is seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, and of three stories; the two others are respectfully thirty by twenty-four feet, one being of three stories, the other of two. All are well aired, and have plenty of light.

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Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the new convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation-hall.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres, and belongs to the mission.

Attendance.—Our pupils, for the greater number, enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between forty and forty-five pupils; about thirty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Their class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, in a word, everything that a good housekeeper should know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house. These wells and ladders are our only protection against fire, excepting a balcony.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with footballs, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

Receipts.—The amount of one thousand dollars a year is granted by the government; the other contributions are from charitable persons who have civilization and the welfare of the Indians at heart.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where it falls into the North Saskatchewan. It is nearly two miles due south from the town of Battleford, which is our post office.

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Land.—In the immediate neighbourhood of the school there is a tract of nearly five hundred acres reserved. Of this we have about forty under cultivation—the rest being too light and sandy for this purpose. We have also a hay swamp about three miles east of the school where we get nearly all the hay required for our stock.

Buildings.—The main building contains senior class-room, 28 x 30 feet, junior class-room, 21 x 30 feet; kitchen, 19 x 23 feet; dining-room, 21 x 80 feet; girls' lower dormitory, 17 x 39 feet; girls' upper dormitory, 22 x 80 feet; boys' lower dormitory, 30 x 50 feet; boys' upper dormitory, 22 x 80 feet; also office, clothing-room, sewing-room, bath-rooms, and several rooms for the members of the staff. These last, with three exceptions, are on the second floor. The dormitories are on the second and third floors. The ceilings in the main building range in height from 8 feet 4 inches to 11 feet 7 inches. Beside the main building, and separated from each other, are the principal's residence, one for married members of staff, one kept to be used as a hospital, if required; then there are the carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop, with implement shed as a lean-to, and paint-shop upstairs, store-room, stable, pig-pen and well-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house, root-house, granary, warehouse and outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We could accommodate the authorized number—one hundred and fifty—and the staff necessary to look after them, but the difficulty here, as elsewhere, is to get the children brought in to the school.

Attendance.—This has been a very poor year for admissions, only two boys and four girls having been admitted during the twelve months, while during the same period eight boys and four girls have left the institution. The number remaining on the roll at the end of the year is ninety-seven—fifty-five boys and forty-two girls.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, each in a separate room. The course of studies arranged by the department is adhered to. Pupils attend on the half-time system as a rule. Exceptions are made in the cases of the younger or most backward. For the purpose of equalizing class and trade work all around, the pupils are separated into two divisions, 'A' and 'B.' The odd numbers are all in 'A' and the even numbers are all in 'B.' The pupils in, say 'A' division, attend the class work in the forenoon for one week, and 'B' in the afternoon. The following week the order is reversed, etc. This applies to both boys and girls, and we find it a very satisfactory way.

Farm and Garden.—We have about twenty-five acres in wheat, oats and barley, five acres in brome grass, and five in potatoes and garden stuff; all coming on well. We have lately broken up a few acres of new land for future use.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, dairy work and baking, sewing, cutting out, making and mending clothes, cooking, washing, and general housework, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting and glazing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to, as we are fully convinced that all the other building up would be a failure without this 'sure foundation.' Morning and evening prayers are held on the week days, services on the Sundays; also a regular system of Sunday school class work, in which nearly all the members of the staff take an active part. We conduct a special prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening in connection with the work here and elsewhere; in this certain members of the staff, and some of the pupils, take a leading part. A circle of the 'King's Sons,' among the boys, and of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and a 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' including both boys and girls, have been organized and carried on for some time past. All these, with various other efforts, are bearing good fruit in the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have been greatly blessed with good health; there has been only one death among the pupils during the year. It took place on

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May 31, and a period of one year and four days elapsed between this and the last preceding death.

Water Supply.—We get this from good wells on the premises. We have also several large cisterns underground to gather the soft water from the roofs for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—We have fifteen Babcock fire-extinguishers, eight household fire-extinguishers, seventy hand grenades, twelve axes, eighteen pails. These are distributed and kept ready for use in different rooms, halls and dormitories. There are also four tanks which are kept constantly supplied with water. From the two tanks near the top of the main building, pipes come down to the lowest floor, and on each flat there is a length of hose with a nozzle attached to the pipe. From each of the upper dormitories there is a stair leading, on the outside of the building, from a window down to the ground—besides, of course, the inner stairs leading to and from each of the dormitories. We have arranged, in different parts of the building, several 'fire stations,' for which the male staff, and larger boys are detailed—so many to each. We have also a few ladders stored near the building.

Heating.—The premises are heated by furnaces and stoves; the only fuel used is wood, of which we use about six hundred cords per year.

Recreation.—There is quite enough of this, swings, cricket, drills, walks, gymnasium apparatus, football, etc. In this last game the boys have more than held their own against all comers for the past two years.

General Remarks.—I very heartily thank the department for the kind and courteous treatment accorded to this school during the year.

I have pleasure also in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in the work by Inspector Chisholm. His efforts tend towards the progress of the whole work, and the best welfare of the Indians.

The members of the staff have the interests of the work at heart, and under the guidance and blessing of God, their work has been crowned with success; there has been progress along the whole line, and the success of the past leads us to look forward hopefully to a still more prosperous future.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CALGARY, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the school under my charge for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Location.—The school is situated close to the bank of the Bow river, about five miles below the city of Calgary. The land in connection with it comprises the whole of the southeast quarter section 2, township 24, range 1, west of 5th meridian, together with that portion of northeast quarter section 35, township 25, range 1, west of 5th meridian, which lies south of the river. The total area is about two hundred and ninety-two acres.

The land is diversified. The total area of cultivable land is probably about fifty or sixty acres. About fifteen or twenty acres are occupied by the buildings and the

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play-grounds attached to them, and by roads. In addition about fifteen acres are taken up by a creek running through both quarter sections, with a small marsh on each bank, leaving about twenty acres, which being a gravel-bed with a slight covering of vegetation, are fit for nothing but pasturage.

There is no hay to speak of on the premises, so that we are confined to the results of our own exertions in the field for fodder for stock.

Buildings.—The main building remains in its unsatisfactory unfinished state. Only one-third of the original plan accepted by the department has been built.

An inconvenience due to the unfinished state of the building is the unsuitable arrangements necessary in the allotment of the several rooms for various uses.

The remaining buildings are as follows :—

1. A farmer's residence, part log, with siding and part frame, which was on our north quarter section when the land was purchased. It is occupied by the farmer and his family. In connection with it is an old stable which he has at present the use of for his own cow and horse.

2. A building erected during 1897, completely fitted up as a carpenter shop. This is two stories, with a large frost-proof cellar beneath in which we store our roots and potatoes for household use. The lower floor is the shop proper. The upper floor is divided into two portions, one being used as a paint shop and the other as a general store-room.

3. A smaller house used as a meat-house and dairy, constructed on a scientific plan for cold storage. It has a large chamber in which we can store about twenty tons of ice for summer use.

4. A building in course of construction to be used as a laundry and bakery. This is also of two stories; the lower is to form the bakery and laundry, divided by partition, and the upper story we hope to fit as a drying chamber with provision for ironing and mangling. As heretofore all our laundry work has had to be done in the basement of the main building, with its smell pervading the whole house above, I need hardly add that this building will be a relief in many ways. The bake-oven in connection with this building is a brick one. It is built out from one end of the building itself and is roofed in to protect it from weather.

This also will prove a relief, as heretofore all the baking has perforce been done by means of our kitchen range, which has only two ovens and with the general cooking for the whole school the arrangement has entailed long hours and extra heavy pressure on our cooks.

5. A well built, convenient stable affording stabling for five horses and ten cows, with two commodious box-stalls in the cows' stable, for calves or sick animals. This has a large cellar below for storing roots for cattle, and a large hay-loft above for hay and feed. The lower portion has also a central room separating the cow from the horse-stable, used as a coach-house and store-room for the farmer's tools.

Grounds.—The two quarter sections are fenced, and owing to a public road passing through it, the south quarter is divided into two portions. The creeks passing through both have already been mentioned; they afford good watering in our pastures.

This is perhaps the proper place to mention that the present year is the first of our use of the irrigation ditch which was put in for us by the Calgary Irrigation Company last year. While the season taken as a whole did not entail its use to any great extent, still when used it was effectual, and there appears to be secured us an ample supply for any needs our lower lands may require in a dry season.

With our time and means so fully occupied in the absolutely necessary work for our own maintenance and that of the stock, we have not been able to do much towards beautifying the grounds.

Accommodation.—The whole of the rooms in our main building are in occupation. We find difficulty in accommodating any visitors, the inspector for instance.

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The dormitory has sufficient ventilation by means of its seven windows, three on one side and two in either end, to allow the floor space in it to be used to its limit.

Attendance.—We finish our year with three less than the number of pupils with which we commenced : on June 30, 1899, we had forty-one pupils in attendance ; on June 30, 1900, we had thirty-eight. The following table shows the method:—

On register June 30, 1899.....	41
Admitted—Blackfeet.....	2
“ Bloods.....	2
“ Peigans.....	1
Total.....	46
Discharged during 1899-1900.....	8
Died in school.....	0
Total.....	8

Left in school on June 30, 1900..... 38

One of those discharged died soon afterwards, and one discharged on account of his health has improved.

With such a comparatively large number of pupils being discharged either on account of age or for sickness, we have experienced difficulty in keeping up our numbers. It is perhaps not surprising that the principals of boarding schools should sometimes feel disinclined to transfer their oldest and therefore probably most promising pupils, considering their usefulness in working at their own institutions and the probable loss of a certain amount of the department's grant, when their places cannot be filled by new recruits from the reserves. Were they certain of an extending steady inflow of young pupils from the reserves as a matter of course, the difficulty would in a great measure be overcome.

Class-room Work.—This is still under the direction of Mr. Mills. Certain of the pupils show increased knowledge of English and the power of using it. The progress is not so marked as last year, but with more personal attention on my own part this will probably be remedied now.

General Industries.—The housework—scrubbing, sweeping, cleaning, laundry work and general household duties—are still performed satisfactorily by the boys under supervision. This division includes assistance rendered in the kitchen, mending their clothes, and running our hot-air pumping engine, and looking after the furnaces and the hot-water heater.

Farm and Garden.—Mr. Young still remains with us as instructor in this department. Our crops of household vegetables were most satisfactory last season, and this year the promise on all sides is for a good crop. Unfortunately, owing to the bad weather during stacking, a portion of our grain spoiled by heat in the stack; but we threshed about two hundred bushels. The stock owned by the school is as follows : horses, 4; cows, 6; heifers, 3; steers, 3; calves, 3 under one year old.

The area under cultivation is being gradually increased, though with only one team for farm work it must of necessity go on slowly. The farm team is kept fully employed, and a very slight increase in area to work will necessitate another team to enable us to cope with the rush of work in the spring and fall. A new team would almost, if not quite, pay for itself, by the manure it could haul in winter from town, and of which there is no danger of us having too much to apply to our soil, which is mostly composed of sandy river silt.

Carpenter Shop.—This department, still under Mr. Pippy's careful and competent direction, continues to be the most favourable division of our establishment. The care of tools and the stock-in-trade is most noticeable. Unavoidable breakages there are sure to be, but loss of small tools from carelessness has been most noticeable by its

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absence during the three years of work here. The pupils are particularly instructed in keeping their own tools in order, sharpening saws and setting them, and in making small tools for themselves. Samples on view in the shop show to advantage. Our four outside buildings have been put up by these pupils, and all the general repairs about the premises are done here when the appliances are on hand for doing them.

I should, perhaps, mention here that one lad discharged from this school, trained under Mr. Pippy, has found work at his trade in Macleod, at \$1.50 a day. Another promising pupil, also from this department, has called forth marks of approval from his employer for his handiness with tools.

Fire Protection.—The protection from fire, all the time our hot-water engine is in working order, is ample. On the engine depends our entire water supply. It pumps water to two tanks in the attic, from which a two-inch iron pipe extends to the basement. On each floor are connections with hose and nozzles close at hand.

On the landing outside the dormitories are four fire-pails, kept filled with water.

On the next landing there are six fire-pails, and on the landing above are three Star chemical extinguishers. Two other fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. In the carpenter shop three extinguishers are kept ready for use.

Sanitary Condition.—We have only one waste pipe from the kitchen sink and from the bath-room, which discharges directly into the Bow river. It appears to work satisfactorily now.

Water Supply.—Our water is derived from a well situated close to the main building. This is pumped for use by the engine already mentioned.

