

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1901

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1901

*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, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12, 1901.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, December 12, 1901.

To the Honourable Clifford Sifton,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

In looking over the work performed and the results obtained during the period mentioned, it will be seen that the Indians throughout Canada not only continue, on the whole, to be law-abiding and contented, but they would appear to be more self-supporting as they increase in numbers, and those engaged in agriculture are adopting the same methods as their white brethren, with very pleasing results.

The main features of the policy followed by the department in this relation, which, it may be observed, have been recognized by the imperial, provincial and Dominion governments in succession as being essential for the advancement of the Indians, are the fixity of their abode; the careful safeguarding of their interests with respect to the alienation or sale of their lands; their individual and direct responsibility to the Crown, the enactment of special legislation for their protection against their own weaknesses, or aggression on the part of the stronger race, with a view to their eventually assuming the responsibilities of citizenship; the granting of all necessary educational facilities, and limiting such material assistance as may be offered to the needy to what may tend to make them self-supporting.

The various reports and statistical statements herewith submitted would appear to show that the policy above outlined has, on the whole, fulfilled its intention. Although local conditions in certain cases may justify a departure from the rules governing its application, the general results obtained have been such as to warrant the continuance of practically the same mode of dealing with the Indians during the present year.

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Although a matter with which the government has not been directly concerned, it should be pointed out that there has probably been no more potent factor in the elevation of the Indians than the religious instruction afforded them by the missionaries of the various churches, who have been and still are devotedly working to inculcate the principles of Christianity amongst these people, and who moreover largely co-operate in the work of their secular education.

While the progress among Indians is necessarily of a slow and gradual character, which renders it difficult to observe any tangible improvement within the limits of a year, it is gratifying to note that the Indians under the supervision of the department are showing increased providence of habits and greater self-reliance.

HEALTH.

In so far as concerned the health of the Indians, the year has been one of considerable anxiety to the department, due to the prevalence of small-pox, which without having reached the epidemic stage in any district was sufficiently prevalent among white communities and the Indians of the United States along the boundary line, with whom our Indians are in habitual contact, as to have constituted a serious menace. This anxiety has been aggravated by the recollection of the fearful ravages of the disease on the occasions upon which it attacked the Indians in years gone by, and it was impossible to avoid grave concern until the possibility of coping with such a situation under the conditions existing to-day should have been demonstrated experimentally. Although the type has fortunately been so far a very mild one, there was none the less the consciousness that it might at any time assume a more malignant form, and that there is much in the personal habits and other conditions of many of the Indians to encourage such development were a lodgment once effected.

In so far as the department's information goes to show, the Caughnawaga reserve was the only one in the province of Quebec where the disease made its appearance, and there it was confined to a solitary case.

In Ontario there were some nineteen cases at Whitefish Lake reserve, in the somewhat badly affected neighbourhood of Sudbury, and some thirty-three cases on the Six Nations' reserve.

In Manitoba, the disease broke out on one reserve in the Birtle agency, and in the Northwest Territories, in one family in the Pelly agency, also among some bands in the Touchwood Hills, Edmonton, Hobbema, Saddle Lake, and Onion Lake agencies.

In British Columbia some few cases occurred at Quesnel in the Williams Lake agency. The infection was brought in May last by a family from Alaska to Kincolith where one family and a single woman were attacked, the latter carrying it to Skeena river where some three thousand Indians were assembled, but by prompt and vigorous measures the number of cases was confined to fourteen and by the end of June the disease was stamped out.

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In all the localities mentioned the type was mild and but one or two fatalities resulted.

The immunity enjoyed by the Indians as a whole may doubtless be attributed in no small degree to the systematic vaccination practised as far as possible by the department for many years past; and the alacrity manifested by those who had hitherto evaded or resisted the operation, to avail themselves of it in the immediate presence of danger, shows that their objection to it was not founded upon ignorance of its value, but rather the outcome of that peculiarity of their constitution which renders it so difficult to induce them to look to any length ahead.

Of other forms of disease prone to become epidemic there has not been much during the year. Measles were more or less prevalent among the following Indians, viz.: in Ontario among those on two reserves in the Port Arthur district and the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté; in Quebec, at Temiscaming and among the Micmacs of Maria, also among members of the same tribe in New Brunswick, and in Colchester county, Nova Scotia; in Manitoba on some reserves in the Rat Portage district; in the Northwest Territories on the reserves at Pelly and Qu'Appelle, and in British Columbia at Bute Inlet and the Malaspina Straits in the Fraser River agency.

In some of the localities mentioned the disease was of a somewhat severe type and a good many deaths ensued, principally among children, although there were some fatalities among adults whose constitutions, weakened from various causes, could not successfully resist attack. As usual with this disease among Indians more harm resulted from carelessness when convalescing than from direct attack. Grippe, which has proved peculiarly disastrous because of the prevailing tendency to pulmonary affections, has largely disappeared.

In the province of Quebec the same Indians as already stated to have been attacked by measles, viz., those at Temiscaming and Maria, were visited by grippe in a rather severe form, and it dealt somewhat hardly with the Peigans in the Northwest Territories, as also with some of the bands in the Williams Lake agency in British Columbia.

In the Kootenay district in the same province and in the Rat Portage district it was more or less epidemic, but fortunately assumed a milder character, especially in the former.

With the exception of a mild outbreak of chicken-pox at Berens River no other epidemics have been reported.

As usual a large proportion of deaths must be attributed directly or can be traced to scrofula and pulmonary troubles, and consequently apart from epidemics, the average of health depends greatly on the character of the winter, which last year was somewhat too mild and changeable to have been very favourable to the Indians, although on the whole, and remembering averted danger, there has been much cause for thankfulness.



VITAL STATISTICS.

	Births.	Deaths.	Gains.
Ontario..	499	465	34
Quebec..	223	164	59
Nova Scotia..	69	55	14
New Brunswick..	44	34	10
P. E. Island..	15	7	8
British Columbia..	777	727	50
Manitoba..	291	250	41
N. W. Territoires..	561	538	23
	2,479	2,240	239

The foregoing table shows that the birth has exceeded the death rate by 239.

Last year 2,333 births and 2,557 deaths occurred, so that as compared with it, there has been an increase during the year under review of 146 in the number of births and a decrease of 317 in that of deaths.

A very gratifying feature of this increase is that it has not been confined to any particular province, but proportionately distributed throughout the Dominion.

POPULATION.

	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Ontario..	20,703	20,763	60
Quebec..	10,785	10,865	80
Nova Scotia..	2,018	2,020	2
New Brunswick..	1,639	1,655	16
P. E. Island..	308	315	7
British Columbia..	24,523	24,576	53
Manitoba..	6,754	6,840	86
N. W. Territories..	17,714	17,927	213
Outside Treaty Limits..	14,566	14,566
	99,010	99,527	517

It will be observed from the foregoing comparative statement that as compared with the preceding year there has been an aggregate increase of 517 in the whole Indian population within treaty limits.

The difference between that number and 239 shown to have been gained by excess of births over deaths, is accounted for by fresh adhesions to Treaty No. 8 and other local fluctuations. No fresh statistics have been received since last year relative to Indians outside treaty limits, and the number, which at best is only more or less approximate, has been carried forward without any change.

AGRICULTURE.

The past year cannot be said to have been a very favourable one on the whole for the farming community, although there has not been much cause for complaint in the older provinces.

In Ontario crops were, generally speaking, fairly good average, but turned out light in places from insufficiency of moisture ; while fall wheat was appreciably damaged by the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Mention was made last year of a new enterprise having been started tentatively at Walpole Island, viz., the growing of sugar beets, and it is gratifying to be able to report that it has so far proved a great success and that there seems to be an immediate prospect of its being taken hold of by the Indians at Cape Croker, who are within range of a recently established sugar factory.

The farmers in this province manifest a laudable desire to adopt the most approved agricultural methods, and such work as fencing, draining and other improvements are quietly going on through the reserves, and are stimulated by the spirit of emulation engendered by competition at the fairs or exhibitions which some of the most progressive bands hold among themselves.

In the province of Quebec appreciable advancement in the direction of clearing and cultivation has been noticed on the reserves at River Desert, Lake St. John, and among the Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains, and fair general progress at St. Regis and Restigouche ; but otherwise throughout the province the prevailing lack of interest in, if not pronounced distaste for, agricultural pursuits remains unchanged. Crops yielded fairly well, although in the eastern section they were somewhat damaged by excessive moisture.

In the maritime provinces although some few make agriculture their main-stay, and others depend upon it more or less, the majority do not much concern themselves about it, and confine their efforts to the cultivation of patches of potatoes and vegetables, together with a few oats and a little buckwheat.

In the Rat Portage district and farther west in Manitoba to the south and south-east of Lake Winnipeg, as well as in the district of Portage la Prairie, long continued drought during the early part of the season followed by prolonged rain-fall affected the crops injuriously.

In the Pas district, the flooded condition of the country curtailed the small areas at any time available for agricultural purposes, and the Indians had to reduce the patches of potatoes which they are in the habit of cultivating.

In the Northwest Territories generally the same conditions prevailed, with the result that the crops on many of the reserves failed to mature or could not be harvested in good condition.

The reserves at File Hills and in the Prince Albert and Battleford districts were more fortunate, the first mentioned having been favoured with excellent and the latter with fairly good yields.

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Scarcity of produce naturally tends to create high prices, and such Indians as had any to dispose of did well, while the less fortunate as a reward for their courage in going to work again last spring despite the disappointment just referred to, have enjoyed their full share of the bountiful harvest which has just been reaped in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories within the calendar year although outside of the limits of the fiscal year now under review.

In Treaty No. 7, where climatic conditions have dictated the abandonment of the effort to cultivate cereals, little beyond potatoes is raised, but they turned out a fair success.

In British Columbia the returns of grain were by no means unsatisfactory, although in parts the rain interfered with harvesting.

In the Fraser River, Williams Lake, Kootenay and Cowichan agencies, the Indians, many of whom depend a good deal upon the potatoes and garden stuffs to which they confine their efforts at cultivation, suffered somewhat severe loss from the ravages of the cut or army worm.

LIVE STOCK.

In connection with their agricultural operations the majority of farming Indians depend more or less upon stock-raising, and in some districts in the younger provinces, where growth of cereals is precarious, or where the reserves are unfavourably situated with regard to a market for grain, place their main reliance on their herds of cattle.

The number kept is regulated by the facilities for securing the wild grass upon which they almost entirely depend to provide the very considerable quantities of hay required to feed the large herds of stock through the winter season. Many bands now possess the full quota of cattle which the available supply of grass renders it prudent to encourage them to keep, and consequently it becomes a serious matter when anything occurs to interfere with the necessary supply of hay.

Unfortunately the conditions already described as having proved so unfavourable for the maturing and harvesting of crops in certain districts greatly hampered the efforts of the Indians to secure a sufficient quantity of hay. The continuous rainfall not only seriously impeded the Indians in their efforts to secure grass, but also in their efforts to cure what they succeeded in cutting, and under the circumstances it speaks very well for them that they managed to put up fully as much as they did the preceding year, the supply for which was, however, rather short from somewhat similar causes, although such unfavourable conditions rarely prevail and still less frequently for two years in succession.

Hay cured under such conditions could not fail to prove of poor quality, but fortunately the season permitted of the cattle grazing out longer than usual, so that by the husbanding and utilizing of all available straw, the cattle were brought through without any serious loss and quite as well as those of the settlers in the same localities.

In Treaty No. 7 in the Northwest Territories on the reserves which are within the ranching districts, where cattle feed out during the winter, the earlier part of the

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season proved very favourable, as there was but slight snow-fall, and open water. Later on, however, the weather became somewhat too changeable, a condition which tends to make the grass musty and moreover difficult of access by the cattle on account of the formation of a hard crust on the surface of the snow caused by alternate thawing and freezing.

In this treaty, stock-raising seems destined to become one of the main supports of the Indians, and to this fact they are fast awakening in increasing numbers.

On the Blood reserve the addition of twenty-two in the course of the year brought the number of cattle-holders up to one hundred and twenty-three, who have within a few of two thousand head.

The neighbouring Peigans have doubled the number of their herd during the last three years, notwithstanding the fact that during that period two hundred and seventy animals have been beefed, and it now stands at something over one thousand two hundred head.

The prejudice of these Indians to cattle was largely instilled by Crowfoot, the head chief of the Blackfoot nation, and survived his death, which occurred in 1890. He always impressed upon his people that their acceptance of cattle would be the precursor of the closing of the government's ration-house; but in view of the great influence exerted by him for good and the assistance given by him to the department in dealing with his people, who comprised the most warlike tribes and who from their situation close to the boundary line, and intimate relationship with tribes on the other side, might under different leadership have caused endless trouble, his memory need not be held in less esteem, because on first contact with civilization, he failed to grasp what it has required so many years of education to bring the most progressive of his people to realize, viz., that it is in every way far better for themselves to learn to depend upon their own exertions than upon the charity of the government.

Naturally the prejudice was most deeply rooted among the Blackfoot people, who were his more immediate followers, but even among them there are clear signs of its giving way, for among them they now hold some eight hundred head of cattle, and others of their number are becoming clamorous to be supplied. Caution has, however, to be exercised to accommodate the meeting of their desires to their ability to take proper care of stock, and this, it is obvious, they cannot learn to do in a day.

While it is among the Indians just referred to that the increasing desire to acquire live stock has been most noticeable, it has not been confined to them, for many of the bands in British Columbia have been quietly accumulating more cattle, and not a few are fairly well supplied, as for example those on Queen Charlotte's Island, who have been exporting beef to the mainland.

The tendency among some of the Indians in the province of Quebec to purchase cattle, noticed last year, has been somewhat checked by the prevalence of higher prices.

Although not of any extended import, it may be worth while to notice that a market seems to have opened up in the east for ponies which many of the Indians,

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notably those in Treaty No. 7, have continued to keep in large numbers, to the detriment of more useful animals.