Heating.—The defects in heating, and some of the causes, have already been noticed. The system in use is a combination of hot-water with hot-air. While the hot-water pipes appear to heat regularly and well, and would probably by themselves be sufficient for the building if the same were perfectly finished, the hot-air portion in such a large building, with so many openings, taken with the prevailing high winds of the district, does not appear to be a satisfactory system.

Health.—This, on the whole, has been very good. We experienced a peculiar sequence of cases of erysipelas, but under the medical officer's directions a complete disinfecting of the dormitories was undertaken, and appears to have been completely efficacious.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been generally good. One or two persistent cases of desertion were more severely dealt with than simply being returned by the North-west mounted police, whose co-operation in this matter deserves recognition. Corporal punishment has been seldom resorted to; advice and verbal correction generally being sufficient.

Recreation.—This summer the boys have had less recreation outdoors than before, owing to pressure of work. They have taken an active part in outdoor sports of all kinds. In severe weather they occupy themselves in drawing, chess, singing and reading, and such like amusements.

Moral and Religious Training.—We can humbly thank God that here is an apparent manliness showing itself in the moral and religious ideas of these lads. While one cannot expect all without exception to show it, it is increasing, and evidences of a higher ideal of life are often unconsciously showing themselves. Several of these lads have worked at translations of the Scriptures and prayers, and our missionaries are finding them useful in this direction.

General Remarks.—Owing to my absence for five months of the winter, a great deal of work fell on the shoulders of Mr. Mills, assistant principal. My thanks are

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due to him and to Rev. S. H. Cubitt, who acted as *locum tenens* during the time I was away. Thanks are also due to Inspector Wadsworth for his continued interest and kindness on all occasions, and also to the other officials of the department who have advanced our work here.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., August 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, four and a-half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway: though twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle Station by the trail. It is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muskowpetung and Touchwood Hills agencies.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle lake, with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance; to the north are steep hills of irregular formation some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad wooded valley running in a northerly direction, and containing a small creek; while the eastern view presents the Katepwe hills and lake in the distance, and in the immediate vicinity the village of Lebret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and immediately surrounding it comprises about six hundred and fifty acres; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior, and is made up of parts of sections 2, 10 and 11, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian. Of this land about one hundred and forty-two acres are under cultivation in two fields and two gardens, the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing.

Besides the above, and about six miles north-east of the school, we have three-quarters of sections reserved for hay purposes.

North-east $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian, bought by the department, has about seventy-five acres of land under cultivation, the remainder being cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons.

The other quarter sections are the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian, and north-west $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian. These are scrubby and rolling, and supply a fair amount of hay in wet seasons. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb wire.

Buildings.—The main edifice is frame, brick-veneered, and is composed of three adjoining three-storied buildings, viz.: the boys' buildings, 90 x 70 feet, with gymnasium addition on the north, 35 x 80 feet; the girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, joins the boys' at the south-east corner, and the small children's and hospital building, 60 x 40 feet, is connected with the girls' building at the south-east corner.

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The boy's building has, on the ground floor, parlour, 15 x 18 feet; entrance passage, 6 x 16 feet; dining-room, 45 x 60 feet; main entrance hall, 10 x 30 feet; senior boys' school-room, 24 x 30 feet; boys' assembly and play-room, 30 x 40 feet, connects with gymnasium, 80 x 35 feet; band-room, 20 x 8 feet; boys' reading-room, 30 x 15 feet; boys' lavatory, 18 x 18 feet; two lamp-rooms, one for boys and one for girls, 16 x 12 feet. On second floor of boys' building : senior boys' dormitory, 75 x 40 feet; boys' lavatory, 20 x 16 feet; infirmary dormitory, 20 x 8 feet; spare bed-room, 12 x 10 feet; clerk's bed-room, 12 x 10 feet; office, 14 x 12 feet; principal's bed-room, 14 x 14 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 10 feet; sisters' bed-room, 24 x 12 feet; sisters' bed-room, 10 x 12 feet; sisters' sitting-room, 15 x 18 feet. On third floor of boys' building : store-room, above gymnasium, 70 x 20 feet; junior boys' dormitory, 30 x 22 feet; junior boys' dormitory, 15 x 12 feet, clothes-rooms, 18 x 12 feet and 20 x 20 feet; eight rooms for employees, each about 10 x 10 feet, with passages and hall-ways, containing tanks and stairways.

The girls' building has a basement the whole size, 80 x 50 feet, divided up for coal, furnaces and hot-air pumping engine.

On ground floor: kitchen, 20 x 24 feet; two pantries, 14 x 10 feet each; sisters' dining-room, 24 x 12 feet; general parlour, 20 x 12 feet; senior girls' school-room, 24 x 40 feet; senior girls' play-room, 20 x 40 feet. Second floor : sewing-room, 45 x 20 feet; lavatory, 24 x 12 feet; senior girls' dormitory, 55 x 50 feet. Third floor : four employees' and spare bed-rooms, each 24 x 12 feet; chapel, 24 x 60 feet. Fourth floor: garret for clothing, tanks and store-room.

Outbuildings: provision store, ice-house, Indian house, fire engine house, 75 x 18 feet; a very old hen-house, 12 x 16 feet; girls' closet, 30 x 12 feet.

Building above root-house, 24 x 70 feet, contains : shoe shop, 40 x 24 feet; paint shop, 30 x 24; junior boys' school-room, 30 x 24 feet; two store-rooms, each 10 x 24 feet; coal oil room and entrance to root-house, 12 x 24 feet.

Windmill for chopping and sawing fire-wood, 20 x 30 feet.

Boys' closet, 20 x 18 feet.

Sheds for coal, lime, dust, sand, sawdust, iron, stoves, 60 x 12 feet.

Bakery and flour store, 50 x 18 feet.

Carpenter shop, 30 x 50 feet.

Blacksmith shop, 40 x 18 feet, with tinsmith shop above.

Stable, 90 x 30 feet, with hay loft above.

Barn for hay, 70 x 30 feet.

Granary, 24 x 20 feet.

Pig sty, 30 x 20 feet.

Granary, 16 x 14 feet.

Implement shed, 60 x 18 feet.

Wash-house, 50 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils and twenty-five employees.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has averaged one hundred and one boys and one hundred and seventeen girls; total, two hundred and eighteen.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and sixteen pupils enrolled at the end of June, ninety-nine were boys and one hundred and seventeen were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:—

Standard.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I.....	30	32	62
II.....	12	26	38
III.....	36	30	66
IV.....	13	16	29
V.....	8	11	19
VI.....	2	—	2

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The first and second standards attend class six hours each school day, when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half day as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm and garden all the boys are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—This year we have about two hundred and seventeen acres of land under cultivation, made up as follows: sixteen barley, three brome grass, sixty breaking—disked twice; half an acre corn, thirty-five fallow, four garden, one mangolds, eighty oats, one pease, fifteen potatoes, two turnips.

Twenty-one boys worked regularly under the farm instructor certain portions of the year. All boys assisted, when necessary, on the farm and in the garden. The crops are partly a failure owing to the drought, which particularly affects us, our land being light, and most of it under cultivation being situated directly on top of the hill.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order, and comprise one bull, fifteen cows, two heifers, five calves, twenty-four swine, and a lot of poultry.

Our old stable had become infected with glanders, and we were unfortunate enough again this year to lose three fine horses by this disease: one heavy mare and two of our best work horses were shot by the North-west Mounted Police veterinary surgeon. I am pleased to say that the old stable was demolished and that we have now a much superior and more commodious building in its place. We have seven work and driving horses, five native horses, and two colts.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith Shop*.—Eight boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom and Indian reserve work, besides all required for the school.

2. *Boot Shop*.—Fifteen boys assisted the shoemaker making and repairing boots and harness.

3. *Bake Shop*.—All baking for the institution is done here, besides which the baker and his assistant boys cut the meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

4. *Carpenter Shop*.—Twenty boys were attached to this shop, as next to farming this is the most useful industry they can acquire. A great variety of work was done both for the school and outsiders in carpentry, cabinet-making, and repairing vehicles and implements. The principal work was the erection of the new stable and girls' closet.

5. *Paint Shop*.—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we have not enough big boys, and it is not likely any will follow this trade for a living, none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick work, the fire-appliance is kept in working order by the furnace and night watchman.

6. *Tinsmith Shop*.—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith when he requires any help. His principal work has been putting in the two new furnaces and connections in the old portion (boys' side) of the building, and fitting up lavatories in the small children's and hospital building; besides this he attends to the wood-sawing and pumping engines.

Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of house work, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes, and greater part of those worn by the boys. They also assist sometimes in the garden and have the care of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employees are expected to set a good moral example and develop as much as possible a sense of responsibility in the pupils. The assistant principal and teachers attend specially to their moral training and

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manners. On Sundays, and every day during winter months, I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class hours. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebret church morning and afternoon on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct is very satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and an efficient staff, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health has been very good; we had an epidemic of sore eyes that was more annoying than dangerous; the few scrofulous children we have were operated on by Dr. Seymour, and have done well. We have had some serious cases, and the usual minor complaints to be expected, where there are so many children. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables, and wholesome food, carefully prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises; by clothing adapted to the seasons, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. Ventilation and sanitary condition are good.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic use and fire protection is obtained from one well by means of a hot-air pumping engine; the engine is not strong enough for the work; and being nearly worn out necessitates a man remaining with it several hours each day.

Fire Protection.—Our fire protection appliance consists of three fireman's axes, one Babcock extinguisher, one fire-engine, twenty-eight chemical extinguishers, one hundred and twenty hand grenades, fifty-eight fire-pails, large tanks in the garrets of each of the three buildings with discharge pipes and fifty feet of hose on each floor of the boys' and girls' buildings; but we have no hose or connections for the small children's and hospital building.

Heating.—The system of heating has been much improved by the addition of two furnaces in the boys' department last winter; and the main buildings are now heated by seven hot-air furnaces, supplemented by a few stoves; owing to the construction of the buildings they are difficult to heat and our fuel bill is very heavy.

Recreation.—In outdoor games our boys have been successful in the football field; they have a large play-ground, and roam about the surrounding hills. The girls have a large tree-shaded play-ground, with swings and other means of recreation. In summer-time both boys and girls enjoy bathing in the lake, and in winter-time they skate upon it. Both boys and girls use the gymnasium. The library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are those usually found in white schools.

The brass band is an attraction, and is led by one of the pupils. The boys and girls are generally fond of music.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-four children were admitted during the year: eleven boys and thirteen girls. Thirty-five pupils were discharged; thirteen boys and twenty-two girls; of these some were married, some are building and preparing homes, some are working out, and some are living with their parents.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of those who are able to, have a home of their own; many are hardworking, thrifty, and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received. Not having means to start for themselves, their progress is uncertain after leaving the routine and discipline of school, and depends very much on their environment, whether they marry and settle down, or have to live with their parents, who, if pagan, too often exercise a detrimental influence over them. We have several of the second generation in school, and they are bright children.

General Remarks.—Good reports continue to be received of our out-pupils. Some public entertainments were given during the year to appreciative audiences. A very large number of visitors from all parts of the world, breaking their transcon-

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tinental journey and attracted by the rich farming country and the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle lakes, paid a visit to the school.

About one hundred and fifty pupils spent two days at the File Hills agency on the occasion of the second annual agricultural fair held there by the Indians last June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. Graham.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting; the Indians being so indifferent, where not antagonistic, to education and progress.

Over one thousand half-breeds being camped in the vicinity awaiting the issue of scrip at Fort Qu'Appelle, has had an unsettling effect upon our local half-breed population, and any Indians off their reserves; and though the liquor laws have been enforced in the most energetic manner, there has undoubtedly been considerable traffic in intoxicants between the Indians and half-breeds. An Indian from Pasquah's was murdered by another Indian from Moose Mountain, almost at our gate; they were intoxicated, the liquor being supplied by a half-breed now under arrest; the murderer escaped to the States.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me great assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient; and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.

J. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

RED DEER, ALTA., July 24, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the above school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on section 14, range 28, township 38, west of the 4th meridian, and about three miles west of the village of Red Deer.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of three quarters of the above section. A section of school land just south of our land is held by permission of the Department of the Interior as a pasture; also six hundred and forty acres are reserved as hay lands, but at present they are almost all under water, and are not likely to be of much use for some years. The quality of the soil in connection with the school is first-class, but very difficult to cultivate on account of its being partly covered with bush and scrub.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: stone building, 48 x 64 feet, with wing containing the following rooms: basement, in which is found the laundry, 24 x 24 feet; drying-room, 10 x 12 feet; bake-house, with bake oven underground, 12 x 13 feet; girls' bath-room, 9 x 11 feet; girls' lavatory, 10 x 12 feet; furnace-room, 15 x 17 feet; wood-room, 15 x 15 feet.