Some years ago an effort was made by the department to get them to exchange these ponies for heifers, but much difficulty was experienced in finding a market for the ponies taken over from them. A few years ago the rush to the Klondike created a temporary demand for Indian ponies for purposes of transport. During the year a good many have been shipped to Toronto, not only from the Northwest Territories, but from British Columbia, one band at Tobacco Plains, in the Kootenay district, having disposed of over one hundred head.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

A large proportion of the Indians in all the provinces depend upon hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering wild berries, not only directly to furnish them with food but indirectly through sale or barter to provide other necessaries or the wherewithal to purchase them.

In the province of Quebec the bulk of such Indians are to be found along the lower St. Lawrence from the Saguenay to the Gulf, and they enjoyed an excellent season, the product of their exertions having reached the very handsome total of \$101,738, which is an increase of \$40,437 over what they made the year before, notwithstanding the fact that it was a favourable one. These Indians do not depend to any great extent upon fishing, although their earnings from that source amounted to \$7,440.

In Ontario the same class of Indians being situated for the most part along the lakes rely a good deal more upon fishing and proportionately less upon hunting, and they realized \$61,291 from the former and \$136,014 from the latter source.

In the province of Manitoba the main reliance of the outlying bands is upon fishing, the returns from which amounted to \$104,834, but none the less they hunt and trap to a considerable extent and made \$58,365 by such means.

A succession of two wet seasons has had the effect of raising the waters in the districts inhabited by the Indians referred to, and consequently restocking them with fish and more especially with sturgeon.

From the same cause muskrats have been very plentiful and big game has been driven from the lower lands into closer proximity to where the Indians live.

In the Northwest Territories comparatively few of the bands have access to fisheries, and as a consequence only \$28,458 were realized from that source, as against \$111,884 from hunting.

The aggregate increase from the two sources over the earnings of the preceding year slightly exceeded \$56,000, these pursuits having received a certain impetus from the comparative failure of crops experienced by many of the agriculturists.

In British Columbia the Indians throughout the province depend largely upon the salmon for their food-supply, and numbers of those in the Fraser River, Cowichan, West Coast, Kwawkwalth, Northwest Coast, Babine and Williams Lake agencies trust to no small extent to their earnings at the canneries to meet their requirements.

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While they catch and consume the salmon which run during the earlier months of the season, the autumn run is of still greater importance to them, as upon it they depend to lay up for their winter's consumption.

In the Kamloops-Okanagan and Williams Lake agencies the autumn run was poor and consequently the Indians were to a considerable extent deprived of the main staple of their customary winter's food-supply.

On the other hand in the rivers of the Northwest Coast, in the Babine agency, the run was good, as also in the Kwawkewlth agency.

The run of salmon in the summer of 1900 was very poor and stopped early, which fact combined with the labour troubles at the Fraser river canneries made the season practically barren of results for many of the Indians.

Along the coast the Indians get an unlimited supply of other kinds of fish at all seasons of the year, and many of them make large quantities of oulachon oil, which is highly nutritious and is eaten in conjunction with almost every other article of diet.

In addition to salmon, the flesh of cariboo, moose and other deer, either fresh or smoked, as well as that of mountain sheep and goats, is consumed in considerable quantities. The fall hunt was a successful one, as early snow-storms drove the game down to the lower levels more accessible to the hunters.

The aggregate earnings from fishing, \$408,240, and from hunting and trapping, \$198,843, show an increase from these combined sources of \$88,270, as compared with the year before.

The part that wild fruits and berries play in providing the pabulum of the hunting and fishing Indians is an important one, for as none are too well stocked with potatoes or garden stuffs and many have none at all, these berries, which they preserve in large quantities, not only tend to vary the monotony of their diet of cured fish and meat, but to render it more wholesome.

The manner of preserving and using these berries varies in different districts. In the old days when the Indians of the plains depended on the buffalo, their practice was to cut the flesh into slices, dry it in the sun and then pound it up with berries into what was and is known as pemmican. The same practice still prevails in the making of pemmican from the flesh of deer. In parts of British Columbia and possibly elsewhere, the berries are spread out on frames some three yards in length by half a yard in width, and cooked over hot coals until they become of such consistency as permits of their being rolled out into sheets and then, after having had their edges trimmed up into cylindrical shape, stowed into cases of cedar bark, which are then carefully tied up and put away for future use.

VARIOUS EARNINGS.

In the older provinces and more particularly in Nova Scotia and Quebec such of the Indians as live within or have ready access to the centres of civilization earn a by no means inconsiderable amount by the sale of certain manufactures, some of which are peculiar to themselves. These cover a large variety of articles, and include all

sorts of Indian wares, such as bead-work, mats, mittens, moccasins, snow-shoes, lacrosse sticks, also baskets, axe and pick handles, churns, barrels, tubs, casks, oars, skiffs and canoes.

The village of Jeune Lorette until a few years ago was the great centre for the manufacture of moccasins, but the industry formerly so flourishing has gradually fallen away, and despite an occasional revival, such as occurred during the first years of the influx into the Klondike region, has now become practically a thing of the past.

In like manner the village of St. Francis has always been the headquarters for the manufacture of baskets, which together with fancy work the Abenakis have been in the habit of disposing of at summer resorts in the White mountains and on the Atlantic coast in the United States.

There has been somewhat of stagnation in this industry of late, attributed to a glut of products in the market, but the expectation is that before long the congested condition of the trade will be relieved.

Such of the Indians in these provinces as elect to maintain themselves as wage-earners find no difficulty in securing employment. Where accessible the preference seems to be for work connected with the lumbering industry, either in the camps or in the saw-mills, or rafting timber or drawing logs, or lading and unloading vessels, but not a few hire out their services to farmers and fruit-growers, while some who are within reach of factories work in them, and others, but in much smaller numbers, obtain employment as mechanics.

The outlying bands in Ontario and Manitoba are mainly dependent upon two sources for employment, viz., the lumbering and fishing companies, and while many of the bands are beyond the range of their operations, yet as such companies extend their enterprises, which they are fast doing, they are bringing the opportunity for profitable employment within reach of an increasing number of the Indians.

In British Columbia the Indians in some directions have been somewhat elbowed out by Japanese and other competitors in the labour market, yet the great activity of late years in the opening up of the province and the development of its industries has so increased the opportunities for getting work, that if crowded out in one direction they have been able to turn to some other, and the aggregate earnings from wages have been steadily increasing.

Of all Indians within range of civilized centres, those in the Northwest Territories are least favourably situated with regard to obtaining employment or opportunities for supplementary earnings, their openings being pretty well confined to the sale of hay or fire-wood, or the doing a little freighting or farm work for the settlers. Unfortunately when the season proves unfavourable for agricultural results, and the necessity for supplementary earnings is greatest, the settlers are likewise affected and so far from furnishing the Indians with employment are apt to enter into competition with them in supplying the towns and villages with wood and hay. In any case the supply of dead wood which the Indians dispose of is on many of the reserves becoming exhausted, and they are hunting round for some other means of earning money, and some have been experimenting in the direction of burning lime for sale.

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As an offset to the conditions just described, there is the fact that the farming Indians of the Territories have a resource in their live stock, which many of those in some ways more favourably situated do not possess.

On the whole taking the Dominion throughout, Indian like other labour has been in great demand, and in that respect the year has been a very prosperous one.

DWELLINGS.

The tendency of the Indians to congregate together and live in villages, even at the sacrifice of convenience relative to the pursuit of their avocations, can be traced back directly to their circumstances and surroundings prior to or at the time of their settlement upon their reserves.

In the province of Quebec it was the custom of the pioneer settlers to take up their lands in long narrow strips converging upon one spot where they could build their dwellings in close proximity for mutual protection against savages who roamed the country in those days. No wonder then that the Indians, having fresh in their memories the necessity for the vigilant exercise of every precaution for defence against other bands or tribes with whom each was more or less at enmity, followed the example before their eyes when they settled down to agricultural pursuits and adopted the village system which still prevails among their farming communities in the province. There influences not only survived the conditions which produced them in Quebec, but extended far beyond its boundaries.

The inconvenience of conducting farming operations under such a system is so obvious that its adoption on the reserves in these new provinces was from the first strongly opposed by the department, but the long survival of the feeling of insecurity rendered it very up-hill work to induce the Indians to spread out and take up their lots in severalty, and build their houses at a distance from each other ; not even yet has all that is desirable in this direction been accomplished.

In British Columbia the occupations of the Indians and the physical features of the country all favour the village mode of living.

Speaking generally, the best class of houses is to be found in the villages, and where within reach of saw-mills, the greater proportion are sufficiently good and many really excellent frame buildings.

From a sanitary aspect, congregating in villages which lack any regular system of drainage is apt to have a prejudicial effect, but the department's regulations for insuring cleanliness in the surroundings of the houses have been so far enforced that disease which would naturally follow upon their neglect is of comparatively rare occurrence on the reserves.

In the maritime provinces the Indians as a rule who remain stationary at any one point have fairly good houses, many of them frame structures ; but those who keep moving about in pursuit of a market for their wares, or of other desultory callings, have much inferior houses, some of them being of a very wretched character.

The outlying bands throughout who live by hunting, fishing and trapping and who are consequently more or less nomadic in their habits, when they live in houses at all, are satisfied with the most primitive kind of structures which will serve to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and no radical improvement need be looked for in this respect so long as their environment remains unchanged.

In Ontario among the farming communities the houses are sufficiently good to meet the requirements of their occupants.

In Manitoba some very superior dwellings and buildings for public purposes are to be seen on the St. Peter's reserve. Among other farming communities in that province, as also in the Northwest Territories, a steady although necessarily very gradual improvement is ever taking place, and speaking generally a growing disposition to expend more of their means on the purchase of lumber, doors, windows, shingles, and furniture for the improvement of their homes is distinctly noticeable, and remembering that all domestic virtues emanate from love of home, this deepening interest must be regarded as a very hopeful sign.

EDUCATION.

In the first annual report on Indian Affairs made by me, viz., that for the year 1896-97, I had occasion to remark that the question of industrial education for Indian children must be considered with relation to the future of the pupils and that only the certainty of some practical results could justify the large expense entailed upon the country for the maintenance of these schools.

In the following year's report I observed that, if the sole object were the improvement of the individual pupils' positions in life, there could be little difference of opinion as to the necessity for restricting the number of those trained to that for which there was reasonable expectation of finding openings, but on the other hand if the object were to have the graduates return to their reserves and there become centres of improving influence for the elevation of their race, there would appear to be less necessity for so strictly limiting the recipients of special training.

Increased experience and reflection tend to the conviction that the ultimate aim of the training at these schools is so identified with the theoretical object of the whole policy which has governed this country's dealing with the Indians, viz., the fitting them for the full responsibilities of citizenship, that they must be considered in close conjunction.

As has already hereinbefore been pointed out, that policy, or the machinery provided thereunder, while very satisfactory up to a certain point, has not proved as successful in amalgamating the Indians with other classes of the community, and the question before the department for consideration is as to what expectation need be entertained of the schools turning out graduates who will take their place as citizens. It certainly will be necessary to devise some means by which this desired amalgamation may take place.

In Ontario a long extended experience shows that under the present system graduates, with the rarest exceptions, return to the communities of their own race,

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and although, perhaps better equipped than the majority of those who seek employment of various kinds among the whites in their vicinity, none the less to all intents and purposes remain Indians, with all their deepest interests, affections and ambitions centred in their reserves. Nor does there seem any reason to anticipate other ultimate results in the younger provinces when their conditions shall have reached those now existing in the older ones.

Experience, therefore, would seem to suggest that measures for the enfranchisement of the Indians might better precede the reasonable expectation of the schools realizing their intended purpose.

Under existing conditions in the younger provinces, where there are so few openings for graduates, and where the Indians have still much to learn before reaching the stage of those in the older provinces, it may well be that the graduates are for the present doing the greatest amount of good in the direction of elevating their race, by returning to live on their reserves, and as in any case it would appear that for the large majority there is no alternative, it is the bounden duty of the department to direct its efforts as far as it may reasonably do so towards guarding against retrogression on their part and insuring the exertions of an influence for good.

With that necessity in view the department is experimenting in the direction of the establishment of little colonies of these graduates on their reserves, in the hope that they will not only retain for themselves the benefits received at the schools but exert a beneficial influence upon their people. We have instances where remarkable results have been obtained, and during a recent visit to the west I was privileged to see what could be done in this direction.

With regard to the interest manifested by Indian parents in the education of their children, there seems to be nothing to add to what was said last year, namely, that so long as the Indians remain a distinct people and live as separate communities, their attitude towards education, at least in so far as the vast majority of them are concerned, will in all likelihood remain much as it is to-day, 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. While no signs are apparent of any deepening of this interest, there are influences quietly and steadily at work to extend its sphere in the younger provinces. These are the bringing of additional bands into contact with civilization as settlement and business enterprises push forward, the tendency in the outlying districts for the Indians to depend less for their maintenance upon the nomadic pursuits which are so inimical to anything like regularity of attendance at any rate at the day schools, and the gradual encroachment of the light of Christianity upon the still remaining pagan element.

There are 290 Indian schools of all classes in the Dominion, being an increase of 3 over the number for the preceding year.

Of day schools 2 have been closed, viz., those at Norway House and Wabus kang, in the province of Manitoba, while 2 new ones have been opened respectively at Bersimis in Quebec, and at Herschel Island, outside treaty limits.

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Three new boarding schools have been established, viz., one at Thunderchild's reserve in the Battleford agency, the others at Holy Angels and Smoky river, all in the Northwest Territories.

Of the 290 schools, 40 are classed as 'undenominational,' 104 are conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, 93 with the Church of England, 40 with the Methodist and 13 with the Presbyterian churches.

The number of children on the roll of all classes of schools was 9,576, as against 9,634 for the preceding year, and the average attendances 6,117 as against 6,193, a slight decrease in both directions.

There has been a slight increase in the attendance of pupils in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and in the Northwest Territories, as well as outside treaty limits, but a decrease in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

In addition to the number of children brought under educational influences at Indian schools, there are some in the older provinces attending the day schools of the white communities in their vicinity.

MORALITY.

The Indians during the year have fully sustained their reputation as a law-abiding people, and despite their exemptions with regard to certain civil matters, they are as amenable to the criminal laws of the country as any other subjects of the Crown, but offences, at any rate of a serious nature, are few and far between.

There is, however, a class of offence which is still far too common, and very much to be regretted, viz., the desertion of each other and their mutual families by husbands and wives, too often, followed by immoral alliances with others, and having as an attendant feature the failure to support deserted wives and children.

The usual simple and direct method under municipal laws of dealing with such offences in the police courts is wanting with respect to Indians living on their reserves.

The Indian Act attempts in a measure to make up for the lack of machinery for the punishment of such offences by providing for the deprivation of the deserters of their annuity moneys and real estate within the reserves, and their application to the support of those deserted, but the deterring influences of such measures are not found to be very efficacious.

This failure to appreciate the sacred character and obligations of the marriage bond as well as other forms of laxity between the sexes, although not confined to them, is most prevalent among pagan bands, and those who have most recently come under Christianity and civilizing influences; but although there is much to be deplored by those who are earnestly striving for the elevation of the race, there would not appear to be any cause for discouragement if the mind be fixed upon what has been

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accomplished rather than allowed to dwell exclusively upon what remains to be done. Even among pagan bands, polygamy is becoming comparatively rare, and as to other forms of immorality, while it is impossible to know how much may be kept out of sight, the same remark applies to other than Indian communities, and the pains taken to conceal what may be practised, indicates a growth of a public moral sentiment among the bands.

With regard to the use of intoxicants, it may be said that among such of the bands in the older provinces as have been for long in close contact with civilization, in one respect the same condition exists as among other classes of the community, inasmuch as among all there are to be found individuals who will indulge to excess whenever opportunity offers.

It is not always possible to enforce the prohibitory provisions of the Indian Act, although the department has been taking the most effective measures to do so, so long as the sale of liquor is carried on in the white communities with whom the Indians are constantly in touch. It is very pleasing to know, however, that the difficulties and dangers placed by the prohibitory clauses of the Indian Act in the way of Indians getting liquor, strongly militate against the formation of the class of habitual and moderate drinkers, who are indeed rare among them, and consequently against the development of drunkards. The fact that it is illegal for Indians to use intoxicants at all, naturally directs increased attention to the few who indulge to excess ; but on the whole there is not much to complain of with respect to those in the older provinces who live near the centres of civilization.

In the younger provinces such of these Indians as live in proximity to settlement have not yet had time to so fully realize the dangers of strong drink and to learn to control their natural appetite for it as those under similar conditions in the older provinces, and there is a good deal of traffic in intoxicants carried on with them, the medium for the most part being their half-breed friends and relatives, who hang about the outskirts of the reserves or the towns and villages where the Indians take their hay and fire-wood to market.

On the whole, however, if the situation cannot be regarded altogether as satisfactory, it is not lacking in features which afford ground for satisfaction.

LANDS.

Surrendered and surveyed Indian lands to the extent of 40,720.41 acres and value of \$45,124.98 were sold by local agents during the year, and 230 patents were issued to those entitled to them, under the provisions of the 45th section of the Indian Act, of which the county and district registrars, and in the province of Quebec, the Honourable the Provincial Secretary were respectively advised as is customary.

The following lands, surrendered with a view to their disposal for the benefit of the owners, were placed on the market for sale, subject to the land regulations of the department, viz. :—

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Portions of the Mississagi reserve, in the townships of Thompson and Cobden, in the district of Algoma, ten lots in the St. Peter's reserve, in the province of Manitoba, surrendered in 1875, and all of the Gambler's reserve, near Binscarth, with the exception of a small portion retained for an individual Indian who continues to reside there.

In the case of the last mentioned, the limit of residential condition attached to sales was reduced to one year.

A number of applications, not, however, followed by any purchase, have been made for mineral claims on the Garden River and Batchewana reserves.

Location tickets protecting individual Indians in their rights with respect to lots on their reserves have been issued to the number of 64. Last year there were 912 of these shown to be current, which with the addition of 64 new ones would bring the number up to 976, but as in some cases more than one old ticket has been merged into and re-issued as a single new ticket, the number current when the fiscal year closed was 964.

During the year 100 leases have been arranged between Indian locatees or owners, under the provisions of the 11th section of the Act, which, after deduction of expirations and cancellations, left 1,052 such leases current when the year terminated.

One new license was issued and one revised under the provisions of the timber regulations governing their issue with respect to various classes of timber on surrendered Indian lands, thus making 26 outstanding at the end of the year.

SURVEYS.

In Ontario the townplot of South Baymouth, Manitoulin Island, and the western portion of the Mississagi reserve have been subdivided.

A number of lots in the townplot of Bury, in the township of St. Edmund, county of Bruce, have been reposted. Indian holdings in the surrendered part of the Whitefish River reserve in the district of Algoma have been surveyed, and certain other lands in the same locality valued, all with the view to their being placed on the market for the benefit of their respective owners.

In Quebec the boundaries of the Maria reserve in the county of Bonaventure, were retraced and posted, and an inspection was made of the Doncaster reserve, in the county of Montcalm, with the intention of submitting to the Indians the question of its surrender for subdivision and sale.

In New Brunswick a survey was made of a short piece of road connecting the Indian village on Tobique reserve, Victoria county, with the new bridge over the Tobique river.

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In British Columbia the surveyors in the employ of the department have been engaged in the following work, viz. :—

Surveys have been made on the Skeena river, of Reserves Nos. 1 and 5, of the Kitsilas band ; and the survey of the reserves for the Kitwanger, Lakelse and Kitlathla bands are being prosecuted. I am sorry to report that a young man, Mr. Herbert Hall, attached to the survey party engaged in this work, was accidentally drowned while passing through the Kitsilas canyon.

In the Okanagan agency, survey of the boundaries of the Osoyoos reserve is being completed, and surveys of the reserves at Douglas and Canoe creek are being made.

Examinations and surveys were made at Chilliwack, Cheam, Marsqui and Katzie, to ascertain what damages the Indians may have sustained in connection with the construction of dykes by the provincial government at these points.

A survey, examination and report have been made of the dam and irrigation ditches on the Neskainlith reserve, in connection with a claim for damages, supposed to have arisen from overflow from these works.

A survey of the Sicamous reserve, No. 3, of the Spallumcheen band and a re-survey of the Klickcumcheen reserve at Lytton, have been made.

A survey and report in connection with an irrigation ditch through the Nanaimo reserve, and an examination of the lands of the Cowichan Indians, with the view of providing additional land for them, if necessary, have been made.

A survey is being made of proposed routes for an irrigation ditch through the Bonaparte reserve.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the following work has been undertaken, viz. :—

The survey of certain roads on the Blackfoot reserve and levels in connection with irrigation on the same reserve.

A survey, estimate and report, in connection with the transportation of coal across the Bow river from a mine on the Blackfoot reserve.

An examination in connection with the drainage at the Calgary industrial school.

Levels and instructions in connection with the proposed irrigation on the Stony reserve.

The survey of certain reserves at Lesser Slave lake in the new treaty, No. 8.

The Indians having surrendered the reserves known as 'The Pheasant's Rump' and 'Ocean Man' in Assiniboia, they have been surveyed and subdivided into sections, in order that the land may be sold for their benefit.

The boundaries of the White Bear reserve and of the Indian Head or Assiniboine reserve, have been retraced.



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The subdivision into 40 acre lots of the Oak Lake reserve, in order that the Indians may be severally located thereon.

As, however, at the date of writing there has not been time for the surveyors engaged in field work in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories to make more than interim reports, the preceding statement of work undertaken or completed is given subject to the possibility of subsequent amendment.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$3,893,622.63, had increased to \$3,941,393.77.

Collections aggregated \$129,357.87, and disbursements \$274,063.62.

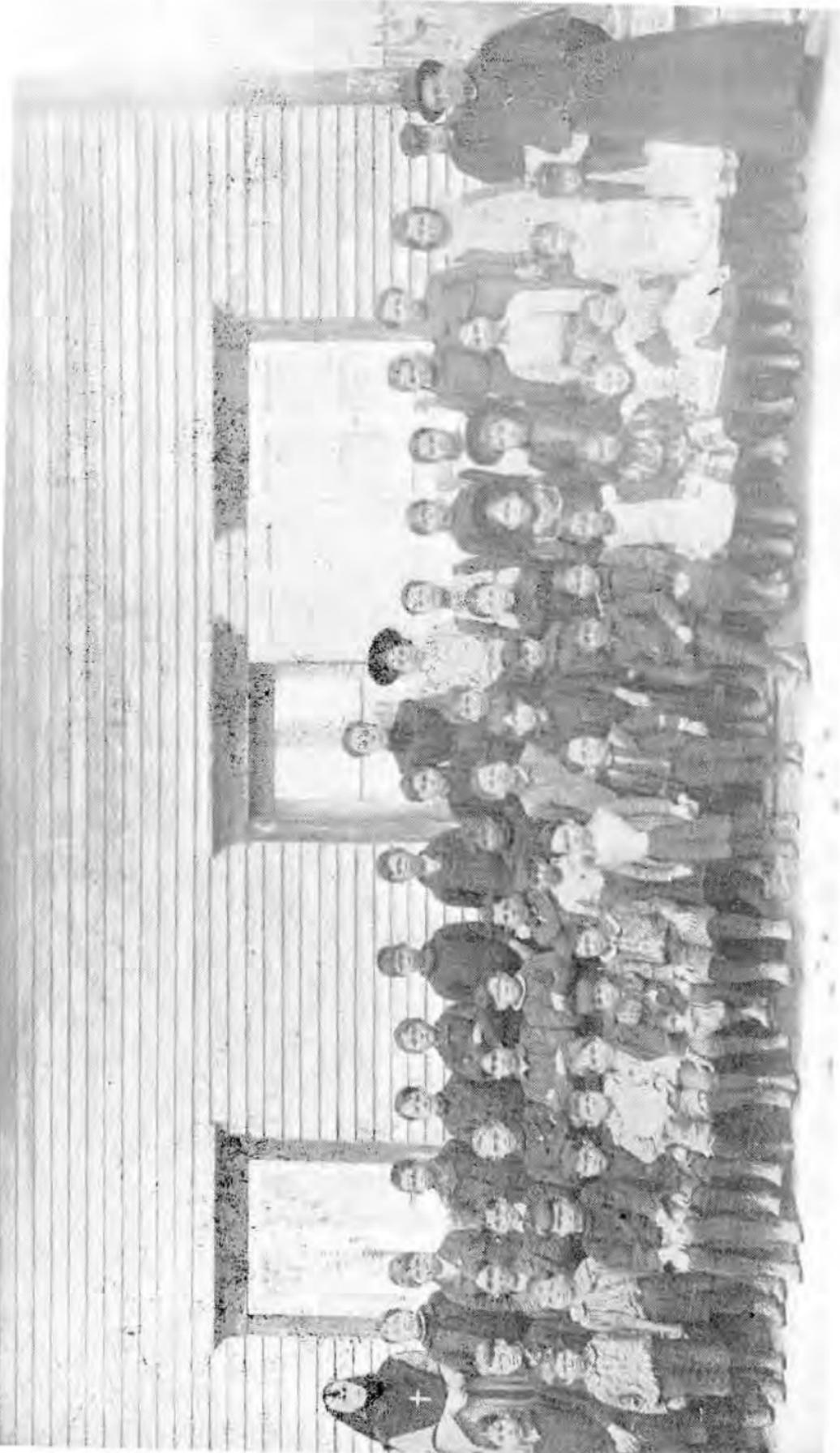
The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,019,329.12. On June 30 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account, for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, was \$24,103.96, deposits and interest during the year having reached the sum of \$10,764.22, withdrawals to the extent of \$4,816.84 having been made during the same period.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs



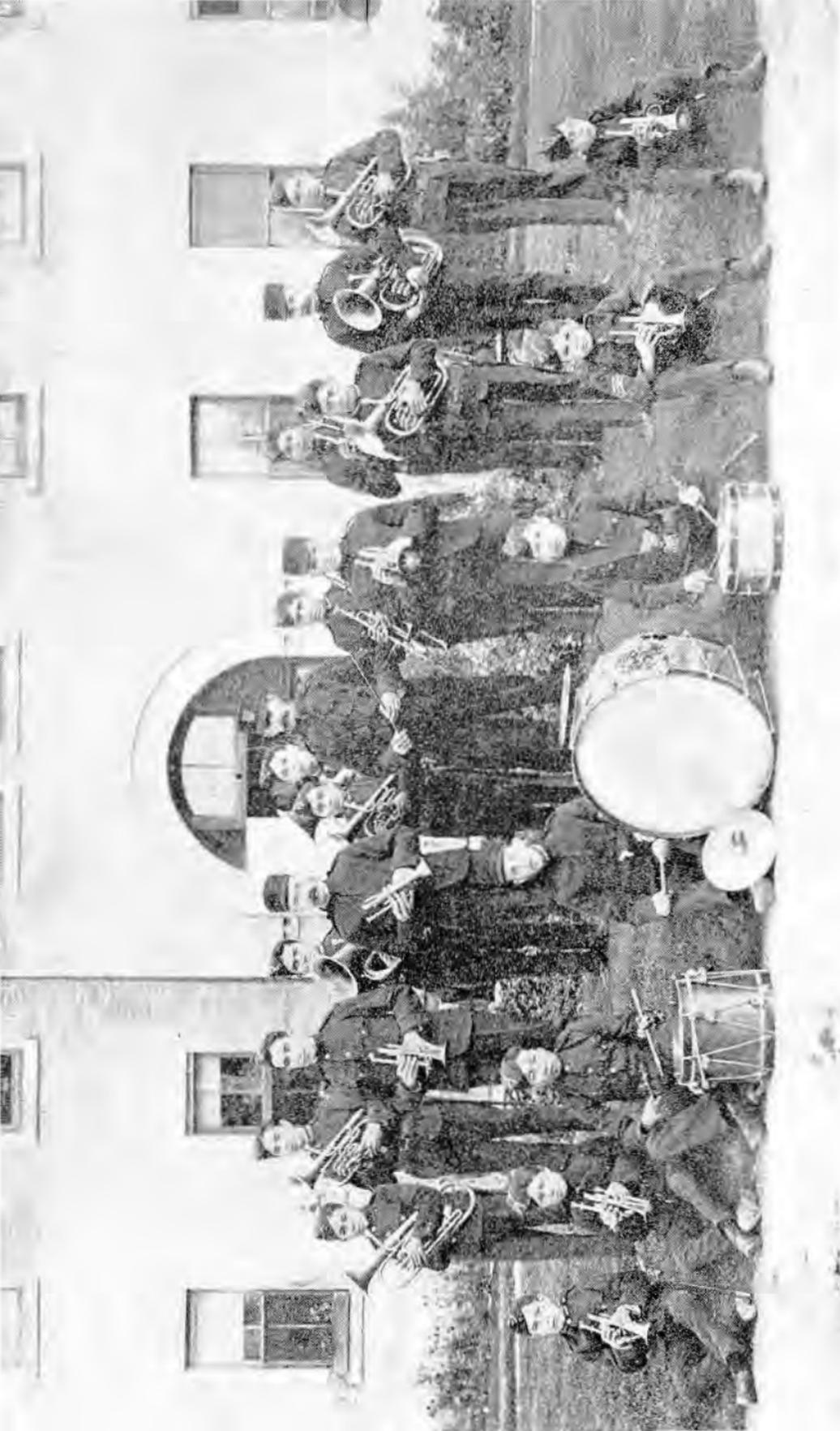










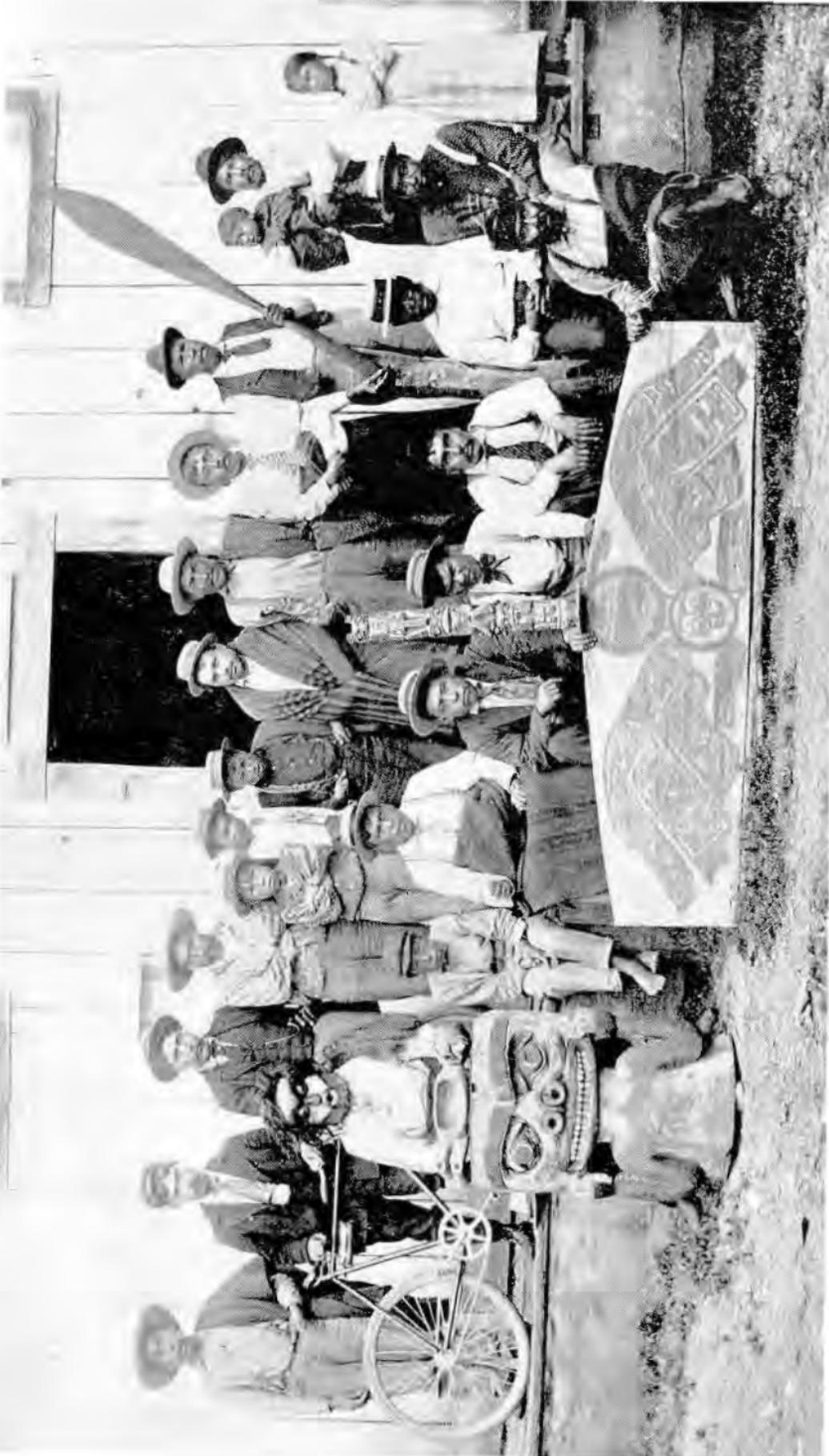


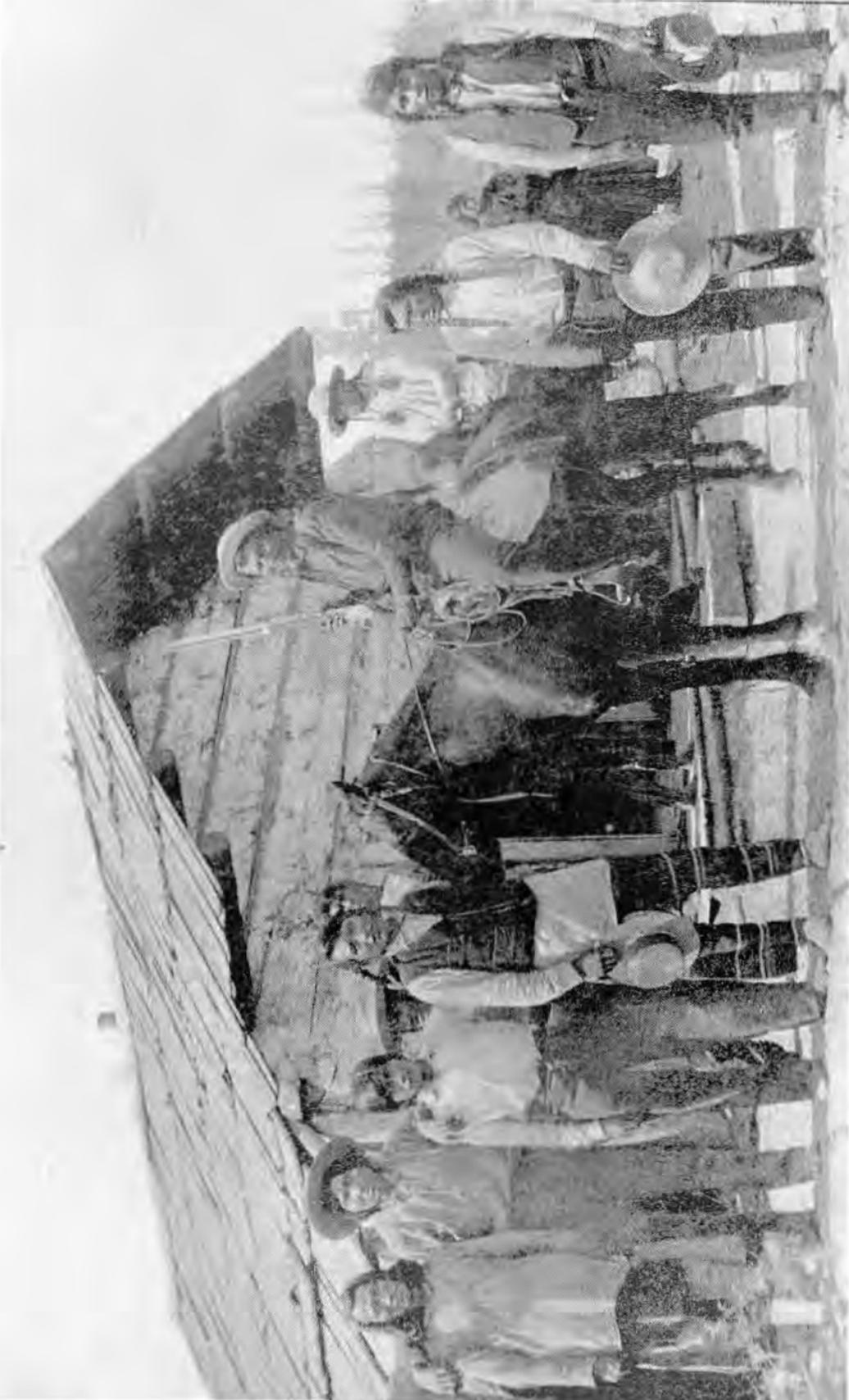












REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

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

Tribe.—This band is called the 'Chippewas of Beausoleil,' the Indians at one time having lived on the island of that name, where a few of the older families still reside.

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

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good, with the exception of three cases of consumption. All sanitary measures are carefully observed and no contagious diseases have been prevalent.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is most favourably situated for farming and stock-raising. A number of the Indians are working their locations with marked ability, while others act as guides for American tourists. Others make a livelihood by fishing and hunting, while a number of the women are engaged at basket-making and fancy work, at which they are very expert.

Buildings.—The houses are gradually being made more comfortable and are kept neat. The barns are also in better condition.

Stock and Farming Implements.—This reserve is admirably adapted for cattle, and a poor beast is never seen on the island during the summer season.

In the way of better implements there is an improvement.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve being conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society. The teacher is the Rev. Mr. Evans, who is a young man of marked ability. The children make good progress, although some difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve. Services are held twice on each Sabbath in the Methodist church by the Rev. Mr. Evans, both of which are well

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attended. Service is also held in the Roman Catholic church by Mr. John Copegog, sr., a most excellent man.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, generally speaking, are industrious and most certainly law-abiding, and as it is the policy of this agency to endeavour to keep them employed, they have the means of making their homes comfortable and providing for their families.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in the band in these respects and with very few exceptions intemperance rarely comes under my attention.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
VIRGINIA, July 12, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

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 popular 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 fifteen, consisting of thirty-six men, thirty-seven women, and forty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. There is a decrease of one in the population, there having been four deaths and three births during the year. One of the deaths was accidental, one caused by cancer and one by consumption.

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

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation, the soil being a rich clay, and well adapted for raising grain or roots. Some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living and are doing pretty well. A few who depend mostly on working out and basket-making do not do so well as those who farm. Some make considerable money with fancy work, and others earn some money by making oars and axe-handles and whiffletrees. Some of the young men go north in the spring to drive saw-logs and work in the saw-mills, for which they get good wages. A few peel slippery elm bark and dig burdock roots, which they sell to druggists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and three frame barns, and the rest are built of logs. The dwelling-houses, with a few exceptions, are well kept. The Indians have improved their buildings considerably the last year, two or three of them having added a good kitchen to their dwellings. Others have built stables and renewed floors in their dwellings.

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Stock and implements are very good.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina island. It is taught at present by the Rev. Mr. Oakley, who takes great interest in the moral welfare of the Indians.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve, two services being held each Sabbath,—one conducted in the Indian language and one in English. The services are well attended. A number of the Indians are members of the church. They keep the church very nice and tidy and in good repair. No other religion than Methodism is taught on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress. A few are indolent and only seem to care for the present and do not make much effort to provide anything ahead. Charles and John Big Canoe, Daniel Big Canoe, Alfred McCue, James and Thomas Charles, James Ashquabe, William J. Ashquabe and Thomas Port are quite industrious and doing well.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band do not drink liquor, but a few will drink if they can get it. The arrest of a white man last summer for being drunk on the reserve had a very good effect. Most of the Indians are moral in their conduct.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are intelligent and speak the English language well; most of them read and write cleverly. They are very fond of music; a number of them have organs, and are good players. They usually have a good church choir and are sometimes employed to sing at parties held by white people.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency; it is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albermarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers three hundred and eighty-four souls on the pay-list and about thirty non-treaty Indians who reside on the reserve; on the pay-list are one hundred and twenty men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, eighty boys and fifty-five girls. There have been thirteen births and seventeen deaths. One woman came in by marriage and one went out by marriage, making a decrease of four as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been good, except in the case of a number of consumptives; there has been considerable mortality on account of this disease. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in three families

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and a scare that it might be small-pox, but no fatalities occurred, as prompt measures were taken to prevent its spread.

All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, the dwellings whitewashed and in most cases kept 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 and clean.

During the scare of small-pox and chicken-pox the doctor had a busy time, and nearly every person on the reserve was vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits the Indians are making steady improvement, a few of them are working their holdings well and are doing fairly well. They have all the farming implements necessary. They have a good number of horses and are accumulating considerable cattle during the past three years. They also raise a large number of hogs, but the sheep are few in number. A number of the young men work in saw-mills, loading vessels, rafting in summer, fishing in the fall, and in lumber camps in winter, some work for white farmers.

A number of the women make baskets for sale and pick berries.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fairly good progress. The school buildings and premises are in good repair.

Religion.—The Indians attend divine service fairly well. They have two comfortable and commodious churches: one, Methodist, with about two hundred and forty adherents; the other, Roman Catholic, with about one hundred and thirty adherents. Seventeen of the Indians are Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of the band are strictly temperate. A few noted characters among the Indians are addicted to strong drink when they can get it at outside points on days of large gatherings; but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect. Most of the Indians are beginning to show a strong disrespect for those who indulge in the fire-water.