Ground floor contains bed-room for inspector or other official, 10 x 14 feet; reception-room, 10 x 18 feet; principal's office, 12 x 18 feet; small room used by any Indians who may visit as a council-room, 10 x 12 feet; sitting-room for staff, 15 x 15 feet; dining-room, 18 x 42 feet; kitchen and pantry, 19 x 28 feet.

On the first floor are four private bed-rooms for staff, each 10 x 12 feet; girls' sick-room, 15 x 15 feet; sleeping-rooms for girls, one 20 x 22 feet, one 16 x 22 feet; bath-room for staff, 9 x 9 feet; girls' wash-room, 7 x 8 feet; sewing-room, 16 x 26 feet.

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The attic is unfinished and is unused.

Brick Building.—This building is 42 x 48 feet, and is used by the boys. It contains a basement, in which are found the furnace, closets, bath and wash-room.

The ground floor contains boys' play-room, 28 x 30 feet; sick-room, 15 x 16 feet;

The first floor has two bed-rooms, one 10 x 12 feet, one 10 x 10 feet, and boys' sleeping-room, 39 x 41 feet.

The second floor consists of the school-room, 36 x 42 feet.

The outbuildings are as follows:—

Dwelling-house for principal, 30 x 32 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 20 feet.

Dwelling-house, 18 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 12 feet, occupied by the assistant principal and the carpenter instructor.

Dwelling-house, 18 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 12 feet, occupied by the farm instructor.

Blacksmith-shop, at present used as a store-room.

Carpenter shop, 18 x 26 feet.

Ice-house, 16 x 16 feet.

Pig-pen, 26 x 30 feet.

Well-houses, one 10 x 10 feet, one 6 x 6 feet.

Cow-stable, 26 x 110 feet.

Horse-stable, 24 x 50 feet.

Drive-shed, 14 x 50 feet.

Hen-house, 18 x 18 feet.

Dairy, 16 x 16 feet.

Store-room, 12 x 18 feet.

Engine-house, 11 x 11 feet.

Two closets, each 10 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of principal and ten members.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been what it should be during the year, the average has been sixty, or twenty-nine less than the number permitted by the department. Recruiting for these schools is becoming a serious matter.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been fair. All pupils attend three hours each day for five days in the week. The grading of the children is as follows:—

Standard I.....	25
“ II.....	2
“ III.....	15
“ IV.....	20
“ V.....	3
	65

Farm and Garden.—We have at present one hundred acres under cultivation, as follows:—

Oats.....	71 acres.
Barley.....	10 “
Potatoes.....	5 “
Turnips.....	5 “
Garden.....	3 “
Fallow.....	6 “

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All boys during their stay at the school work upon the farm; they also do the milking; as most of the boys after leaving here will, no doubt, be engaged in mixed farming, every effort is used to make them experts.

During the winter months short lectures on farming are given by the instructor to the boys.

Industries.—During the year six boys have been engaged in the carpenter's shop; they, in company with the instructor, do all the building, repairs and painting.

House-work and Sewing-room.—The girls are taught house-work, butter-making and sewing, under the supervision of the matron and her assistants; they are making progress in the various branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every way possible efforts have been made to give the pupils a true conception of what real religion means, and while the children do not make the progress that might be expected, yet there is a steady growth in righteousness.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during almost all the year has been very good. I regret that I have to report four deaths from pneumonia, following the measles epidemic of a year ago. At present all the pupils are well. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—Since the erection of our steam pump the water supply has been good; we can now draw water from either a good well or the Red Deer river.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is carefully attended to, the appliances are kept in order and placed in convenient places ready for use.

Heating.—The heating has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Unfortunately, the furnaces all smoke more or less.

Recreation.—The girls are taken for long walks by the lady members of the staff, and in the winter they skate and slide. Most of the boys are fond of sport; football is the most popular game in the summer, and skating, hockey and sliding in the winter.

General Remarks.—The conduct, as a whole, of discharged pupils has been satisfactory, the majority are infinitely better and more useful than those who have not attended an industrial school. If all children were compelled to spend some years in an industrial school, in a very short time the whole reserve life would be lifted.

Staff.—I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the patience and zeal of the members of the staff, and our medical officer, Dr. Donovan.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET.

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, ASSA., July 28, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report in connection with this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about five miles northwest of Regina.

Land.—There is a half section of land owned by the school. Immediately west of this half section is a school section which was leased by the department for us nearly five years ago, and has been used for grazing purposes.

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Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high, with a splendid stone foundation. Underneath the entire building is a very extensive and serviceable basement, in which are placed the three double furnaces and the one single furnace, with the four cold-air chambers attached. There are also in the basement two large coal-rooms, a dairy, and ample space for the piling of cord-wood and other supplies. On the first floor there is a large assembly-room, 33 feet 6 inches x 50 feet 6 inches, used sometimes as a school-room for the junior department, and also as a recreation-room for boys. The other rooms on the first floor are as follows :—

Senior department school-room, 26 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.

Dormitory for smaller boys, 23 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.

Main hall, 57 feet by 7 feet 2 inches.

Two smaller halls, 23 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 2 inches.

Room for drugs and fire-appliances, 14 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 5 inches.

Office, 14 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 2 inches.

Reception-room, 14 feet 10 inches by 16 feet 4 inches.

Children's dining-room, 25 feet 8 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.

Private dining-room, 14 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 10 inches.

Kitchen, 21 feet 5 inches by 18 feet 7 inches.

Scullery, 10 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches.

Pantry, 7 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 5 inches.

Grocery store-room, 10 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 8 inches.

Sewing-room, 17 feet 10 inches by 19 feet 6 inches.

On the second floor there are :—

Little girls' dormitory, 21 feet 4 inches by 33 feet 3 inches.

Large girls' dormitory, 33 feet 2 inches by 50 feet 9 inches.

Large boys' dormitory, 33 feet 2 inches by 50 feet 9 inches.

Girls' wash-room, 12 feet by 15 feet 4 inches.

Boys' wash-room, 15 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 4 inches.

Girls' clothing store-room, 7 feet by 10 feet 8 inches.

Boys' clothing store-room, 7 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 7 inches.

Children's sick-room, 14 feet by 17 feet.

Teacher's private room, 15 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 7 inches.

Teacher's private room, 15 feet 4 inches by 9 feet.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 10 inches.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 13 feet 4 inches.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 6 inches.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 1 inch.

Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 8 feet 10 inches.

Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 10 feet 4 inches.

Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

Above the second floor there is a large attic with access to three large fresh water tanks, and with four rooms for winter clothing.

In addition to the main building, there are the following frame buildings in the school grounds:—

Principal's residence, 28 feet by 32 feet, with a kitchen 14 feet by 20 feet.

Carpenter instructor's cottage, 24 feet by 30 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 14 feet.

Cottage hospital, 28 feet by 32 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 14 feet.

Trade shops, 24 feet by 50 feet, with a lumber-house 16 feet by 20 feet attached.

Laundry, 22 feet by 30 feet.

Implement shed, 16 feet by 24 feet.

Implement-shed (two), each 18 feet by 24 feet.

Wood-shed, 10 feet by 12 feet.

Wood-shed, 13½ feet by 18 feet.

Cow-stable, 30 feet by 60 feet.

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Horse-stable, 24 feet by 67 feet.
 Hen-house, 24 feet by 28 feet.
 Agricultural boiler-house, 6 feet by 8 feet.
 Store-room, 12 feet by 12 feet.
 Ice-house, 18 feet by 24 feet.
 Granary, 16 feet by 24 feet.
 Piggery, 25 feet by 32 feet.
 Store-room, 10 feet by 12 feet.
 Root-house, 20 feet by 40 feet.
 Octagonal pump-house, 12 feet in diameter.
 Octagonal garden-house, 12 feet in diameter.
 Octagonal band-stand, 20 feet in diameter.
 Outside lumber-house, 20 feet by 20 feet.
 Girls' closets, 10 feet by 17 feet.
 Boys' closets, 10 feet by 22 feet.
 Graincrusher-house, 8 feet by 10 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the main building for one hundred and forty children and nine members of the staff, a single room being given to each member of the staff.

Attendance.—For the first quarter of the past fiscal year the total average attendance was only eighty-seven, but for no succeeding quarter was it less than one hundred and ten. The average for the year was sixty boys and forty-five girls, or a total of one hundred and five.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday afternoon is a general half-holiday. Written examinations are held at the close of each quarter, and promotions are made accordingly. The half-day system is in force, although some of the more backward pupils in midwinter attend school for the full day. The school-room work is carried on in two departments under two thoroughly qualified teachers.

There are at present on the roll, one hundred and thirty-five names, and according to the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, the pupils are arranged as follows :—

Standard I.....	34
“ II.....	26
“ III.....	29
“ IV.....	26
“ V.....	20

Farm and Garden.—The yield of grain for the past summer was six hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred and eighty-four bushels of oats, and twenty-six bushels of rye.

The ten acres of potatoes were a comparative failure, and we required to purchase six hundred bushels. The brome grass was more satisfactory; we had twenty acres, half of which was allowed to ripen. From the quantity thus obtained and afterwards carefully cleaned, we were enabled to retain enough to seed down thirty additional acres, and the remainder was sold for \$230.07.

The acreage under crop this summer is as follows : wheat, forty-nine acres ; oats, thirty acres ; rye, eight acres ; potatoes, six acres ; turnips and carrots, two acres ; other garden produce, three acres ; brome grass, fifty acres.

The farm stock includes one bull, nine cows, one heifer calf, five steers, eleven horses and mares, two colts and fillies, one boar and twenty-seven sows and small pigs.

Prominence is given in many ways to this important department. We believe most of the boys can earn a comfortable and honourable living as farmers. During the greater part of the summer a large majority of the boys are employed on the farm

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and garden. They are frequently changed from one line of work to another, in order that they may have the advantage of as wide an experience as possible.

Industries Taught.—Besides the farm and garden work, instruction is given in carpentry, painting, glazing, baking and printing. The carpenter instructor is a graduate of the school, and an efficient workman. In the bake-shop and the printing office the more experienced boys act as foremen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular services are conducted on Sabbath morning and evening. On the afternoon of that day Sabbath school is held. A mid-week prayer meeting is also influential for good. Frequently addresses by outsiders are given on moral and religious topics. By kind and earnest appeals to pupils, individually and collectively, the work of character-building is being advanced.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been better than in former years. We attribute this in part to the complete expulsion of the closets connected with the Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilation. A number of cases of scrofula developed during the year, but the pupils afflicted were skillfully treated by Nurse Milne, who is now a permanent member of our staff. Careful attention is given to the study and practice of the rules and conditions of good health.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is very satisfactory. A Rider hot-air engine pumps the water from an outside well, nearly a hundred yards from the main building, into our large attic tank. During the severe winter weather no difficulty was experienced with the pumping, as the connecting iron pipes are deeply imbedded in the earth.

Fire Protection.—Since we secured our Rider hot-air engine we have little or no trouble in keeping our three large water tanks well filled. This affords an excellent protection against fire. Two large fire-escape ladders are kept in convenient places; six hose reels, with a supply of hose attached, are placed in various parts of the main building. In the upstairs hall are twelve fire-pails, which are constantly full. Hand-grenades are kept in nearly all the buildings, including stables, laundry, printing office and carpenter shop. In the main building one of the rooms is reserved in part for fire-appliances, which include four fireman's axes, three patent fire-extinguishers, twenty-four grenades and four Sempie fire-extinguishers.

Heating.—Smead-Dowd furnaces heat the main building and prove satisfactory, but expensive. During the year the total consumption of soft Galt coal was one hundred and seventy-seven tons, and of wood ninety-two cords.

Recreation.—Football continues to be the most popular game among the boys. They have had numerous matches with other teams, with varied success. As much outdoor recreation as possible in summer is encouraged, and pupils take delight in reading, knitting and playing checkers out of doors.

General Remarks.—The third annual graduating exercises were held on April 25. The class was composed of five boys, all of whom have since been doing well for themselves. Many other ex-pupils are reflecting credit on their alma mater.