Regarding morality, there is still room for improvement, but they are steadily improving, and nearly all the leading people belonging to the band seem anxious to assist in having the guilty ones punished. 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. They succeeded in getting in a very good and increased acreage of crop this spring. The hay is a good crop this year. The fall wheat and all spring crops are looking well and promise to be above the average. On account of the dry season last year, shortage of crops and unusual deep snow during the latter part of the winter, the Indians were pretty hard up last spring. The department kindly came to their assistance by advancing to them between \$600 and \$700 in hay and seed. It promises to be a good investment for them. It is hoped that an occasion of this kind will not occur again.

The department's policy recently put in operation on this reserve in the matter of allowing individual Indians who are willing to work and improve their holdings and homes to cut and sell limited quantities of timber under permit, the proceeds passing through the agent's hands to pay for the improvement of their homes, in paying for material and work in constructing and finishing their houses and barns and building wire fences, is beginning to have a beneficial effect on their homes and surroundings. It is not a very popular movement for the agent with those who would like to squander the proceeds as they formerly did, but every Indian is pleased after he has his building finished and his good up-to-date wire fence.

The department even allows them if they are industrious to pay for cows and horses in this way. Several of the industrious Indians are largely benefiting themselves and adding to the good appearance of the reserve generally.

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The Indians' annual fall agricultural show, which has been held each fall for the past three or four years, has been fairly successful under existing circumstances. It creates a good deal of healthy rivalry among the Indians in competing with one another in the products of their labours. It is about the only big day that they all participate in for outside sport and amusement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, August 10, 1901.

(The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the northern extremity of the county of Ontario, on the border of Lake Couchiching.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is two hundred and thirty-five, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-five women and one hundred and seventeen children.

During the year there have been ten births and five deaths, making an increase of five since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians during the year has been good, there having been no epidemic among them. Their houses are clean and comfortable, and the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department are well observed. Most of the younger members of the band were vaccinated last spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. 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 at lucrative wages, acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in the winter they secure work in the lumbering camps; in the spring they are employed as river-drivers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the families live in frame dwellings, there being only two shanties on the reserve; and to the credit of the Indian women, be it said, their homes in most cases are neat and clean. The barns and stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—Facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The school is taught by the Rev. J. Lawrence, who is most painstaking and earnest. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. Pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve, which is well finished throughout and is frequently visited by strangers, who admire the neatness and general appearance of the premises.

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The spiritual affairs of the Indians are attended to by the Rev. John Lawrence, who manifests a warm interest in their spiritual and temporal affairs.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink and will imbibe freely when they get the opportunity, which is often given them by unscrupulous whites, but I am pleased to say, a large percentage of the band are temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

D. J. MCPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, August 16, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement concerning the Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia reside on three reserves, the Sarnia reserve, situated on River St. Clair, adjoining the town of Sarnia on the south boundary, and the Kettle and Stony Point reserves, situated on Lake Huron.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now four hundred and forty-four, a decrease of eleven since my last report. There have been twelve deaths and six births, one Indian became enfranchised and ceased to be a member of the band, and four women have commuted their annuity, having been married to men belonging to other bands.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this last year, and sanitary matters have been carefully attended to; the Indian women, as a rule, keep their houses quite clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on each of the three reserves. That on Sarnia reserve is taught by Miss Alice Matthews; the school at Kettle Point is taught by Miss Ethel Jacobs, and the school on Stony Point reserve has been closed for the last six months, as the attendance was too small to justify the expense of employing a teacher.

Religion.—There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve, one Anglican, the other Methodist, where services are held regularly. There is also one on Kettle Point reserve, where regular service is held; and also on Stony Point reserve there is a church, but the services have been discontinued, and the Indians from there go to Kettle Point to service. These services are all well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians make their living chiefly by farming; in the summer time, considerable money is made by fishing. The crops this year are not so good as last year on the reserve, although in some instances the grain has yielded well; one man had a field of wheat which brought forty bushels to the acre. The hay will be very good, and corn is promising well, but oats and potatoes will be light. The grain is all harvested and most of it is threshed.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, July 10, 1901.

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, 1901.

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-six Indians on this reserve, made up as follows :—one hundred and seventy-seven males and one hundred and eighty-nine females. There have been fifteen births, two united with the band by marriage and one by adoption. There have been nineteen deaths and one decrease by an other cause, making a decrease of two as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. Sanitary regulations are observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation ; a limited quantity of timber is cut and sold during the year ; a number of the male Indians engage with white men as hired help. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering of ginseng root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The improvement of the buildings on the reserve is very noticeable during the past few years. The improvement in stock and implements is not so noticeable, although there is a change for the better both in quality and number.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses on this reserve, fairly well equipped. They are kept open during the school year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches, two brick, one frame and one stone ; three of them are Protestant, one is Roman Catholic. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are desirous of improving their condition, but do not appear to have sufficient force of character to carry out their desires, so that the progress made is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the whole are temperate and moral. There are a few who occasionally allow their passions to master them.

General Remarks.—There are three lines in which the Indians are making noticeable progress, viz., religion, agriculture and education.

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

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
KOMOKA, August 23, 1901.

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, 1901.

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 consists of two hundred and fifty men, one hundred and ninety-eight women and three hundred and thirty-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of seven hundred and eighty-four.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. No epidemic broke out. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising. A considerable amount of money is earned by pulling flax among the whites, and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. The barns and horse-stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

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

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 liquor; and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising about 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 consists of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and forty women, and one hundred and eighty-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of four hundred and sixty-nine.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed. No epidemic broke out during the year. 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. Considerable money is earned by pulling flax among the whites.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The schools are all well equipped. A new school-house 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.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law is not observed as well as it ought to be.

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 consists of thirty-nine men, thirty-two women and fifty-one young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. 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.—These Indians are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
CORMAC, August 23, 1901.

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, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-seven, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women and fifty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is good. Their houses are very clean; they can compare favourably with any other class of people in that respect.

Occupations.—The Indians cultivate a little land. They also hunt, while some work in the shanties and on the drives in spring. They get good wages, as they are first-class rivermen. The women are very industrious and clean housekeepers.

Education.—The children are progressing, and would do better if they would attend school more regularly. It is hard for the teacher, Miss Casey, who is a splendid teacher, to advance them, but withal there is a marked improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve are moral and temperate in their habits.

I have, &c.,
E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, July 4, 1901.

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, 1901.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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.—Fifty-six is the total population of this band.

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

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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, in the camps and farm, and loading vessels in the 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 very industrious, sober and moral, and will compare favourably with any band in the agency. They intend to pay more attention to farming in future.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

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

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

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 and lumbering are the chief resources of this band. They took out about eight thousand cedar ties on the reserve during the winter, for which the department secured a fair price. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in winter in lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties, and cultivate the land and load vessels in summer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. There are three organs in the village. David Sampson and his brother Matthew occupy frame houses and have them fairly well furnished and have good outbuildings. They both farm pretty extensively. 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 get their children educated. The school is closed at present ; they have had no teacher since November 1, 1900.

Religion.—These Indians are for the most part 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 satisfactory.

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

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General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture and has a strong desire that the children should be educated. These Indians take more than ordinary interest in education, and the band generally, is in a good and thrifty condition.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

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

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

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

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, sanitary measures have been 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 work the land and load boats 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.—They 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.

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

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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 twenty-nine.

Sanitary Precautions.—The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been for the most part observed, 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 the winter, and load vessels and work in the saw-mills in the summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings for the most part are made 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 rapid progress in farming and are using considerable 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 large church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief takes a great interest in the management of his band and looks carefully after the interests of his people.

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Temperance and Morality.—This band will compare favourably along these lines with any other band in this agency ; very few complaints are made and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, take considerable interest in education and agriculture, and the chief appears anxious to assist his band to advance along these lines.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 MANITOWANING AGENCY,
 MANITOWANING, August 26, 1901.

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, 1901.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about two thousand five hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—They have a population of ninety.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions are duly observed and their dwellings are kept clean and well furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for farming ; the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are : farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing 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, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making good progress in their studies.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

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

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 is fifty-nine.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

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

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

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

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious, but they do not devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the outbreak of small-pox in the Sudbury district there were nineteen cases of the disease on this reserve, and quarantine regulations were established over the Indians from January 25 to April 4. There was one death from the disease. The Indians are now in good health, have all been vaccinated and have 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 mining and 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 very few farming implements.

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve—one at Naughton, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are fairly well attended and the children are progressing slowly.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but make no progress in the way of agriculture, the greater portion of them giving their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and law-abiding. They are very moral in other ways.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae on the north shore of the 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 eighty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been generally good. 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

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the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band 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 and law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

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

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-three. They live mostly 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-one. 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 on this reserve is fourteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. They are clean and tidy and have their homes comfortably 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 repair, stock is well cared for, and they have an ample supply of farm implements.

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. They are law-abiding and peaceable, and their farms compare favourably with those of some of their white neighbours.

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

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 town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians have been fairly healthy for the past year. Their dwellings are clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are constructed principally of logs. The dwelling-houses, barns and outbuildings are in a good state of repair, and they continue to advance in their knowledge of farming.

Education.—The children can nearly all read and write. They are quick to learn and 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 great attention paid to agriculture is the chief reason for the progress shown by the members of this band. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him.

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 are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is eighty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, and sanitary measures are observed by the greater part of the band.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their stock is well cared for, and they have what farming implements are required.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted and the children are making good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They attend regularly the services held in their church by the missionary from Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty; they are progressing favourably and are a well-behaved people.

Temperance and Morality.—They 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.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary measures have been conformed to.

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Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. Fishing is also pursued to a small extent, and quite a little revenue is derived from loading vessels and barges in the summer-time.

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 farming implements 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 as good progress as can be expected.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band, and the visiting missionary holds regular services on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians may be said to be progressing, and their amenity to advice is a commendable characteristic of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a band are not addicted to intoxicants, and the religious influences brought to bear on their morals have not been exerted in vain.

INDIANS OF MANTOULIN 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.—These Indians number about seven hundred and thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept clean and comfortably furnished, sanitary measures are observed and all the dwellings and outbuildings have been whitewashed.

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 cedar railway ties, eight thousand cedar posts, two hundred and sixty-eight cords of pulp-wood, and twenty thousand feet board measure of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department disposed of for them at a high price.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in good repair. Their stock is of average quality and well cared for. They are equipped with the most modern farming implements.

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 and Buswah village.

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.—Troubles caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have been few during the year, and as a rule the morality of the Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, August 15, 1901

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report and statistical statement in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the year ended June 30, 1901, and to my last report I have little to add.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three and two one-hundredths of an acre, of which about two thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres are cleared, and about one thousand acres under lease to white men. The greater part of this reserve is good land and well adapted for farming.

Vital Statistics.—There are now two hundred and thirty-one in the band, being the same number as last year. There were eight births and eight deaths during the year, three women were married into the band, one out, and two young women were enfranchised.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There is very little sickness in the band at the present time, but we have lost four since I took the census this last spring; one of these was ex-chief Mitchell Chubb, who was chief for twelve years and for several years one of the councillors. He was a good man, of a good moral character, and will be a great loss to the members of the band in general.

Dr. Lapp vaccinated a large number of the Indian children during the past spring with good success, though a large number of the Indians have a great horror of being vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve being in a good agricultural district, many of the Indians have very good success in farming and succeed as well as do many of the white men in the immediate neighbourhood. There is now but little to be made in fishing and hunting in this section of the country.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, and in general are kept in a good state of repair. The Indians own a large number of stock as well as agricultural implements. They have four self-binders, but there is not a reaper on the reserve.

Education.—Miss Wilhelmina Peters taught the school from the holidays in the year 1900 until Christmas, and after that Mr. Wm. Garland taught it until the holidays of the present year. Both were good teachers, and I think Miss Peters was especially well liked by the Indians. Mr. C. B. Oakley will now take charge of the school. Those children who could be induced to attend at all regularly have done fairly well. John Lukes, one of the boys of this school, attended the school at Roseneath after Christmas last winter and this summer passed the entrance examination very creditably indeed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and are doing fairly well. The whole reserve has been very much improved during late years by the building of good straight cedar rail fences, which reflect credit upon those who have built them.

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Religion.—There are two hundred and twenty-two Methodists, seven Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in the band, and the greater number of them attend services quite regularly. The Rev. Wm. Tomblin, who has been the missionary here for the last five years, has retired, and Mr. Oakley will take charge.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians will take liquor whenever they can get it, but the large majority never taste it and consider it a disgrace for others to do so.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, September 24, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. It comprises six thousand acres, of which four thousand eight hundred are in the township of Tuscarora, and the remaining one thousand two hundred are in the township of Oneida. This reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of the Grand River reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and forty-six, consisting of sixty-eight men, seventy-six women, fifty-nine boys and forty-three girls, a decrease of two since the last annual report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians throughout the year was exceptionally good. An outbreak of small-pox on the adjoining reserve of the Six Nation Indians was for a time the source of considerable fear and anxiety, but a thorough system of vaccination and a rigid quarantine against the infected district prevented that much dreaded disease from gaining a foothold on this reserve. The schools and public buildings are kept scrupulously clean. The houses and yards are generally neat and well kept, and sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Education.—There is a good brick school-house, well equipped and ventilated, with a spacious play-ground adjoining. The course of study is the same as that prescribed by the Department of Education for Ontario. The discipline is good, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress under the present teacher, Miss M. G. Bogle. Three pupils from this reserve are attending the high school in the village of Hagersville.

Religion.—There are two Methodist churches on the reserve, both of which are under the charge of Rev. C. G. F. Cole, an energetic young man who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people of his pastorate. Both churches are well attended. The Seventh Day Adventists have a few followers among the members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and intelligent. They are making satisfactory progress along educational lines, and in agricultural pursuits, although the fall wheat for 1901 was a partial failure owing to the prevalence of the Hessian fly. The loss was more than counterbalanced by the abundant hay and spring crop. The labour of the Indian is in much demand among

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the farmers of the surrounding district and the fruit-growers of the Niagara peninsula. By taking advantage of these opportunities the incomes of many families are often supplemented by a considerable sum.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, generally speaking, temperate and moral, but few indulge in alcoholic beverages. In these virtues they will compare very favourably with their white neighbours.