In closing this report I wish to speak in very appreciative terms of the splendid services of the members of the staff, and to express my gratitude to the various officials of the Indian Department for their uniform courtesy.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., September 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated in a valley near the confluence of the Bow and High rivers, about twenty-five miles south-east of Calgary.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres in connection with the institution. Half of this land is located in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; the rest, chiefly hay land and pasturage, is situated about twelve miles south-east.

Buildings.—There are two large separate buildings, one for the girls and one for the boys. These buildings contain the dormitories, lavatories, class-rooms, offices, a kitchen, a common dining-hall and a chapel, and also the rooms for the members of the staff. All of these rooms, particularly those in the boys' building, are large, well lighted and well ventilated.

The class-rooms and dormitories afford ample accommodation. The two dormitories in the boys' department measure 50 x 32 feet, and the ceilings are 11 feet high. The dormitory in the girls' school is 45 x 30 feet, and the ceiling is 9½ feet high. Viewed from the surrounding hills, the institution has a pretty town-like appearance. Besides the two main buildings there are a number of other buildings. The first house in line with the road is the bakery and flour-store, 45 x 15 feet.

Then follow the blacksmith's shop and iron-shed, 25 x 16 feet; the carpenter and shoemaker's shop, 24 x 30 feet; a coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8 feet; and the men's quarters, a brick-veneered cottage, 32 x 26 feet. In the next line are the two main buildings, a hospital, 25 x 30 feet, and the engine-house, 36½ x 16½ feet.

Behind the engine-house is the laundry, 25 x 30 feet, two stories, with drying-room upstairs.

In the rear of the laundry there is a poultry-house and yards, 81 x 27 feet; the stores, one 12 x 28 feet, and one 36 x 18 feet; coal and wood-shed, 36 x 14 feet.

Next in order, and to the rear again, are wagon, tool and implement shed, 125 x 23 feet; the horse and cow-stable, 80 x 32 feet; the granary and root-house, 24 x 40 x 10 feet. At the back of the stables and granary are the hay and cattle corrals, the calf-shed, 70 x 12 feet; the piggery, 15 x 17 feet, and the slaughter-house, 24 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and fifty children at present.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was eighty-four, being thirty-six short of the number authorized. For the past two years, owing to a lack of recruits to replace discharged pupils, the attendance has considerably decreased. Admissions, fourteen; discharges, twenty-four.

Class-room Work.—The prescribed programme of studies is adhered to. Quarterly examinations are held and satisfactory progress is noticeable in the three class-rooms.

The use of the English language is compulsory, and only for a short time in the evening are the pupils allowed to converse in their own language.

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Farm and Garden.—Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up last summer. We threshed three thousand four hundred bushels of oats, and two hundred and two bushels of barley.

The root-crop included two thousand bushels of turnips and mangolds, seven hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, besides a large yield of carrots and other vegetables.

One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation this year, and the season promises a bountiful harvest.

Thirty acres of land were broken.

Stock.—One hundred and sixty-four head of cattle were wintered at the school. Of these, one hundred and eight head belong to the institution, the others, fifty-six head, are owned by the boys. All the work in connection with the feeding and care of the stock is done by the boys, under the supervision of the farm instructor:

The school herd supplied us with \$1,100 worth of beef, all that was required by the institution; besides, we were able to sell beef steers to the value of \$585.

Our inventory of live stock shows that the herd had increased about \$800 in value since last year.

There are now twenty-seven horses and one hundred and two head of cattle. The boys' cattle, purchased from their own earnings, number sixty head. The farm work and the freighting of hay, coal, lumber and other supplies, is done by the farm teams in charge of the boys.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry*—Six apprentices are employed at this trade, which is the only industry taught outside of farming. During the year the work done by the boys in this department included the erection of a slaughter-house and a piggery; the poultry-house and engine-house were enlarged, and all repairs to buildings and furniture were made by these apprentices. The boys who follow this trade work on the farm a couple of hours daily, and are allowed to hire out for haying and harvesting.

Sewing-room.—The girls learn to sew and knit, to repair clothes and to darn. They are also taught the use of the sewing-machine, and to make new clothes. They make all their own clothing, as well as suits, shirts and socks for the boys. In household work they receive daily instruction, and learn how to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Baking.—A tradesman, without assistance from the boys, bakes for the institution. He also does our butchering.

Shoemaking.—An ex-pupil is in charge of this department. He is engaged for four or five months during the year to do repairing. No new boots are made and no apprentices are placed in the shop.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. During the summer they assist at mass every morning, and at stated periods there are other religious exercises. On Sunday there is divine service twice.

Prayers are said morning and evening. Catechism is taught, and the children are given every opportunity of benefiting by the teachings of Christianity.

During the year the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. Discipline was efficiently maintained without employing any severe measures.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Although the health of the pupils in general has been good, I regret to have to record the death of two children from consumption.

The school is in an excellent sanitary condition. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated, and the drainage is good.

Water Supply.—A well, close to the river, affords us an excellent supply of water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by means of a steam engine.

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Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions against fire are taken. The tanks are kept full in the different buildings, and we have hose and pipe connection to tanks on each flat. Babcocks, grenades, fire-axes and fire-pails, ready for immediate use, are distributed throughout the passages and rooms. Fire-escapes lead from all dormitories, besides the usual modes of exit.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot-air furnaces, the girls' by ordinary coal stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils have two hours and a-half for recreation each day. Wednesday afternoon is the regular weekly half-holiday. Football in the spring and fall, and hockey in the winter, are the principal outdoor games.

In winter, dominoes, checkers and other parlour games are the favourite indoor amusements.

General Remarks.—Twenty pupils were allowed to hire out during haying and harvesting. The reports received of their conduct and work were good. All of their earnings were invested in cattle.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

Since my last annual report, I have visited and inspected the following :—

Blackfoot Agency.—White Eagle (Church of England) boarding-school.
Old Sun (Church of England) boarding school.

Hospital.

Blood Agency.—Kissock Homes (Church of England) boarding-schools.
Roman Catholic boarding school.

Bull Horn (Church of England) day school.

Hospital.

Peigan Agency.—St. Paul (Roman Catholic) boarding school.

Victoria Indian Homes (Church of England.)

Hobbema Agency.—Ermineskin (Roman Catholic) boarding school.

Louis Bull (Methodist) day school.

Sarcee Agency.—Church of England boarding school.

St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow.

Calgary industrial school.

WHITE EAGLE (C. E.) BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited and inspected this school on August 29, September 7 and September 12.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary.

Staff.—Rev. C. H. P. Owen, principal; Mrs. Owen, matron; W. H. James, teacher; Mrs. James, Miss Latt, assistant matrons.

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Pupils enrolled, twenty-six boys.

Class-room.—There were 18 boys in the school-room, and one at some work. No. 42, Rex Backfat, was interpreter for the North-west Mounted Police, Gleichen. Nos. 35 and 33 attended school at Old Sun's, to be near the hospital for treatment for scrofula.

Examination was satisfactory. I observed some improvement since my inspection the previous year. The boys looked healthy and well nourished.

Dietary.—The school had an excellent vegetable garden, therefore the tables were well supplied with the same, in good variety. I was shown some excellent bread, and meat is given the pupils liberally.

Dormitories.—I found the dormitories and the beds therein clean, the latter were neatly made up with clean linen. The rooms were well ventilated. The kitchen, pantries and the basement (in which are the lavatories), were all of them clean and in good order.

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited this school on August 16, and September 15. At my first visit the teacher's holidays were on, and I did not see the children in the class-room.

Staff.—Miss Gibson, matron; Miss L. C. Wright, teacher; Miss Applegarth, assistant matron.

Enrolled, twelve girls.

Class-room.—The children were examined in the different subjects for the I, II and III standards. I observed a great deal of improvement in them since my last inspection in November, 1898. I found the children bright and intelligent, and they had improved in speaking English.

Clothing.—The girls were well dressed in turkey-red dresses, which are very becoming; they had on good stockings and boots; their hair neatly braided; they are a credit to all who are looking after them.

Dietary.—I was present at their dinner, a very good one indeed, of meat and potatoes (Irish stew), bread and tea.

I was conducted over the building. I found all clean and in good order, the dormitories were clean, the beds were neatly made up with clean linen.

The kitchen, pantries, &c., were in neat working order.

Hospital.—I visited the hospital on August 16. There was one indoor patient named Leather, with a broken leg. Everything was in good order and clean, both within and without the building.

KISSOCK HOMES (BLOOD C.E. BOARDING SCHOOLS).

I inspected this school on November 3.

Staff.—Rev. A. de B. Owen, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Denmark, girls' matron; Mr. Hardy, boys' house master; Mrs. Irvine, cook; J. Yeomans, farming instructor.

Buildings.—I made a thorough inspection of the whole premises; everything was in good order outside. School-house, residence, stables and other outbuildings, two root-houses, containing the season's product of the garden, about 300 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 50 bushels of carrots, also cabbage, red cabbage, winter radish, onions, etc. Also the principal informed me he had sold \$100 worth of vegetables, which sum goes towards paying for the new furnace, which has been placed in the girls' home recently.

There is a good fowl-house, with a number of fowls, several milch cows, altogether nine head of cattle.

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A large excavation had been made by the farmer and pupils under the girls' home, for the furnace and fuel room. This has been lined up with lumber.

The work of plastering both homes, for which the department has provided money, was then going on.

The store-room contained a large supply of provisions, and the clothing room was full of all descriptions of made-up new clothing (principally for girls). These were donations from friends in the east. The dormitories were clean with good beds and clean warm bed-clothing.

The kitchen, pantries, laundry and lavatories were all clean and in good order.

There is a woman cook who is assisted in her duties by girls, who are reported as being efficient, both in cooking and bread-making. I saw beautiful white, light bread, just out of the oven, which was made by the girls.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—I observed that the fire-buckets were filled with water, and kept in convenient places in different buildings. The fire-axes were on the walls over the buckets; there were also fire-grenades and some fire-engines kept at the same points.

This school was quite a hive of industry, every one was at work, the principal the most busy of all.

Class-room.—In the school-room I met thirty-one pupils. Thirteen others—six girls and seven boys—were engaged working. Of the forty-four children inmates, one boy is not as yet enrolled, and there were four half-breeds not eligible for official entrance. These half-breeds—one girl and four boys—have been several years at the school.

Excepting a few juniors, the pupils may all be classed as standards I, IIA., IIB. and III. The children were taken by the teacher through reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, writing on slates, English-speaking, and knowledge of the English language. I was very well pleased with their progress and general intelligence.

The senior class passed unusually well through a severe examination. The children all speak out so as to be heard distinctly. They were all dressed in their ordinary every-day clothes, they had on good shoes and stockings, hair done neatly and clean faces and hands. They looked to be well nourished.

At my inspection a year ago several pupils occupied the sick-room, afflicted with scrofula. At this inspection, this room was empty, due to the successful treatment of them by Dr. Lafferty.

BLOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited and inspected this school on October 3.

It was my first inspection of this institution since the occupation of the new school building.

Staff.—Rev. Sister St. Germain, superior; St. John of God, assistant; Proulx, assistant; Fouriquy, assistant; Miss K. Fitzgerald, teacher.

Class-room.—There were sixteen pupils present in the class-room, viz.: eleven boys and five girls. Of these one boy was not enrolled, one girl was under age for enrollment, and one girl a half-breed. Therefore, the number of official children was thirteen.

The children—but beginners—read fluently and understandingly, from the primer lesson cards up to No. XXI. Calisthenics and singing are an interesting part of the curriculum.

The children all looked clean, healthy and well nourished; they were all well dressed.

Buildings, &c.—I was shown over the building. It was clean and well kept; some parts require more furniture; the beds in the dormitories were excellent, iron

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cots with wool mattresses, plenty of blankets and quilts, with white cotton sheets and pillow-cases.

The cellar was well filled with vegetables of their own growing.

I observed five pails were filled with water, and five axes on the different landings.

BLOOD HOSPITAL.

I inspected this hospital on October 30.

There was one indoor patient, a very sick man. Everything was in the cleanest condition throughout, and in the best of order. I inspected the new building, put up last year, for a laundry, milk-house, ice-house, &c.; it is very suitable for the purpose.

Drains were dug, and steps being taken to pump water by windmill from the river, to supply both this institution and the boarding school, which is immediately opposite and nearer to the river than the hospital.

The books of the hospital were presented for my inspection; they are neatly kept and satisfactory.

BULL HORN DAY SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on January 16.

Lucius F. Hardyman, teacher. There were seven pupils present, nineteen names being on the register.

The pupils were warmly clad, with clean faces; they are but beginners, this school being a feeder to the Church of England boarding school.

Mr. Hardyman is a very conscientious teacher. When his pupils do not present themselves at the school, he goes after them to their homes.

The school-house is attached to the mission-house; it is of good size, clean and well kept.

SACRED HEART (PEIGAN R. C.) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situate on the Peigan reserve, a short distance from the agency headquarters.

I visited this school on December 21.

Staff.—Rev. Père Doucet, principal and missionary; Rev. Mother Superior Patrick, matron; in charge of the residence, assisted by three reverend sisters, Miss Hunt, teacher.

Class-room.—In the class-room were eight boys and nineteen girls; six of these pupils are half-breeds, and are not enrolled as Indian children, but in every respect they are treated in the same manner, and receive the same attention, as if they were treaty Indians.

The pupils range in age from six to thirteen years, the boys being all less than ten years.

Six girls may be classed as Standard II, six pupils as Standard I, the remainder in the primer and A, B, C.

The higher class read fluently and understandingly, from the second book, spelling the longest words. They did sums up to long division; they write very well, and their composition is good.

Standard I did equally well according to their grading. All the copy-books were neat and clean, and showed progress. Their drawing-books evinced talent as well as good taste.

They sing nicely, and perform calisthenic exercises.

Industrial Work.—The girls exhibited samples of knitting and specimens of plain sewing, knitting and darning, all of which was very creditable, both to them and the teachers.

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Clothing.—The pupils were well clothed, also having on warm stockings and good shoes.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean. Each pupil has an iron bedstead; these were comfortably made up with wool mattresses and warm bed-clothing.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—Eight fire-buckets were filled with water and placed conveniently about the building. There are also two fire-axes.

VICTORIA INDIAN HOME (PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL).

This Church of England Indian boarding school is situated close to the Peigan reserve. I visited this school on January 5.

Staff.—W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; J. A. Mason, teacher; Miss A. Jamieson, assistant matron; Miss A. G. Cummings, cook.

I visited every department and apartment of the school. It is in the best of order, thoroughly clean and business-like.

Dormitories.—The boys occupy the west wing of the building, and the girls the east wing; a door opens from the boys' dormitories to the principal's bed-room, and the assistant matron's bed-room opens into the girls' dormitory. Each pupil has a separate iron bedstead; these were made up with clean and sufficient bed-clothing.

Lavatories.—These, for each wing, are on the main floor. The main or ground floor also contains a girls' day-room, and the boys' day-room is also used as the school-room.

Dining-room.—This is of sufficient size; there are two tables, one for the girls and the other for the boys.

Kitchen.—The kitchen has an excellent cooking range; it also contains a pump, from which is drawn pure spring water. On this floor are also large pantries, which were well supplied with stores of excellent food, breakfast bacon, creamery butter, tea, beef, suet, flour, &c.

Clothing-room.—This contains a large supply of new dresses, petticoats, shirts, &c., showing that the school has some good and liberal friends in the east, who send such large supplies of fine and suitable goods.

The cellars contained a good supply of potatoes, turnips, onions, &c.

Dietary.—The daily dietary or bill of fare for each day's meals in the week was shown to me. It was full of variety of food, and from the appearance of the children, I judged they have sufficient wholesome food.

Class-room.—The teacher, Mr. Mason, was away visiting at Red Deer. There were thirteen girls and eleven boys present in the school, and Miss Jamieson—who is a certificated teacher—was teacher *pro tem*. I observed the children; they are in ages from six to twelve years; they were cleanly and well dressed, clean in their persons, hair nicely brushed, they looked fat, healthy and happy. They were orderly and well-behaved.

I have made some plain remarks regarding the class-room of this school elsewhere, it will be unnecessary for me to repeat them here, but as an Indian home this institution is nearly perfect.

Industrial Work.—Socks, stockings, muffedtees, aprons, etc., were shown as some of the industrial work of the pupils. All this was very well done indeed, and demonstrated the efficiency of the teaching in this direction.

Fire-protection.—There are two Babcocks, and one other fire-extinguisher, but no other appliances.

Since my last visit here a verandah has been added in front, neat fences put up, a flag-staff erected, the grounds levelled, giving the whole premises a well-kept appearance.

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SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Sarcee reserve, near the agency headquarters. It is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary. I inspected this school on July 3.

Staff.—Venerable Archdeacon Tims, principal; Mr. P. E. Stocken, teacher and assistant principal; Miss Crawford, girls' matron; Mrs. Marritt, boys' matron.

Class-room.—Sixteen pupils were present, seven boys and nine girls. Four are in Standard I (primer); three in Standard II (first book); two in Standard III (second book); four in Standard IV (third book); one in Standard V (fourth book).

The pupils gave a repetition of their work of the past quarter, spelling, meanings, arithmetic, mental arithmetic and geography.

Each class according to its standard, it is pleasing to repeat, has made good progress in all branches.

With the exception that they do not speak out, which may—in a measure—be accounted for through extreme shyness, they read well and understandingly, with a clear enunciation, not slurring their works, as is too often the case, with a long word particularly. Their spelling was rather surprising for its accuracy.

They were up in tables and have made good progress in arithmetic, according to their standard.

In geography they have a wide general knowledge, with some specific knowledge as regards this country.

I saw that the teacher had gone outside school-room routine in giving them talks on general subjects, and that the pupils had taken a good deal of it in, a form of teaching in addition to routine that should be more general than it is, as Indian children neither learn from the parent or from each other, like white children, and are dependent upon their teacher entirely for instruction; when this is limited strictly to school-room work, their progress in common-sense knowledge (I may call it) is very slow indeed.

Through a re-arrangement of the offices, the school is now held in a well-lighted room of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably all the pupils; it is furnished with patent desks, blackboards, maps, lesson-cards, teacher's chair and table; also an organ.

Dormitories.—These are large, clean, well ventilated, and furnished with iron cots; they were neatly made up, with clean linen and clean bed-clothing, with coloured count-panels.

Lavatories.—These were on the lower floor; they were clean and in order.

Clothing Closets.—A large one for the boys contained quantities of new clothing, such as suits, shirts and underclothing, while another one for the girls, contained dresses, petticoats and underclothing. I understood that this clothing was donated; it shows that the school has large-hearted, liberal friends. These friends had not forgotten the little girls, for there were dolls of all descriptions, which had been thoughtfully sent for their amusement and instruction, for there is a lot of instruction for an Indian child in dressing and undressing a modern doll.

The girls' matron had large quantities of the girls' handiwork to show me; well-knitted stockings, hemmed new underclothing, darning, &c. They also do their share in general housework, cooking and kitchen work.

The boys and girls were well clothed, and looked healthy and well nourished.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—The fire-buckets were filled with water in the dormitories, the fire-axes were in convenient places, and hand grenades were distributed about.

A windmill for pumping purposes has been added to the establishment since my last visit to the school.

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They have a large and productive vegetable garden; it is a great fight to keep down the gophers, which are numerous and very destructive. The boys and teacher have done all the work in the garden.

ERMINESKIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Hobbema agency. I visited it on August 9. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption (black nuns).

Staff.—Rev. Sisters St. J. de la Croix, superior; St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; St. Bernard, second teacher; St. Flavie, matron; St. Filbranie, cook; St. Valerie, dress-maker.

Class-room.—Of the pupils in the class-room, there were twenty-two boys and twenty girls.

As most of these children are the same as I met in this school a year ago, I had an opportunity of estimating their progress.

It is my pleasure to state that their progress, both mentally and physically, is most gratifying.

The good sister, the head teacher, has given additional proof of her great ability and success as a teacher of Indian children. She is an American, and has practically demonstrated that it is not necessary to speak their tongue, in order to teach Indian children.

She has prepared questions and answers, which I may term general knowledge, that she has drilled into the children in a manner they comprehend. Half an hour spent on this, is astounding, when you think of the raw material she has had to work upon.

Also their mental arithmetic, after a system, taught in her native state, is delightful to the children, and sharpens their wits to the highest degree.

Geography, both of the world and local, has not been neglected; their copy and drawing books are most creditable. We had also dramatic recitations, calisthenics and vocal music. In reading they have been carefully taught; they speak out, and read as if they understood the subject. In spelling they were made to pronounce the word both before and after, and attention was paid particularly to proper pronunciation.

The children looked to be well nourished, and they appeared to be healthy. They were very well and becomingly dressed, and all had on good stockings and boots.

The girls' hair was neatly braided, and the boys had all a close 'shingle,' which made them look sharp and clean.

I inspected the dormitories. The beds are clean and comfortable; all bedsteads for the boys are iron, half of those for the girls are home-made of wood, but are much warmer for a child to sleep on than the iron cots, as they have side-boards.

The whole school appeared to be in a prosperous condition.

LOUIS BULL'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the day school on Louis Bull's reserve on July 31.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Goodhand, teacher; assisted by her sister, Miss McIntosh, formerly one of the staff of the Red Deer industrial school.

There are six pupils on the roll. As it was summer vacation, the school was not supposed to be in session, but there were three very clean little children present, and the school-room was in a clean and neat condition.

A great advance in day school curriculum has been made by this teacher. She gives all her pupils baths nearly every day in summer, and once a week in winter. Blouses and dresses have been made for each pupil, which are worn during school hours.

That this has a wholesome influence on the children goes without saying.

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ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Dunbow, a post office near the junction of High river with Bow river. I visited it on February 19, and remained until March 7. I went again on May 28 and remained until June 11. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted on the per capita principle.

Staff.—Rev. A. Naessens, principal; H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal and accountant; Mr. Gilchrist, senior teacher of boys; Mr. Leonard, junior teacher of boys; Tom Markin, farming instructor; John Markin, engineer, miller, blacksmith, furnaceman; Frank Nutt, carpenter instructor; C. Masse, baker; Louison (pro tem), shoemaker; Rev. Sisters Matcheloose, matron; Mongrain, assistant matron; Kelly, teacher of girls; Mathurin, seamstress; Le Blanc, cook.

There were in residence on March 1, sixty-four boys and twenty-seven girls; total ninety-one pupils.

Farm Work.—Lay Brother, Tom Markin, has charge of the farm work, live stock, &c. Lay Brother, John Markin, is the gardener, being an expert in this business, his work as engineer, miller and furnaceman, admitting of this summer employment.

While the older boys are regularly employed at farm work, every one of them works at it according to his strength.

The yield of 1899 crops was as follows: oats, 3,403 bushels; barley, 201 bushels; potatoes, 630 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; mangolds, 325 bushels; corn (fodder), 6 tons; green-feed, 55 tons; hay, 200 tons.

In 1900 the following crops were sown: barley, 5 acres; oats, 26 acres; wheat, 6 acres; potatoes, 6½ acres; turnips, 10 acres; mangolds, 1½ acres; garden, containing cabbage, beets, carrots, onions, &c., 1½ acres; rye for fodder, 46 acres; brome, 12 acres; total, 114½ acres.

The object is to grow food for the pupils and staff, and the large number of live stock. During my inspection the farmer and his pupils were working diligently among the root crops, but the weather and turnip fly were against them, and the turnips were not promising a good crop.

Live Stock.—The school owned 104 head of cattle (seven of them valuable thorough-bred shorthorns), total value, \$2,800; and twenty-seven, horses, mares and colts, valued at \$1,353.

In addition to the above, the pupils own sixty head of cattle, acquired through the principal devoting their earnings to the purchase of heifers.

The pupils' cattle receive precisely the same attention and feed as those of the school. The practice which has grown up here (inaugurated by the principal), of investing the earnings of the pupils in cattle, is particularly commendable. The expense of wintering them for the pupils is considerable, but the principal does not think of that, he is trying to give each one a start with a small herd, on his leaving school. I saw all the live stock and counted them, they were in fine condition, and the care of them is fine training for the pupils.

Pigs are bred successfully, but not to great extent, just sufficient to give a reasonable change of diet to the pupils. A new large pig-house, wherein the food for them can be cooked, has been built recently.

Industries taught.—*Carpentry*—Frank Nutt, instructor. The following pupils have worked regularly at carpentry, learning the trade:—John English, Paul Fox, Patrick Patton, Frank Bastien. Each one works alternately every forenoon or afternoon, or attends the class-room. In winter they were engaged in dressing material for a picket fence. The principal informed me that some of the other pupils are fair carpenters, and work on buildings, &c., during the summer.