General Remarks.—All the members of the band speak and nearly all can read and write the English language intelligently.

The public buildings are of such a character that they are a credit to the band and would do honour to the intelligence of a more pretentious people.

As I have been agent for but a brief portion of the fiscal year, this report may not be as complete as it should be, were I in office for the whole year.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL J. LYNCH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, July 2, 1901.

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, 1901.

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 fifty 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-one, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-one women, and thirty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were two births, one joined the band by marriage, and there were two deaths—an increase of one since last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. They seem very comfortable in their homes, and keep their premises remarkably clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are trapping, gathering wild rice, basket-making, some go to the lumber camps and drives in summer.

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

Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is good, and the Indians possess a lot of agricultural 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 one church, and Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches to them every Sabbath evening. They have

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a Christian Endeavour meeting every week, in which some of the members of the band take quite an interest.

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.

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 is one hundred and sixty-five, composed of forty-five men, thirty-six women, and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were five births, six deaths, two joined the band by marriage, and one member of this band has joined another band by marriage, leaving the number in the band the same as last year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There has been a good deal of sickness among these Indians during the past year, chiefly consumption. 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.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement, a few of them working all their holdings and are doing fairly well. A good many of them work in lumber camps in the winter and get good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is fair indeed, and quite a number of the Indians are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The present teacher is an Indian. Very fair progress has been made.

Religion.—The members of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist church. A minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath, and they all attend services very regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people on the whole are industrious and appear to 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.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, August 21, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog island, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of eight hundred acres, the greater part of which is cleared and under cultivation.

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Vital Statistics.—There is a population of thirty-seven, a decrease of one since last year. There has also been one birth.

Sanitary Conditions.—The sanitary condition is very good and the death of the two oldest men of this band during the past year may be said to have been caused by old age.

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief sources of income are basket-making, fishing and hunting, although some of them are fairly industrious farmers.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—There are a few well-built frame buildings, but although very much in need of it, the log houses have not been improved since the report of last year.

Education.—There is school within convenient distance of the children of this agency, and although the attendance of all is not as regular as it should be, the progress made by the faithful few is very good.

Religion.—The greater number of the Scugog Indians are members in good standing of the Methodist church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, thrifty, law-abiding and some of them are anxious to get the necessary implements to cultivate their land to better advantage.

Temperance and Morality.—The Mississaguas may be called a temperate band, and although a few of the young men indulge in intoxicants, the majority give practical proof of their temperance principles.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
MARYSVILLE, August 3, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

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 sixty-five, consisting of three hundred and twenty-nine men, three hundred and sixty-three women and five hundred and seventy-three young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians during the year has been generally good. The greater number of the young people had mumps and measles. During the year there were six cases of typhoid fever in one family. Precautions as to cleaning up yards and burning refuse have been taken, and premises have been cleaned up generally. About three hundred young people have been vaccinated.

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, especially hay, for the past year were not as good as the preceding year. Many of the women engage in gardening and butter-making.

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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.

Education.—There are four schools on the reserve under the management of a school board. There are two white and two Indian teachers employed. Two hundred and forty-eight children between the ages of six and fifteen should attend school, but a difficulty is experienced in securing a regular attendance in a few cases. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians. The Anglicans have two stone churches and two mission-houses used for divine service. The missionary conducts four services each Sunday and an evening service during winter. One service at the mission school is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr. The Presbyterians have one frame church. The Indians are attentive to their religious duties and in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining. The road-work, under the direction of seventeen path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to and the roads kept in good condition, also the chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches constructed.

About thirty young men joined the volunteers and drilled at Kingston during July, 1901.

Dr. Oronhyatekha has imported some pure-bred stock, consisting of horses, cattle and swine.

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 good so far as I am able to judge.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, August 9, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about three thousand and ten acres of good land, and is situated on the River Thames in the northern portion of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, about four miles southwest of the town of Bothwell.

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

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and five persons belonging to this band : eighty-four men, seventy-six women, seventy-four boys, and seventy-one girls. There have been nine births and six deaths during the year among the members of the band. There are also forty-one non-members who reside here. Two of their number died during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians upon the whole has been good during the year. There was an epidemic of chicken-pox among the children for about four months. The sanitary regulations of the department are well observed. Vaccination of the children is done yearly. Whitewash is freely used on their dwellings inside and out. Wells are being put down and better water is obtained, which is of material advantage to the health of the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—They live nearly altogether by farming. The land is fertile and easily worked, and nearly all young men of twenty-one years of age are possessed of more or less land. Those who have not enough to keep them at home all the time work for neighbouring white men. A few engage in fishing, while some others make baskets.

Buildings.—As a general thing the houses are small, but are built more comfortably than heretofore, and are kept fairly clean. The stables and outbuildings have been much improved lately.

Stock.—The stock, especially horses and hogs, are good. The Indians pay more attention to these than to cattle and sheep.

Farming Implements.—They use all modern implements in so far as they are able to procure them.

Education.—The school, which is situated near the centre of the reserve, where all the children can attend, is taught by Miss Mary Jane Smith, who is a professional teacher and doing excellent work. The progress made by the pupils who attend regularly is very good.

Religion.—There are three churches upon the reserve, viz., the Moravian mission, the Methodist and the Anglican; and services are conducted in each, every Sabbath, and well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater part of the Indians are temperate, occasionally we hear of cases of intemperance. No cases of immorality have been brought to my notice during the last year, and think that upon the whole the Indians are making steady progress.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, September 1, 1901.

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, 1901.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated along the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres. The land along the rivers is of good quality, the building of the Mountain road has opened up about two thousand acres of excellent land which formerly was inaccessible.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of sixty-three men, eighty-seven women, seventy-nine boys and sixty-eight girls. During the year there were five births and fifteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year there was an epidemic of measles, which is responsible for the majority of deaths. The prevalence of small-pox among the Indians across the international boundary made it necessary to use every precaution to prevent infection; rubbish has been burned, buildings whitewashed, and vaccinations performed where necessary.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the band in summer are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries; in the winter, cutting cord-wood and working in lumber camps; the building of the Mountain road furnished work for a large number during the spring.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year.

Stock.—There have been few additions to the number of stock.

Farming Implements.—The purchase of a mower by one of the band makes it unnecessary for the Indians to hire any outside machinery.

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. The progress of the pupils is fair, and if more interest were shown by parents, results would be better.

Religion.—There are two hundred and thirty-seven Roman Catholics, and sixty pagans in this band. There is a church on the reserve, which is well attended, and a convent in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are industrious, but prefer working in the woods to tilling the soil. As there has been plenty of the former at good wages, the band has had a prosperous year.

Temperance and Morality.—In both of these respects there seems to be a steady improvement.

RED ROCK BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifteen, consisting of forty-nine men, fifty-five women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-two girls. There were six births and nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good. There was an epidemic of measles, but the consequent mortality was small. There were a number of vaccinations. All rubbish is burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon river fishing; some cultivate small patches of land; during the winter they engage in hunting and lumbering.

Buildings.—There were no new buildings erected this year. The Indians are well and comfortably housed.

Stock.—Some members of the band own good horses. During the winter they contract for freighting supplies to the camps and up to the lake.

Farming Implements.—The individual members of the band who engage in farming have all the necessary implements.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve, which has been closed for a number of years. There is also one at the Roman Catholic mission, which has a fair attendance.

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Religion.—Of this band thirty-nine are Anglicans, and one hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics. The Indians are greatly interested in their religions, and mass at the mission is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and make a comfortable living. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There could be an improvement made in both these respects.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

Reserve.—This reserve is occupied by a portion of the Red Rock band, and is situated on the west shore of McIntyre's bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains five hundred and eighty-five acres.

Population.—About thirty persons reside here.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of this portion of the band are hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year.

Stock.—These Indians own no stock, the bull furnished by the department has been lost.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding community. Some slight improvements have been made during the year and a small quantity of new land broken with the new implements supplied by the department.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The principal 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 another reserve on Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers five hundred and seventeen, consisting of one hundred and one men, one hundred and twenty-seven women, one hundred and fifty-five boys, and one hundred and thirty-four girls. There were fourteen births and fifteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good. A number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is their principal occupation, some act as guides to the tourists who fish in the Nipigon. During the past year a great many have been employed by explorers.

Buildings.—Three new buildings were erected this year.

Farming Implements.—Some farming implements were supplied the band this spring.

Education.—The school, which is situated on Jackfish island, was closed owing to poor attendance.

Religion.—Of this band seventeen are Anglicans, one hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics, and three hundred and twenty-four pagans. There is a church at Jackfish island, where mass is celebrated occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are beginning to realize the necessity of engaging in agriculture, as fur-bearing animals become scarcer each year. They made very good use of the implements supplied by the department last spring.

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Temperance and Morality.—They are far removed from places where intoxicating liquors can be obtained; and appear to be of good morals.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the 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-five, consisting of five men, fourteen women, fourteen boys and twelve girls. There were two deaths and no births this year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There has been very little sickness. The reserve is kept quite clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, exploring for minerals, and working at mining. They raise enough potatoes and vegetables for their own use, and sell large quantities of blueberries.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which at present is without a teacher. The parents take very little interest in having their children educated.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. There is a church on the reserve, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and as work is more plentiful than formerly they are progressing a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are rare.

PIC BAND.

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

Tribe.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty, consisting of forty-nine men, fifty-eight women, sixty boys, and fifty-three girls. There were eight births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band generally has been good. All refuse is burned and the reserve kept in a clean condition.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming. They also engage in hunting, fishing, and exploring. They sell large quantities of blueberries.

Buildings.—One new building was erected during the year.

Stock.—These Indians have never taken much interest in acquiring stock. They have a horse supplied by the department.

Farming Implements.—They have implements sufficient for the amount of land cultivated.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is well attended. The parents take a good deal of interest in school affairs.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans, and two hundred and fifteen are Roman Catholics. There is a church on the reserve, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and fairly industrious, but there is not much outside work, and their progress is slow.

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.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and twenty-six, consisting of sixty-one men, eighty-one women, eighty boys, and one hundred and four girls. There were sixteen births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good. A number of vaccinations were performed.

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 ; some few were engaged by explorers for the first time this year.

Education.—There has never been a school on this reserve. The Indians are anxious that one be established.

Religion.—Of this band sixty are Anglicans, two hundred and sixty-five are Roman Catholics, and there is one pagan. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve, where mass is celebrated occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and intelligent, and are showing some interest in cultivation. The implements given them by the department will be a great encouragement.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of this band is good. They are so far removed from where liquor is sold that they have no chance to indulge.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, August 31, 1901.

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, 1901.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

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

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Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is one hundred and seven, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty-four women, and forty-seven children. During the year there were 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.

Occupations.—The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a livelihood. 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 improvements in these are not as noticeable as I would wish. 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 Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

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

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented in this band as follows: forty-nine Methodists, thirty-six 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. Allan Salt, the resident missionary, 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 of 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 about four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Resources.—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, &c.

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

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

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

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting is, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Point Aux Barils, employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

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

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

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented in this band as follows :—seventy-five Methodists and thirty 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 they have been well attended.

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

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

HENVEY INLET BAND.

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

Tribe or Nation.—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-three women and sixty-five children. During the year there have been six births and six deaths, which makes the population exactly the same as last year.

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

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 in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is thirty-four. 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 the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian 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 now com-

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pleted, and services are occasionally held 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.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both 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 two hundred, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-nine women and ninety-four children. During the year there were five births and five Indians joined the band, there were five deaths and three Indians left the band, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of two for the year.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been 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-four 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 good and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

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

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this band are a smart 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 about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe or Nation.—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 seventy-nine, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women, and thirty-five children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths, making a total decrease of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

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Health.—The health of this band for the year has been 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 and the Indians also work in the lumber camps. This band has located on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber, which, if disposed of, as it could 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.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—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.

Education.—There are no educational facilities on this reserve whatever, consequently the children are growing up without the advantages which education gives, which is much to be deplored.

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.

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. They make very little 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.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-six, consisting of twenty-one men, thirty-six women and twenty-nine children. During the year there have been three births, and, as no deaths have been recorded, the population has increased by three over that of last year.

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

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

Education.—There are no facilities for education for the members of this band, consequently the children belonging to it are growing up without any of the advantages which education gives.

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.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and thirty, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-seven women and seventy-one children. During the year there were seven births and no deaths, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising the band, of seven for the year.

Health.—The health of this band 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 for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer some of them act as guides to tourists, who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

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

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is thirty-five. 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 one hundred and twenty Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and one Plymouth Brother. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held in the church, which are well attended by the adherents of this denomination.

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 this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about five miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of eight thousand six hundred and seventy acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—There are only twenty-seven members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island. The population of the reserve consists of six men, eight women and thirteen children. During the past year there has been one birth and one immigration recorded, making an increase in the total number of persons comprising the band of two for the year.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been very good, no deaths having been recorded.

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Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are farming in a small way, hunting and fishing. The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. Their reserve lies adjacent to the lumber mills of the Messrs. Holland and Graves Company, at Byng inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may desire it, so that if they want work, they can easily earn a very fair living.

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

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

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church, as the population of the reserve is too small to build and support one.

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

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, July 31, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora and partly in the township of Onondaga in the county of Brant, with a portion in the township of Oneida in the county of Haldimand. It contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety acres.

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

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and sixty men, one thousand and seventy-nine women, eight hundred and seventy-five boys, and eight hundred and ninety-six girls, making a total of four thousand and ten, being an increase of twenty-two over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the first half of the year there were several cases of typhoid fever. Beyond these there was nothing of an epidemic character on the reserve, while during the latter half of the year there were several cases of chicken-pox and scarlet fever, also some thirty-three cases of small-pox, nearly all of a mild type. These were attended by Dr. E. R. Secord, who was quarantined within a cordon of three by three and three-quarter miles, which was carefully guarded.