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Since my last inspection they built and finished the following buildings: cottage for carpenter, slaughter-house, granary, root-house and stable. The old store-house was removed to a new site; the new storehouse, laundry, ice-house and coal-house were painted, so also were all the window frames and storm sashes of the institution.

Shoe Shop.—The shoe shop is run only to the extent of mending. The shoemaker is an ex-pupil of this school, one Louison, a Sarcee. It is some years since he learned his trade.

Bakery.—C. Masse, baker, does all the work connected with baking, himself, also kills animals and cuts up the beef and pork in suitable joints for the kitchen. His bread is excellent.

Engine-house and Mill.—The engine and pumping-house may now be termed a mill; the building wherein is the run of mill-stones has been enlarged, an elevator and grain-screen put in, also stairs, and a turning lathe has been constructed, which is worked by the engine. Grist is chopped for cash or toll for the settlers, and all the grain fed to the school live stock is ground here.

Steam has been furnished the laundry from pipes connected with the boiler, in consequence the labour of the laundry has been much reduced and drying clothes in winter facilitated. Stationary wash-tubs have been put in, and cold water is supplied from a large overhead tank.

Female Department.—This is in a separate building; in it are also the general dining-hall and kitchens, and the chapel.

The small proportion of girl pupils (twenty-seven) in this school keeps them very busy with domestic work and in the sewing-room, while the boys wash their own clothes, and do all the house-work connected with their own building. The girls do mending for all, also make all shirts, drawers, socks, also their own clothing. They also attend to the dairy; and the cooking (excepting bread-making) is done in the girls' department.

Dietary.—The meals were punctually served, of good, wholesome, well-cooked food, bread and vegetables were given *ad libitum*, and sufficient meat, butter, syrup, fruit, to keep them strong and healthy.

Clothing.—All the pupils were particularly well dressed; they had also good stockings and boots, these latter items being the difference between neatness and slovenliness.

The girls were always clean, neat and tidy, with a bright hair ribbon to set them off.

English-speaking.—I found English universally spoken, and if I addressed a pupil on any subject, would always receive an intelligent answer.

Religious Instruction.—Every afternoon, after school hours, the principal has a class of boys for half an hour, and a class of girls for the next half hour, for religious teaching. In this way, each pupil has about equal to one or two hours a week for this duty.

Games.—There are organized games among the boys in their season. Hockey was on while I was there in winter, and football at my second visit; it was engaged in on the half-holidays (Wednesday and Saturday afternoons). An outdoor skating rink was improvised near the school, so that the dangers of the rivers were avoided.

Class-room.—My examinations took place in June, when the attendance was reduced to seventy-nine.

Girls' Department.—Rev. Sister Kelly, teacher. They were graded as follows:—Standard I, eight pupils; Standard II, seven pupils; Standard III, five pupils; Standard IV, two pupils; Standard V, one pupil; total, twenty-three pupils.

During the examination the pupils were taken over work they had done during the year. The usual difficulty—more pronounced in girls—of their not speaking out,

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was experienced. If it is not drilled into them when very young, to raise their voice and speak distinctly, it is fruitless saying anything about it later on, particularly to big girls, for they turn sulky if reproved, and then will not speak at all.

The different classes were examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, local geography and dictation. In reading (according to their standard) they are fluent, but apt to slur in their pronunciation. Their spelling was very good indeed, also mental arithmetic. They write very well; some of the older girls were as ready and apt in answering as white girls would be.

Their course of instruction has developed their intelligence so much that they fully comprehend conversation on general topics. To any one understanding Indian children, this is a great point gained and almost sufficient for this generation of children.

They were all neatly, cleanly and most appropriately dressed; all had on good boots and stockings.

Senior Division, Boys.—Teacher, Mr. Gilchrist. Some boys classed in this division are too old to associate with little fellows called juniors, although they are not further advanced in class than some of the latter.

In this division were thirty pupils, graded as follows: Standard I, two; Standard II, nine; Standard III, nine; Standard IV, ten; total, thirty pupils.

I spent a day in this class-room, as it takes that time under the half-day system to meet all the pupils.

With but few exceptions I find Indian boys who have entered a school at six or seven years of age, when they reach fifteen, have learned about all they will absorb from the class-room; if they are not taught before they reach the latter age, they learn but little after that, as they then prefer out-of-door work, and are given it.

The examination in this division was a review of the past quarter's work. They all did very well, particularly in arithmetic and mental arithmetic.

In reading the teacher was not as particular as I would like regarding pronunciation. They were very good in spelling, and most of them passed well in dictation, composition and writing. They are backward in geography, knowing very little of it.

Junior Division, Boys.—Mr. Leonard, teacher. These boys, numbering twenty-six, were graded as follows:—Standard II, four; Standard IA, eight; Standard IB, fourteen; total, twenty-six pupils.

In this room the character of the boy is formed; here he must be taught to speak out, and habits of cleanliness, therefore much depends upon the judgment, observation and diligence of this teacher.

They are a fine lot of children, and most of them are developing great intelligence.

They were put through and made to show what they have been taught; they are all fond of writing and drawing on their slates. They all read, some of them very well indeed, and some of them spell. Most of them were able to tell the days of the week, months of the year, write their own names, ages, and where they came from, on their slates. They knew some multiplication tables, &c.

While they are all very young, some have been so many years in the school, they forget their mother tongue, and will soon outstrip the seniors in the class-room.

Office.—I made an audit of the accounts and account books of the institution, Mr. H. S. Dennehy, accountant.

I was very ably assisted in my audit by Mr. E. D. Sworder, assistant principal and accountant of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, who had been sent by Rev. Father Hugonnard to bring up the arrears of work here, caused by the demise of the former assistant principal and accountant, Mr. C. E. Dennehy.

The book-keeping is on the principal of double entry, each original invoice was audited and followed throughout. Trial balances were produced each month to June 30, 1900, when the books were closed for the fiscal year, and a balance sheet produced.

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Cash Account.—This is kept with the Imperial Bank, Calgary. This account was audited satisfactorily.

I sent to the department an exhaustive financial report upon this school, dated July 2; therefore, a more extended reference will be unnecessary here.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited the Calgary industrial school from June 13 to 17 inclusive; it is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary. It is not conducted upon the per capita system.

Staff.—Rev. G. H. Hogbin, principal; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; A. F. H. Mills, teacher; R. H. J. Young, farmer; C. F. Pippy, carpenter.

This school is for boys only.

Class-room.—Thirty-nine pupils were present, graded as follows: Standard I, 6; Standard II, 15; Standard III, 2; Standard IV, 7; total, 39 pupils.

The different classes were examined in reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, tables, &c.

Mr. Pippy and his pupils were engaged in finishing the new stable. It is a good structure, and a most creditable work. A new building has also been constructed upon cold storage principles, having the ice stored overhead; one half of the ground floor is for a creamery, and the other half, cold storage for perishable provisions.

A new bake-oven is being built, adjacent to a projected new building, for a bakery and laundry. This department of the institution was conducted with commendable energy.

Farm Work.—Mr. Young is instructor. The farm work is conducted with the special view (besides instruction of the pupils) of growing food for the pupils and staff and the live stock. Vegetables are sown upon the large market-garden principle, and the remainder of the broken land is sown with oats.

The gardens were late; they must have been tardy, in the early spring, in working the land, but with a favourable season there was yet time for large crops.

Live Stock.—The milch cows and young stock are in good condition, and appear to be well looked after.

Domestic Work.—Mrs. Hogbin is assisted by a woman cook and laundress.

The work of this department was performed satisfactorily and promptly. The 'rouse' was regular at 5.30; the meals were properly served on time, and work was commenced at appointed hours. The kitchen was clean and in good order. The dormitories were clean, the beds neatly made up, and the rooms well ventilated. The institution was neat and clean throughout; the staff were attentive to their duties.

One evening a week is set apart for mending, each boy mending his own clothes; they require more direct supervision in these duties than would girls, but this is ample here, as the work is well done.

Domestic work has a homing effect, and the boys will be better husbands for knowing how to do housework, cook, wash clothes, and mend them.

Health.—One boy was ill in the Calgary hospital. With this exception, and the case of Dick Weasel, sent home to the Sarcee reserve, on the doctor's order, they all seemed in good condition and in good health, as well as cheerful and happy.

Religious Instruction.—Every evening after recreation a service is held, principally choral, and after prayers an address by the principal; the pupils appear to enjoy this service.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
 QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
 FORT QU'APPELLE, Aug. 15, 1900.

The Honourable
 The 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, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 23, 1899. Number of pupils present 14: boys 7, girls 7. Number on roll 20. Six boys were out working for farmers, getting wages from six to ten dollars a month and board, one boy was getting fifteen dollars, and one sixteen dollars, with board, and satisfactory reports were received from the employers as to the behaviour and abilities of the boys.

The classification was :—

Standard I.....	8
“ II.....	..
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	5
“ V.....	8
	20

School material ample, and the house proper was in its usual good order.

Mr. Alex. Skene was principal, but was leaving soon to be assistant principal of Regina industrial school. There was a good garden, and a large crop of all kinds of vegetables.

The work done by the girls in knitting and sewing was creditable, and the garden work was capital training for the boys. The school took prizes at the fair for butter, bread, eggs, cushions, slippers, mitts and stockings, dresses and darning. Miss Webster was matron, and the pupils were neat and clean, and were doing very well in their class work.

On January 2, 1900, I made another visit to this school, and Mr. E. C. Stewart, formerly assistant principal at Brandon school, was in charge. I made a report to the Commissioner of my visit and of the standing of the school at the time.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 3, 1899. Mrs. Smith, teacher; number of pupils present, 8; boys, 3; girls, 5; number on roll, 10; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	3
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	1
“ IV.....	2

There were a few more children on this reserve not attending school, and Mr. Martineau, agent, was to use his influence to get them to do so.

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School material ample. There was a good garden, and it had been fairly well attended to by the boys, and the girls showed specimens of their sewing and knitting. I could not report much progress in the class work, except that the pupils spoke out a little better than formerly, but there was room for more active work in this little school. The attendance was regular during the year.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 5, 1899. Mr. Mark Williams, principal and teacher; Mrs. Williams, matron; with an outside and an inside servant. Number of pupils present, 27; boys, 13; girls, 14. Number on roll, 27; classified as under:—

Standard I.....	3
“ II.....	13
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	7
	—
	27

School material was ample, equipment in good condition, except the desks which were old and shaky; they are home-made, and have been a long time in use. The class-room showed careful and painstaking work on the part of Mr. Williams. The house was the pink of cleanliness and neatness, reflecting much credit on the matron, with the little help this lady had.

Considerable improvements had been made, new water-closets, stables re-roofed, and new doors, root-house improved, new fence around premises, and the whole place showed good management. The garden (as it always is), was one of the best I found in my travels. The crop put away for winter use was 400 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels turnips, 75 bushels carrots, 25 bushels onions, 400 cabbages, 10 bushels beets, 200 bushels mangolds, and the house had a plentiful supply during the season. The flower garden was a pretty sight.

The dairy in the basement was well filled with pails of jam, made from wild fruits, also pickles, made by Mrs. Williams, which showed practical and useful housekeeping.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 6, 1899. Number of pupils present, thirty; boys, eighteen; girls, twelve; number on roll, thirty.

The classification of pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.....	15
“ III.....	13
“ IV.....	2
	—
	30

A few articles were asked for to complete material required.

Staff.—Rev. S. Perrault, principal; Rev. Sister Thiffault, matron; Rev. Sister Valade, teacher; Rev. Sister Agnes, in charge of girls; Rev. Sister Alexandre, cook; A. D. Amour, carpenter; A. Ligault, stableman.

The whole place was in perfect order, and the dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, cellar and dairy were models of cleanliness. The garden was a feature of the school,

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and a large crop was being harvested. The best of bread was made in a portable oven, capable of baking sixty loaves at a time.

A large tank had been placed on the top flat, and a force pump, with piping and hose attached, to keep the tank filled. This arrangement is a convenience to the house, as well as a safeguard in case of fire. The pupils were neatly dressed. The class work showed that Sister Valade was an accomplished teacher, and the progress made since last inspection was most satisfactory. It is always a real pleasure to visit this school. The Rev. Mr. Perrault is an excellent principal, and leaves nothing undone that can benefit his school and pupils.

The cellar was well filled with jam, made from the wild fruits found in the neighbourhood. The best of butter was also made in the house. There was an air of thrift and good management about the whole place that was pleasing. The boys and girls were getting the best of training to become useful in after-life, if they only follow what is taught and shown to them whilst here. The matron was ever busy superintending the various departments of house-work, and was to be congratulated on her excellent management. A financial statement was furnished.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on November 8, 1899. Number of pupils present, twenty-five; boys, twelve; girls, thirteen. Number on roll, thirty-one. Four were absent owing to sickness, one was out working and one was absent without leave.

The classification of pupils present is as follows:—

Standard I.....	6
“ II.....	10
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	5
	—
	25

A few articles in material were asked for; most of the material and all the equipment of this school and house are supplied by the Mission of the Presbyterian Church, also the buildings.

The Rev. Hugh McKay is principal and missionary; Mrs. McKay, matron; two inside servants, and a farmer, who looks after the cattle, of which there is a herd of about one hundred head, besides horses, pigs, poultry, &c.

The farm supplies all the beef, pork, butter, milk, &c., and last year wheat to give all the flour required.

The financial statement showed all accounts paid. The class-room is presided over by Mr. Sahlmack, a graduate of Manitoba College, and he was doing splendid work. The dormitories, in fact the whole house, was in the best of order, and there was a home-like atmosphere about the place. The pupils play crokinole, checkers, dominoes, &c. The meals were nicely served, and tables looked neat, and good order was observed by the pupils. Good faithful work is done at this school; it is the second oldest boarding school in the Territories—the McDougall Orphanage, Morley, being the pioneer in this department of work.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 18 and other days.

Number of pupils present, 216; boys, 100; girls, 116. Number enrolled, 223, and they come from the following places:—

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	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Duck Lake	6	9	15
File Hills	12	25	37
Assiniboine	4	3	7
Swan River.....	3	3	6
Crooked Lakes.....	20	22	42
Birtle (Gamblers).....	1	2	3
Touchwood.....	8	5	13
Carlton.....	4	2	6
Muskowpetung.....	41	43	84
Moose Mountain.....	4	6	10
	103	120	223

Classification of Pupils.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.....	25	39	64
“ II.....	11	27	38
“ III.....	32	36	68
“ IV.....	17	10	27
“ V.....	13	11	24
“ VI.....	2	—	2
	100	123	223

Boys' Senior Division.—A. J. McKenna, teacher.

Boys' Junior Division.—J. McNabb, teacher.

Girls' Senior.—Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher.

Girls' Junior.—Rev. Sister Marianni, teacher.

All the class-rooms were well supplied with desks, blackboards, and the material was sufficient. The teachers were doing their work efficiently, and the best of order was observed, and I considered capital progress was being made. Some of the boys and girls showed considerable ability in arithmetic and other subjects.

English is freely spoken, and I seldom heard a Cree word, except in the case of some new arrival. I was much pleased with the exercises of both boys' and girls' divisions, and I spent over three days in them.

I made a full report in detail to the Commissioner, and it will only be necessary to mention a few items in this report touching on the general working of the institution—the largest one of its kind and the second oldest in the Territories.

Staff.—Rev. Father Hugonnard, principal; Rev. Father Jacob, assistant principal; E. D. Sworder, clerk and storekeeper; A. J. McKenna, teacher (boys' senior); J. McNabb, teacher (boys' junior); J. Lapointe, farmer; J. A. McDonald, carpenter; D. McDonald, blacksmith; G. Schick, shoemaker; R. Caron, baker; C. Miles, furnace, painter and night watchman; V. Pealapa, tinsmith, plumber, &c.; Rev. Sister Superior Goulet, matron; Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher (senior girls); Rev. Sister St. Marianni, teacher (junior girls); Rev. Sister Breland, cook; Rev. Sister St. Armand, assistant matron (girls); Rev. Sister La Mothe, assistant matron (boys); Rev. Sister Bergeron, tailoress; Rev. Sister St. Vital, assistant cook and laundress.

Since last inspection a new horse and cattle stable had been built, 9 x 33 feet; stone and tools, cement and brick floors, bricks used from the old burnt felt building; six-and tools, cement and brick floors, bricks used from the old burnt felt building. Sixteen stalls for horses, and twenty-two for cattle. Implement shed, 80 feet long.

Carpenter shop is 56 x 30 feet. Nine benches and a good supply of tools. Twenty-five boys worked off and on during the year. Doors, sashes, window frames, cupboards,

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tables, benches, &c., are made, besides many repairs for outsiders, and on school buildings. The shop looked business-like.

Blacksmith shop is 54 x 16 feet, and well equipped with tools. Twenty boys have received training here during the year, and some of the boys have turned out to be efficient in this line of work.

Shoe shop is 24 x 25, and fifteen boys have worked during the year off and on mending boots, harness, &c.

Tinsmith's shop is 17 x 20 feet. Two boys work here.

Bakery had a new portable oven, which was doing good work. Two boys were helping the baker, second strong baker's flour was used.

There was a good hennery and a large laundry bordering on the lake, and a bath-house.

The main building is in two parts, one for boys and one for girls; both were in perfect order. The chapel is on second flat on girls' side, and had been supplied with pews during the year, and there was seating capacity for two hundred and fifty persons. There are three dormitories for girls, containing one hundred and nine iron beds, and one for small boys, with seven beds, and five beds in hospital ward for girls and three in boys' ward.

There is a large sewing-room; girls make all their own dresses, and nearly all the clothing for the smaller boys. Clothing for the larger boys is purchased ready made.

Fire-appliances are all through the buildings, and special pains had been taken by the principal as to ventilation, which was working well.

The whole work of the house was admirably managed, and the girls were receiving the best of training in housework, as is proved by the excellent reports received from those employing them after they leave the school, and I can bear testimony also to their good housekeeping, wherever I find them on the reserves. Sister Superior Goulet and her faithful staff were to be congratulated on the satisfactory condition of the house and on the orderly way in which all departments were being conducted.

Boys' Side.—Two dormitories had eighty-nine iron beds, and there were smaller rooms and rooms for staff.

Dining-room had ten large tables, employees on one side and officers' table at one end on a platform. All take meals at same time. Conservatory at one side of the dining-room, and hanging baskets with flowers in various parts of the room gave the whole place a bright and cheerful appearance. Meals are well cooked and served hot. The sisters, assisted by boys and girls, do the waiting, and with over two hundred and fifty pupils and staff, everything goes on as smoothly and orderly as if an ordinary family.

There is a reading-room and library, and I was told good use was made of it, especially during the long winter evenings.

The gymnasium is always a place well patronized by the boys, but the expense of heating the place keeps it from being used much in very cold weather. The buildings were all in good repair, and the surroundings thoroughly kept clear of rubbish.

Farm and Garden.—The garden here, with probably the exception of the experimental farm at Indian Head, may be classed the best in the Territories. Raspberries, strawberries, red, white and black currants, asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, sunflowers, lettuce, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, pumpkins, squash, citron, celery, radishes, &c., are grown. Apples are also grown, and when I was here during the summer I saw the first and only apple grown in the Territories. The reverend father was so proud of this apple that a piece of card-board was hung over it, 'Please do not touch this apple,' but some miscreant of a visitor stole it before it had time to ripen. It proved anyway that apples can be grown here with proper care.

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The farm consists of 1,120 acres, partly in the valley and partly on the bench, used for crop, hay and pasture.

The crop of 1899 was a good one, and a great help to the house. The following was harvested :—1,215 bushels oats, 142 bushels pease, 191 bushels barley, 600 bushels turnips, 1,200 bushels potatoes, 70 bushels carrots, 4 bushels beets, 15 bushels onions, 3 bushels parsnips, 500 bushels mangolds, 200 heads cabbage, 100 pumpkins. Thirty-one acres summer fallowed, twenty acres disc-harrowed, thirty-one acres new land broken, seven acres of brome grass; thirty acres of the crop, including the garden, are in the valley.

Supplies.—Groceries and hardware are chiefly purchased in Winnipeg, dry goods in Toronto; flour, Indian Head mill; beef, from the Mission at Le Bret, price was \$5.20 per hundred pounds to June 30, 1899, and \$6.25 from July to the time of inspection.

Financial.—I audited the various books, and checked all invoices with ledger and cash-book entries.

Mr. Sworder, the clerk, performs his duties most efficiently, and although the system adopted is of an antiquated style, giving a lot of labour, which is of no practical use whatever, still the books were correct. Full statements were furnished the Commissioner.

I was much pleased with the general efficiency of the school. The pupils speak English freely, are polite and well-behaved and obedient.

They are comfortably dressed, and I did not notice a ragged garment during my inspection. The reverend principal is as enthusiastic as ever, and the school was holding its position as one of the leading Indian schools in the Dominion.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected from March 22 to April 19, 1900.

Number of pupils present, 66: boys, 33; girls, 33; number on roll, 86, from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
St. Peter's.....	30	21	51
Touchwood (Gordon's).....	5	2	7
Birtle (Oak river and Oak lake).....	4	9	13
Swan river (Key's).....	2	3	5
Broken Head.....	2	..	2
Crooked lake.....	..	4	4
Moose mountain.....	..	1	1
Moravians.....	1	1	2
Yorkton.....	..	1	1
	—	—	—
	44	42	86

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I.....	21
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	12
“ V.....	9
	—
	66

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Mr. Stewart and Miss McCreary had both resigned, and Miss Marks, the new teacher, was conducting both senior and junior pupils in one class-room, and was doing well. A few items of school material were asked for.

My principal business at the school this time, however, was to make a statement of its financial position, including an inventory of all government property as on March 31, 1900, with the view of taking it over from its present management and conducting it in future strictly under the department's control.

I furnished the required statements to the Commissioner, and the school has, since April 1, been under his direct management in the way of purchasing supplies and the payment of accounts.

The staff consists of : A. E. Wilson, principal and office work; Mrs. Wilson, matron; Mr. Webster, assistant principal; Mrs. Webster, assistant matron; Miss Marks, teacher; Miss Dickens, seamstress; Miss Vidal, cook; Miss Pratt, laundress; John Cook, carpenter; John Siple, farmer.

Six discharges had taken place, leaving the number of pupils at the time I left at sixty.

The principal, who had been living in a cottage in the town, had moved into the school building, there being plenty of accommodation.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on May 8 and other days. Number present, 120; boys, 67; girls, 53. Number on roll, 120. Classification of pupils :—

Standard I.....	27
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	51
“ IV.....	20
“ V.....	8
	—
	120

R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; Miss E. Cree, teacher junior division, are both teachers of long experience. The pupils of this school are above the average in intelligence. Only English is heard spoken, and the exercises showed that good faithful work was being done.

The pupils came from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Frenchman's Head.....	1	..	1
Fort Alexander.....	2	1	3
Cumberland.....	1	1	2
St. Peter's.....	16	42	88
Lac Seul.....	4	1	5
White Dog.....	1	..	1
Grand Rapids.....	1	..	1
The Pas.....	4	5	9
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	3
Fisher river.....	5	..	5
Broken Head.....	1	..	1
Fairford.....	..	1	1
	—	—	—
	67	53	120

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The staff consists of the following :—J. G. Dagg, principal; Miss Lang, matron; Miss Cree, teacher junior division; Miss Hodgins, assistant matron; Mrs. Birch, laundress; Miss Jackson, cook; Miss Dagg, seamstress; R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; A. J. Kayll, clerk, during half day only; J. B. Line, farmer; Edward Sherwood, carpenter; James Birch, gardener; J. Minion, blacksmith; and two pupil assistants.

Mr. Burnham had just commenced classes for boys and girls, teaching calisthenics, and boys in drill, marching, &c., and these exercises were doing good in improving the physique of the pupils; and on a later visit the performance gone through reflected credit on their efficient trainer.

Morning and evening prayers are held regularly, and the pupils attend the parish church on Sundays, morning and evening, and the girls assist in the choir. Sunday school is held in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Johnstone, rector of the parish, has other classes for the pupils during the week.

The pupils are well behaved and give no trouble. The boys are experts in playing cricket and football, and the girls take part in tennis, croquet, &c.

The house proper was carefully examined and found in excellent condition.

The basement had been whitewashed and was free of all dirt.

The dining-room had been kalsomined, the tables had been improved by removing the iron covering and using white oil-cloth instead, and the change made a wonderful difference in the appearance of the room, and took away the jail look they previously had, meals are nicely cooked and served, and good order was observed.

The kitchen was also in good order. The new brick oven is alongside, and is worked from the kitchen, all the bread is made here, and the larger girls do the work.

The best of bread was made, strong baker's flour being used.