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By these precautions the disease was confined to this district. Over two thousand Indians were vaccinated. At the present time the disease is confined to one family, and there is every reason to believe it is about stamped out on the reserve.

There were several surgical operations performed on members of the band, under the direction of Dr. Secord, senior physician, among which was one of polypus of the nose of a severe type, all of which were perfectly successful, followed by the best possible results.

There were nine thousand one hundred and sixty-three patients treated at the medical office on the reserve ; one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight visits made, making six thousand three hundred and sixty-eight miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases it was 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 the wells, springs, or running water, or any such matter being thrown into the same. The sinking of wells is encouraged by the council granting loans for the same. The water is boiled, particularly all surface water when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells. Several swamps were drained this year by the use of tile.

The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting and carbolic acid is freely used.

All houses in which small-pox appeared were thoroughly fumigated and white-washed. All clothing used by patients was burned and new clothing supplied.

The Six Nations Board of Health held meetings regularly, and greatly assisted in enforcing instructions issued to prevent the spread of the small-pox, and had notices printed and distributed warning people of their liability for throwing into any creek, stream, pond or pool of water any matter which may cause the same to become polluted or contaminated and which may endanger the public health of the residents of the reserve, which had good results.

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 nine large barns were built.

The crops during the year were very heavy, especially wheat, oats, corn and potatoes.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve were well attended except during the small-pox outbreak, when three schools were closed, all under the management of a school board.

As the attendance at some of the schools has greatly increased, the board has decided to enlarge two of the schools. There are five white and five Indian teachers employed, all doing satisfactory work.

Religion.—The Indians continue to take great interest in church and Sunday-school work. Large sums of money are raised by the Indians in support of their respective churches. New churches were erected by the Seventh Day Adventists and the Methodists. Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, Baptists in three, Methodists in four and the Seventh Day Adventists in two. All services are well attended.

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

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The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 10. Both meetings were largely attended and were acknowledged to be the largest meetings held in the county.

Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of 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 number and character to those of any township fair. The attendance was very large, particularly the last two days, when many whites from a distance were present.

The road-work, under the direction of forty-seven path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to and the roads kept in good condition; they compare favourably with the adjoining townships.

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

Temperance and Morality.—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 31, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the condition and progress of the several bands of Indians in my agency during the year ended June 30, 1901.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the north shore of Lake Huron about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of two thousand three hundred and seven acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-five, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-seven women and sixty-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the fiscal year has been fairly good, and their sanitary condition above the average. A couple of families not living on the reserve, but in the town of Thessalon, were afflicted by small-pox, but all recovered.

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Resources and Occupations.—They are mostly farmers, fishermen and labourers. Many of them work in the lumber camps during the winter, and assist in loading vessels with lumber and pulp-wood in the summer; and the women make baskets, and gather berries for sale. They are getting along fairly well.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—There has been a considerable improvement in their dwellings during the year, which are clean and comfortable. They have very few stables, barns, or agricultural implements (excepting spades, hoes and rakes), as the band do very little farming.

Education.—The school on the reserve has been prospering during the year, in charge of Miss Adele deLamorandiere; and the attendance has been fairly good.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by a visiting missionary. Timber for the erection of a church for them is mostly on the ground, and a contract for the building is about to be let.

Characteristics.—They are a moral, and decidedly law-abiding people, and they compare favourably with the majority of the white population of the district.

General Remarks.—They are taking greater interest in education, and have made some progress since my last report.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and on the north shore of Lake Huron. Since my last report three thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres have been surrendered, and the reserve now comprises an area of five thousand six hundred and thirty-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and sixty-two, consisting of thirty-three men, forty-five women and eighty-four children.

Health.—The health of these Indians cannot be reported as satisfactory. They have still the dregs of their old enemy, scrofula, and kindred diseases amongst them. During the year, however, there has been improvement, under the skilful aid of their physician, Dr. Baxter, and they have escaped diseases of an epidemic character.

Resources and Occupations.—These are hunting, fishing, farming, and a few of the Indians are labourers. Some of the members are called 'inlanders' and live by hunting and fishing in inland waters. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, catch fish for their own use, and work in the lumber camps in the winter, and in the saw-mills near the reserve and loading lumber in the summer months; and the women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of log, in a fair state of repair and comfort. These Indians give little attention to farming, and have little live stock or farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended, and is ably conducted by Miss Lucy Heiss.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, save one very old man, who claims to adhere to the religion of his forefathers. They have no church, but hold their religious services in the school-house.

Characteristics.—The younger men are industrious, and this has a beneficial effect on the band, so that there is an improvement in this respect since my last report.

Morality.—They are not so high in the scale in this regard as could be desired, and it is difficult to see how there can be much improvement so long as they tolerate the class of white people with which they associate.

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SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the mouth of the Serpent river, is bounded on the south and east by Lake Huron and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirteen, comprising twenty-six men, thirty women and fifty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year and the sanitary condition of their dwellings satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians work mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve, and in the lumber camps in the winter, and earn good wages. They do very little in the way of agriculture. The women and children, in the berry season, pick large quantities of berries for sale.

Buildings.—Their houses are nearly equal in the number of frame and log buildings. Their furniture is of a better class than is usually found on an Indian reserve; and they are clean and neat, indicating prosperity.

Education.—They have an excellent school; the attendance is exceptionally good, and the parents are taking a more lively interest in education since my last report.

Religion.—The members of the band are Roman Catholics. They have a good church, and appear to take a lively interest in their religious instruction.

Characteristics.—This band is religiously inclined, law-abiding, intelligent, industrious and progressive.

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

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, along the bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of Lake Huron and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains twenty-eight thousand acres. This band, as to residence, is divided into three communities. Two of these dwelling on the reserve are in my charge, viz., at Sagamook, a beautiful point running out into the north channel, and on the left bank of the Spanish river in the easterly end of the reserve. The third community is on Manitoulin island, under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The number of souls in the two communities within the jurisdiction of my agency is three hundred and twenty-two, consisting of sixty-six men, seventy-nine women and one hundred and seventy-seven children.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good.

Resources and Occupations.—These are farming, labouring, fishing and hunting, berry-picking (in the season), and basket-making. Practically the only crops these Indians raise consist of oats, corn, pease and potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—These people have always taken the lead in the agency for good buildings, and during the year they added several nice dwellings and a few small barns. There has also been made a substantial addition to the number of their milch cows and young stock.

Education.—They have two good schools, one at Sagamook, fairly well attended and in charge of Peter Taylor, and the other at Spanish river, ably conducted by Miss Morley.

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Religion.—Those residing at Sagamook are nearly all Roman Catholics, and those residing at Spanish river are mostly Episcopalians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding, quiet and industrious people and have made considerable progress during the year.

Temperance and Morals.—They are a temperate, and, so far as I am able to learn, a moral people.

General Remarks.—It is matter for congratulation that, while in the lumber camps and villages and towns throughout the Algoma district there has been a very serious outbreak of the small-pox epidemic, yet by strictness and care we have succeeded in keeping the loathsome disease entirely out of the reserves of this agency.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, September 3, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole island for the year ended June 30, 1901. Together with a statistical statement for the same period, giving the census returns of both bands taken in the month of August last, showing the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture and other industries whereby the Indians make their living.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The people have been generally healthy during the year, no epidemics having appeared among them.

Population.—Both bands have increased a little in number since the last census was taken, the Chippewas now having a total of six hundred and twenty-five against six hundred and sixteen last census; while the Pottawattamies have a total of one hundred and seventy-nine against one hundred and seventy-four in 1900.

Education.—The three schools are being well and regularly kept through the year and there is an education within reach of every child on the reserve.

A good many of the more advanced boys and girls belonging to the reserve are attending the industrial school at Muncey (Mount Elgin Institute) and the Shingwauk Home, and are reported as making good progress.

All of the teachers of the schools on the Walpole island reserve are to the manor born, and were educated at these institutions.

There are three schools on the reserve, which together with the fact that the children have access to the industrial schools, gives all an opportunity of getting an education, and most of the parents are taking advantage of their opportunities by sending their children to their own schools at home, or where at all possible sending them to the industrial schools.

Religion.—Divine service is held in both churches (Anglican and Methodist) every Sunday morning and evening, and the missionaries are attending well to their duties.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The people are giving more attention to cleanliness in and around their premises, and are using lime for whitewashing and disinfecting much more than heretofore, the lime being furnished to all who ask for it free of cost, except to go and get it, and they are getting to use it quite freely.

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Sugar Beets.—The experiment of raising sugar beets which was reported last year in my annual report, has proved a success ; a good crop was raised last year, and with satisfactory results as regards profits, it being found that sugar beets will grow and mature for certain, and that there is a large profit in a crop of sugar beets over and above the cost of production. And many of the Indians who were induced to plant last year did not require any inducement this year, but planted because they made money last year. This whole section, mainland and islands, seems peculiarly well adapted for raising sugar beets, and after this year there will be a market for all that can be produced, as a company has been formed and stock (\$600,000) all taken up for the erection of a building and manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet at Wallaceburg where the Indians will be able to sell all they can raise, as well as get employment on a large scale as they were this year on a small one, at \$1.50 per day in the cultivation (weeding, &c.) of the sugar beet.

Crops.—My report last year covered so much ground and treated of so many subjects that it is rather hard to find anything new to report, and I have now left only a report on the crops of the present year, which have all been harvested in good order, and have been threshed for the most part, giving quite a satisfactory return, much better than was expected in the spring and forepart of the summer. The wheat has turned out fairly well. Oats, a good crop. Corn, a heavy crop (not yet harvested). Potatoes, on account of drought, will be a short crop. Hay is very heavy. Vegetables fairly good ; fruit very light ; apples almost a failure.

Disease Among Pigs.—There has been a slight recurrence of disease among the pigs on the reserve, and some deaths. It has not been called cholera, and the inspectors have had some doubts as to its being cholera ; they are much inclined to the belief that it is the water the pigs have to drink in the very dry weather that is the cause of the disease, and if water that is in the creeks where the pigs and cattle away from the rivers have to drink will ever kill, it surely will kill here, and the veterinary surgeons have said so.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, August 12, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the western bank of the Becancour river, in the parish of the same name, county of Nicolet. It contains an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-one, composed of thirteen men, twenty-three women and fifteen children. During the year there were no births and no deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are lumbering and taking timber down the river. They also make baskets and other fancy

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articles. Agriculture is only a secondary occupation with them and they are not well provided with agricultural implements.

Buildings.—As a rule their buildings are mediocre.

Stock.—These Indians own a small number of horses and cattle, also some pigs and some fowls.

Education.—The school on the reserve was not open this year owing to the small number of children of school age, and their indifference. However, the children have the privilege of attending the school for white children in the neighbourhood of the reserve at a distance of five or six acres, but they do not avail themselves of it.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, but many of them are not very attentive to their religious duties. Having no church on the reserve, they attend the parish church and are ministered to by the curé, who acts as missionary.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but there is little improvement in their habits, and they are poor, which is due in a great measure to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance has certainly not made progress during the year.

The morality of these Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST FRANCOIS DU LAC, July 6, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville, 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 bears the number 1,217 on the official cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and comprises an area of two hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the east side of the River St. Francis about six miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter. It is in a most picturesque place and presents a very pretty view.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band call themselves the 'Abenakis of St. François de Sales.'

Vital Statistics.—The band under my charge is composed of three hundred and forty-one persons. Of this number eighty-four are men and eighty-five women over twenty-one years of age, and eighty-four are boys and eighty-eight girls under that age. During the year there were six births and sixteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There have not been any contagious diseases or epidemics during the year, and the Indians of the band as a rule enjoy good health.

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The village is situated in a most healthful place, the dwellings are kept clean and in accordance with the laws of hygiene.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to the various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White mountains, as well as in the province of Ontario, in order to sell their merchandise. In the fall they return. This is their chief source of income.

There are also some families that hunt while the basket-making is going on ; but those who make a living in this manner are growing less each year, because game is becoming more rare, and the hunters are obliged to go a long distance to reach it.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation amongst the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of the Indians do not cultivate at all, others raise a few vegetables such as potatoes, Indian corn, &c., some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be away a great part of the summer, prevents their giving to farming the attention required for success.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—As a rule the buildings are fairly good and there are in the village several very pretty and comfortable houses.

The Abenakis own several horses, many fine cows and some pigs.

There are only a few agricultural implements and they are of only small value.

Education.—The education of the children of the band is carefully attended to ; most of the Indians can read and write and many members of the band have taken a course in a college or other higher educational institution.

There are two schools on the reserve ; one, Roman Catholic, in charge of the Rev. Sister Marie Josephine ; and the other, Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These 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 fifty-seven are Roman Catholics, fifty are Anglicans, one is a Baptist, and thirty-three are Adventists. There are on the reserve three churches, one, an Adventist, under the charge of Rev. Pierre Emmett, another, Anglican, under the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, and the third, Roman Catholic, under the Rev. Jos. de Gonzaque. The Roman Catholic church, which dates almost a century back, was unfortunately destroyed by fire during the month of July last ; it is to-day partly raised from its ruins and again open for worship, thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Jos. de Gonzaque, the zealous missionary, of Chief Joseph Laurent and to a large number of charitable persons, but it is not yet finished and there remains much to be done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis as a rule are hard-working and industrious. The making and sale of baskets enables them to obtain a fairly comfortable living, and some of them are rich.

Each family on coming back in the fall has a nice little sum of money ; and if they were more economical and less improvident, they might save some money for hard times.

However, a good many build nice comfortable houses for themselves, and the village presents a very attractive appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been much trouble owing to the use of intoxicants, and as a rule the morality of the Abenakis is good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding white people, with whom they live in perfect harmony.

In this band there are few, if in fact there are any, of pure Indian 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 for those who do not know them it is very difficult to recognize them as Indians.

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They nearly all speak English and French, and they use one or other of these languages in their intercourse with white men ; but in their family circle, in their meetings and their council, 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 5, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated on the Gatineau river, in the county of Wright, 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.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Algonquin tribe, with a small mixture of Nipissings.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-six, consisting of ninety-seven men, one hundred and seven women and one hundred and ninety-two children.