The girls' dormitories were models of neatness, iron beds, with brass mountings, and painted white, each bed, besides the wire spring had a mattress, two sheets, two blankets, a pillow and a white counterpane; a chair is placed at each bed so that the girls can sit on chairs instead of on the beds. There are three dormitories for girls, two with sixteen beds each, and one with ten, each room has a closet for clothing.

The boys' dormitory, since the improvement made by raising the roof, is now one of the best dormitories to be seen, and the change has been money well spent, as the good health of the pupils is no doubt owing a good deal to this large well-ventilated room, compared with the dark, dingy, cramped one formerly used. There are seventy-two iron beds in this room, furnished same as in the girls', except that the counterpanes are scarlet instead of white. I confess I like the scarlet best, as they look cosier and warmer than the white ones. Chairs are here also, one for each boy, a urinal and drinking water easy of access. All the rooms of the house had been kalsomined. Two new water-closets have been built at a sufficient distance from the house, one for boys and one for girls.

The sewing-room, laundry and pantries were all found in good order.

The garden was being cleaned up, and a lot of brush removed, new walks made, and trees planted.

The farm crop put in this spring was: sixty acres oats, fifteen acres barley, ten acres vetches, ten acres potatoes and gardens; timothy, five acres; brome grass, six acres; summer-fallow, five acres; pasture, thirty acres; hay meadows, one hundred and ninety acres; land to fence, seventy-two acres; total size of farm, four hundred and three acres.

The old parish school-house is used as a piggery, and a capital one it makes. One corner of the boys' play-room is used as a printing office. Fire-appliances, axes, and pails are provided. The cattle were in fair order, a list was sent the Commissioner.

Financial.—I audited the various accounts from October, 1897, to March 31, 1900, and took an inventory of all property, which was forwarded to the Commis-

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sioner. Mr. Kayll, the clerk, keeps his books up to date, and is most correct in all his work. Miss Lang was proving to be a most capable matron, and her careful management of the inside work of the institution accounts for the economical showing in the expenses.

The principal, Mr. Dagg, was doing splendid work. He has doubled the attendance since he took charge, and has made the school popular with pupils and parents alike, and it is now one of the most flourishing of the industrial schools. Mr. Dagg has a faithful staff, and the prospects of continued prosperity were bright. He is interested in his work, and gives it his closest attention, and these qualities combined with business ability, are sure to be rewarded with success.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on May 21, 22, and other days. Number of pupils present, 88; boys, 49; girls, 39. Number on roll, 106; classified as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.....	15	15	30
“ II.....	10	18	28
“ III.....	2	16	18
“ IV.....	14	11	25
“ V.....	4	1	5
	—	—	—
	45	61	106

Some school material was asked for. Boys' class-room, 28 x 24, senior girls' 26 x 14. Junior boys' and girls' 20 x 20. These rooms were well supplied with desks, maps and blackboards.

Rev. Sister Precious Blood, teacher senior girls; Miss Tucker, teacher junior boys and girls; Albert Adolph, first teacher boys; Henri Dubois, second teacher boys.

The exercises were satisfactory, and the boys and girls here will compare favourably with any of our schools. The pupils are from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Broken Head.....	1	3	4
St. Peter's.....	10	10	20
Berens River.....	6	3	9
Roseau River.....	5	6	11
Fort Alexander.....	13	12	25
Pine Creek.....	3	1	4
Lake Manitoba.....	1	..	1
Rat Portage.....	1	..	1
Eagle Lake.....	1	..	1
Sandy Bay.....	13	5	18
Black River.....	2	2	4
Jack Head.....	..	1	1
Hollow Water.....	1	..	1
Couchiching.....	1	..	1
Shoal Lake.....	1	1	2
Riding Mountain.....	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	61	45	106

Staff.—Rev. Father Dorais, principal; Albert Adolph, first teacher boys, and charge of boys mornings and evenings; Henri Dubois, second teacher, and charge of boys during the day; Damien Tetreault, carpenter; Wm. McDougall, farmer; Paul

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Sale, band master; Rev. Sister Page, matron; Rev. Sister Deschambault, nurse; Rev. Sister Giroux, dining-room; Rev. Sister Clement, seamstress; Rev. Sister Precious Blood, teacher girls; Rev. Sister Pare, laundress; Rev. Sister Marthe, cook; Miss Eliza Tucker, teacher junior boys and girls.

This being the first time I had inspected this institution, I took considerable pains to give the Commissioner full particulars, not only of its financial position, but of the various buildings and other property, together with the class-room work and the general management of the house, and I was much pleased with all the appointments, and with the quiet and systematic manner with which the work was being carried on. The principal gives his undivided time to the duties of his position. He superintends all outside operations in the garden and farm work, and in any building repairs, &c., and he keeps his own accounts, and although not on such an elaborate scale as some others, they are simple and correct. Father Dorais is a careful buyer, and a capable manager, and so far he has had no deficits, and not likely to have any, so long as the required number of pupils is kept up to the limit. I have not space to give particulars of the various buildings, but they were all well adapted for the purpose, and were in perfect order.

There is a nice flower garden in front of the house, and a vegetable garden on one side, both prettily laid out and nicely kept. The total land in connection with the school comprises about forty acres, only twelve of which are fit for cultivation, but the school has the use of about seven hundred acres from the St. Boniface mission, and in lieu of this the father takes in a few non-treaty Indian or half-breed children. The crop put in this year consists of four acres potatoes, one of garden and turnips, eight of barley, and a field on the mission land of seventeen acres, the remainder being used for hay and pasture. The crop harvested in 1899 was 400 bushels oats, 100 of barley, 600 of potatoes, 100 of turnips, 100 of onions, carrots, beets, &c., 100 tons of hay put up, 20 of which were left over and would be available for this year.

The house is heated with hot water and lighted with acetylene gas, pipes and fixings having been put in by the principal himself doing the work, assisted by the carpenter. A summer-house was being erected.

The boys' lavatory was a new one, and is a feature of the place, it is 50 x 10 feet, large bathing space, and automatic water-closets, fixed in basins, concrete floor, and a good flow of water.

The dining-room contained seven long tables, officers' table at one end and men's table in a small room on one side. Tables are covered with zinc. The kitchen had a 'Prowse' range. The dairy had a good supply of jams, jellies, &c., made from wild fruits. The laundry was a roomy place. The sewing and mending rooms were also roomy places. Six sewing-machines, all the clothing for boys and girls is made here, and a saving is thus effected in this item of expenditure.

The boys' dormitory had fifty-nine beds and twenty-four chairs, and twenty-four loose wash basins and ten fixed in a marble stand. The beds are wooden stretchers or 'Beaudettes.' Some have wire springs and some duck, each has a palliasse, two blankets, one sheet, pillow and pillow sham, and boys have night shirts. Cupboard for clothing, and all were nicely folded up, and placed in shelves. Large tank filled with water, and fire-pails, axes and extinguishers were in convenient places. A Mc-Robie fire-apparatus is also in the building, and a Ryder hot-air engine for pumping water.

There are two dormitories for girls, one with thirty-two beds and one with fifteen, furnished similar to those of the boys, and wash basins were also on marble stand. The dormitories were scrupulously clean, as were all the other rooms in the house.

The dispensary is a well arranged place, medicines in a glass case, bottles all neatly labelled.

The best use possible is made of all material; nothing allowed to go to waste; pretty rag mats being made out of cuttings from the sewing-room.

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Bread is purchased in the town, twenty-six two-pound loaves for one dollar, being a shade less than two cents a pound. Beef costs six cents a pound, delivered as required, and good beef was being supplied. The bread was also good, being made from strong baker's flour.

The cattle were in good condition; there were twenty-seven head, three horses, sixteen pigs and forty-two poultry. The pupils get all the milk they need; they do not take kindly to porridge, but they get it twice a week. Butter is made in the house.

I audited all the accounts from July 1, 1898, to March 31, 1900, and found them correct.

Supplies are purchased in Winnipeg at wholesale terms, and discounts are generally taken advantage of when funds on hand are available.

Father Dorais and the sisters are to be congratulated on their careful and intelligent management. Everything goes on like clockwork, and the best is done to give these pupils a training that will make them useful men and women wherever their lot may be cast.

My inspection was a satisfactory and a pleasant one. Miss Tucker kindly made two copies of the inventory for me, and did them very nicely, for which I tendered my thanks, the only reward at my disposal.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 9th, 10th and other days in July, 1900.

Number of pupils present one hundred and four; boys, fifty-two; girls, fifty-two. Classified as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard	I.....	20	23	43
"	II.....	12	6	18
"	III.....	16	21	37
"	IV.....	4	5	9
"	V.....	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		53	55	108

School material was plentiful, and both rooms well supplied with desks, maps, charts, blackboards, &c. The pupils are from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House	12	17	29
Oxford House	6	5	11
God's Lake	5	10	15
Fisher River	10	8	18
Poplar River	1	2	3
Berens River	3	3	6
St. Peter's.....	2	1	3
Oak River	10	5	15
Cross Lake	4	2	6
White Cap (Moose Woods)	—	1	1
Bull Head	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53	55	108

The pupils had improved in speaking louder when reading, and less Cree was heard than formerly in and around the school, and would soon be completely stopped.

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Discipline and supervision very good. Miss Valentyne and Miss Peacock are both accomplished and painstaking teachers.

Staff of house proper is: Rev. T. Ferrier, principal; Miss Sutherland, matron; Miss Valentyne, teacher senior room; Miss Peacock, teacher junior room; Miss Marshall, assistant matron; Miss Black, seamstress; Miss Marty, laundress; Mrs. Gordon, cook; Jas. R. Earle, assistant principal; J. G. Milne, farmer; T. B. Barner, gardener; Henry Armstrong, carpenter.

The whole place was in excellent order. The drains were working well. Furnaces were in proper condition, and heating had been satisfactory during the past winter, and the consumption of fuel much less than formerly.

A few of the rooms had been painted, and all kalsomined in various tints, giving the house a cheerful appearance. The basement had been whitewashed with lime, and the cement floor repaired.

The dormitories and other rooms were in good order, beds well supplied with palliasses, blankets, sheets, pillows and counterpanes, and all perfectly clean, the whole reflecting credit on Miss Sutherland, the efficient matron.

The sewing-room, under Miss Black's care, was doing good service, and the girls were making rapid progress in needlework, and could make their own dresses.

The mending and darning room, under care of Miss Marshall, was kept busy repairing and patching, an important part of work in a place like this, and where deficits are to be avoided.

Miss Marty had charge of the laundry, and a lot of work is done in this place in keeping bedding and clothing clean. Some of the ironing done by the girls in finer work would have done credit to a Chinaman.

The kitchen was well looked after by Mrs. Gordon, assisted by the girls, many of whom were experts.

The boys' clothing-room had been fitted up with nests, so that each boy could keep his clothes under his own number. The kitchen and dining-room had been fully equipped with all needed requirements.

The dining-room had been kalsomined, tinted walls and white ceiling, and it looked bright and cheerful. The tables had white oilcloth, and the dishes were white granite, meals well cooked and served hot, and always on time; no confusion. Food is varied, and all get what is good for them; porridge in the mornings, and good, wholesome soup and the best of bread. Potatoes are never wanting in the bill of fare, and other vegetables when in season. Window shades had been provided, and wire screens for doors and windows to keep out the flies.

The reception room had been provided with chairs, and the floor covered with linoleum; a cabinet made in the shop holds the medicines and school stationery not in use.

Two fire-escapes had been put up, one at each end of the building, connecting with the dormitories on both flats. The grounds around the building had been levelled and trees planted.

The girls' play-ground is inclosed, and there are swings; indoor games consist of checkers, crokinole, &c.

The boys' play-ground is in the valley in front of the house, and foot and baseball are the favourite games which the boys seem to enjoy in the evenings, and they are experts. The farm had been improved by the removal of stones and brush, bringing more land into use for cultivation.

The crop put in this year was : wheat, 19 acres ; oats, 34 acres ; barley, 5 acres ; corn, 5 acres ; potatoes, 8½ acres ; turnips, 3½ acres ; carrots, 1 acre ; mangolds, 2½ acres ; millet, 1½ acres ; brome grass, 3½ acres ; summer fallow, 15 acres ; new breaking, 6 acres ; hay meadow, 11 acres.

The garden comprises about eight acres, and was prettily laid out and hedges planted as wind-breaks. The garden had passed the dry weather very well, owing to a system of irrigation, supplied from the springs on the bench, and this system could