- There were nine births and six deaths during the year, making an increase of three over last report. The causes of death were as follows : one of old age, one by drowning, one of pneumonia, one of consumption, and two of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good, and no contagious disease has visited the reserve other than consumption, with which there are a considerable number of families afflicted. All the necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises and whitewashing, an ample supply of lime being 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 have left the Indians in a good condition to buy seed and put in a larger crop than usual.

Buildings.—There has been considerable progress in outbuildings during the year, but no dwelling-houses have been erected and one dwelling-house has been destroyed by fire.

Stock.—There has been very little increase in stock, owing to the increased value of cattle and horses.

Farming Implements.—There has been one two-horse sawing-machine purchased by Benjamin Chellifoux, and one very fine double express purchased by Chief John Tenesco, and a number of other implements.

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Education.—There are two school-houses on the reserve, one of which is closed, as it is found not to be suitably situated for the children. The new school is very well attended, as there is a truant officer appointed to see that the children attend regularly. Some of the parents are very careless as to the education of their children. Two families who resided in close proximity to the school, left for the woods last fall, taking their children with them, and only one family has yet returned. These two families resided permanently on the reserve before the erection of the new school.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics and attend the Oblate mission at Maniwaki. The Oblate Fathers propose to build a new church for the Indians, as they found it very inconvenient to have to preach in three languages; they agreed to build a church worth \$3,000 at their own expense. The Indians would not consent to this, as they claim the present church is theirs, although it cost the white population about \$27,000.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been good progress made in clearing and cultivating during the past spring, two Indians, Chief John Tenesco and Councillor Chellifoux, cropped over sixteen acres of new land. Gabriel Cayenne has purchased a team of horses and started into farming in earnest. There has been considerable progress made by all those who are engaged in farming during the course of the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance I have very little change to report: owing to the prosperity prevailing amongst the Indians at present it is very hard to keep them from obtaining liquor.

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 TEMISCAMING, August 21, 1901.

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 Temiscaming, 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 in this band is two hundred and two, consisting of forty-three men, fifty women, fifty-six boys and fifty-three girls. There were nine births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health.—There was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians during the fall and winter. Measles broke out amongst the young people early in the fall, and in the winter a great many were attacked by grippe.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians engage in the following occupations: agriculture, hunting, fishing, building row-boats, skiffs, bark canoes, snow-shoes, acting

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as guides for tourists and sportsmen in summer, working in the lumber camps during winter and on the drives in spring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been two houses put up during the year, but they are not yet completed.

The live stock is about the same as last year.

The band is supplied with all the machinery and farming implements that are really necessary at the present time.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Mr. J. J. MacOarragher is in charge, and under his tuition the children are making very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and are under the spiritual care of the Rev. Father Beaudry. They attend church very regularly. The church is one of the sights on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, the Indians are law-abiding and temperate.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 8, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report accompanied by statistical statement for the Viger reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered in various counties. Those who stay at home suffer a good deal from cold and hunger. Sometimes the government gives them a little assistance in provisions, and they are very grateful for it, and this is a great act of charity on the part of the government. Most of the people are widows and they are greatly in need, the rest of the band are all scattered.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band as entered on the list is one hundred and three including absentees. During the year there were two deaths—that of a young woman and of a man—and there were two births.

Health.—There was no epidemic on the reserve this year. There is an old man who is paralyzed, and a young woman who has been sick a long time.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians during the summer is the making of baskets of all kinds and many other fancy articles, which they sell to strangers who come to spend the summer at Cacouna. Often the men act as guides to sportsmen who make little trips on the water, and sometimes for fishing. They also make snow-shoes and moccasins.

Education.—The children attend the village school very well.

Religion.—All the Indians of the band are Roman Catholics, so far as I can see.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions, temperance is well observed, and the morality is good.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are not making progress, especially in agriculture, and most of them are in great poverty.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, August 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to the Huron tribe and other Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—The Huron tribe still owns three reserves (1) that of the village of Lorette, containing thirty acres (2) the Quarante Arpents reserve, having an area of one thousand three hundred and twenty-two acres, and (3) the Rocmont reserve, in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres. These three reserves make a total area of ten thousand nine hundred and ninety acres. Mr. Atkinson has renewed, as in previous years, his right to cut pine and spruce on the Rocmont reserve in accordance with special arrangement with the department.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by five, which brings the number up to four hundred and fifty-four.

There has been no change in the population of the Amalecite Indians of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec. These thirty-one Indians live from hand to mouth, doing a little trade in Indian fancy wares at which they have been making a little for some years.

The same thing may be said of the Abenakis of this county, who make a better living than the Amalecites and engage more in the cultivation of the soil. The death of old father Philippe of the Abenakis group of St. Urbain during the course of the year, has reduced the population to fifteen, who make a poor living and are sometimes in distress, when the department relieves them from time to time.

The total population in my agency is five hundred and twelve.

Occupations.—The industry in moccasins has ceased altogether this year. That of snow-shoes in its turn has been a little better than usual. Owing to this lack of work, most of the Indians have engaged in considerable work found in the neighbourhood of Quebec and have thus escaped the distress that threatened them last year. This work, promising to last for some years, assures many families of their means of existence.

The cultivation of the soil has also been neglected, if not more so than in past years. So long as the Indians do not take more interest in the land that they are able to cultivate, agriculture will be a dead letter to them, and they will make no progress.

Indian fancy wares are only slowly gaining the position that they held formerly. The veritable American glut of these articles is the cause, and while it lasts, the revenue from them will be very small.

Hunting and fishing are much more to the taste and aptitude of the Huron than the profit they bring in. The restrictions of the local government of Quebec still keep this means of making a living in suspense, and do not promise to relax very soon.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The sanitary condition is very good and the general cleanliness of the village assures stability in this regard.

Education.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report surprising progress in this matter of vital interest to the tribe. Since the good sisters have taken charge of the school, a veritable emulation has been manifest amongst the pupils, who are becoming more regular and assiduous in their studies. I can say without exaggeration that

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these nuns truly deserve the name of model teachers, and only hardened ignorant people could complain of them. They make a good use of the garden surrounding the school on one side, and give a good example of domestic care which will be followed by many families.

Religion.—Abbé Guillaume Giroux, whom a serious illness was threatening to remove from the tribe, is well enough now to direct the spiritual welfare of the tribe, a duty which he always acquits with both zeal and devotion.

Morality and Temperance.—The tribe in the matter of morality is quite equal to the people of the surrounding parishes. If there are some abuses, and it must be so, they do not last long, and are not followed by troublesome consequences.

François GrosLouis Sassenio succeeded as grand chief the lamented Philippe Vincent. The unanimous choice of the tribe, the new grand chief possesses all the qualities required by one holding this position in the tribe, a position of importance.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

CAUGHNAWAGA, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last, for the Caughnawaga agency, also statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the band.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, about four thousand of which is in timber, about four hundred is in common, and the remainder is under cultivation or pasturage.

As a rule the soil is of good quality and there are some quarries, the stone of which is much thought of by contractors.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, consisting of five hundred and forty-three men, five hundred and eight women, and nine hundred and forty-one young people under the age of twenty-one years. There were during the year eighty-six births and eighty-six deaths. There was a decrease of thirteen in the population owing to three families leaving the reserve.

Health.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, although there was one case of small-pox, which was quarantined at once to prevent the spread of the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, bead-work and making lacrosses are the principal resources of the Indians, also the quarries and the taking of rafts down the Lachine rapids.

They engage in farming, take rafts down the rapids, and many of them are employed by the Iron Bridge Company of Lachine, also by the Hydraulic Company, which gives them quite an income. There has been very little work in the quarries during the year.

The general industry is bead-work by the women and the making of lacrosses and snow-shoes by the men.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The Indians of the village have fairly comfortable houses, and the farmers have also some good buildings, and they provide themselves with farming implements for the cultivation of their lands.

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Education.—Four hundred and three children are of school age. Of this number one hundred and eighty attend the school, and very irregularly. However, more progress was made than in the previous year. There are two Roman Catholic schools, the boys' school, under the direction of a master, and the girls' school, under the charge of a mistress; and the Methodist school for both boys and girls, under the charge of a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church and two missionaries to conduct service. The Methodists hold their services in their school-house. They have a resident missionary on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful. There has been much progress in their taste for work and their manner of living.

Temperance.—There has not been more drunkenness than usual during the year; nevertheless, I have not observed any improvement.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general have been satisfactory, and I have observed that life has been much easier during the year for most of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, August 13, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. It contains an area of about seven thousand one hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and four men, two hundred and ninety-nine women, and seven hundred and sixty-four young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirteen hundred and sixty-seven. During the year there were forty-seven births and thirty-one deaths, making an increase of sixteen.

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.—The principal occupations of these Indians are 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 baskets to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve in operation. The teachers are W. J. Bishop, from Crysler, Ontario, and Miss Katherine Hughes, from Ottawa. There is a lack of interest in the parents in not sending their children to school. Their progress leaves much to be desired.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic and one Methodist. About one hundred and thirty-nine of the Indians are Methodists, and

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twelve hundred and twenty-eight are Roman Catholics. There are two missionaries, one for each of the denominations named.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress in farming, cleaning up their land, and in erecting new buildings.

Agricultural Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with implements almost equal to the white man.

Temperance.—Temperance has not progressed during the year.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS,
OKA, July 9, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-two, composed of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and ten boys and eighty-eight girls. During the year there were sixteen births and ten deaths, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been, on the whole, fairly good ; there has not been any epidemic or serious illness. The Indians are beginning to understand more and more the necessity of keeping their houses in a state of cleanliness.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The teachers are Miss E. Sly and Miss E. N. Williams. They are very competent and discharge their duties well. The schools are provided with all necessary equipment. The attendance of the pupils is not large owing to the indifference of the Indians in the matter of education.

Religion.—The Methodists hold service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are making remarkable progress in agriculture. I might mention among others of the Algonquin Indians, Bazil Murray, Charles Murray, Hyacinthe Vincent, Olivier Vincent, Jacques Murray and Francis Minjaki ; among the Iroquois, Peter Oak, Simon Simon, Amable Roussin, Joseph Gabriel, Angus Gabriel, Jos. K. Gabriel and Jacques Moise. All these Indians follow the ways of the white man.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians cultivate land, make barrel-staves, large baskets and bead-work. Several of them make moccasins and mittens ; others work in the shanties.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are, as a rule, fairly comfortable. Several of the Indians need to build, but building timber

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is too scarce and they are too poor to procure it. Many of them lack farming implements.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance has certainly not made progress, but the Indians of this band are fairly moral.

General Remarks.—On the whole the condition of this band is satisfactory.

Improvements.—There has been some improvement among the Algonquin Indians. This tribe is more inclined to cultivate land than the others.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
MARIA, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of my Indians is situated on a very pretty point of land bathed by the Baie des Chaleurs on the south and by the Great Cascapedia on the east. The Micmacs have lived on this point since time immemorial. The soil of this reserve is sandy and clayey and very fertile. If the Indians were to cultivate intelligently and with care, they might obtain from it a large portion of their subsistence. The area of this reserve is four hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—There has been an increase of thirteen souls in the population during the past year, caused by births and immigration.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been better than it was last year. Grippe and measles were rather severe during a large part of the winter and spring.

Education.—Very few of the old Indians can read and write; but the young people who have attended school regularly read, write and understand figures. They are also much more intelligent than the old generation.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics. Converted by the first missionaries to the country, they have always remained attached to the religion of their fathers.

Temperance.—There are a few cases of intemperance amongst the Indians to-day. The supervision of the constable, their poverty and the distance from hotels, keep them sober in spite of themselves, for nearly all of them like liquor.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, hunting and fishing. They work in the shanties, attend to the drive of the logs, and act as guides to sportsmen on the river; they also work among the farmers. In winter they make moccasins, snow-shoes, baskets, axe-handles, churns, and many other things, which they sell to white people. In short if they were more provident and economical, they might live without any discomfort.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MIGMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
St. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, August 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the River Restigouche, in the county of Bonaventure, province of Quebec. It has an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which about six hundred acres are cultivated.

Population.—The number of Indians on this reserve is four hundred and seventy-four. There is a decrease of six since last year due to migration.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians is good in general ; there is no infectious disease among them. Sanitary precautions are well carried out.

Religion.—The Rev. Capuchin fathers, who are established among them, take great care of their spiritual welfare. The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are very attentive to their religion. They sing hymns and psalms in their own language at divine service.

Education.—Miss Mary Isaac, the teacher, is an Indian girl of this reserve, who has a first-class diploma in French and English. She has still charge of the school and is giving good satisfaction. She teaches English, French and Micmac.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians are employed as guides to the tourists. They also work loading vessels, at which they get good wages, being good workers. In winter they are employed at lumbering. I am happy to say that they take more interest in farming than formerly. Some of them raise good crops.

Temperance.—I am sorry to say that some of them are still addicted to strong drink. It is a pity, for otherwise they are good-natured, industrious and skilful.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
BERSIMIS, September 2, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for my agency of Lower St. Lawrence, comprising thirteen hundred and thirteen Montagnais Indians.

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.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is forty, consisting of ten men, eleven women and nineteen children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians in winter is fur-hunting ; in summer, acting as guides to sportsmen.

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, but attend the church of the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—I do not see that the band is making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate ; none are addicted to strong drink, and are all 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 this year four hundred and fifteen, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and thirteen women and one hundred and seventy children. Six families did not come to the coast this spring, which makes the difference in the population this year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has not been good since spring ; a good many had the grippe. Their houses and premises are kept clean as far as possible for them.

Occupations.—The only occupation of this band is fur-hunting. Nearly all the Indians come out of the woods at the end of June. They go back to their hunting-grounds at the end of August and the beginning of September. Their hunting was not quite so good this year as it was last year. The prices paid for furs this year were not so high as last year. Some Indians leave their families on the reserve for the winter, and only those who do so, fish to any extent ; the rest do a little fishing for their daily use.

Education.—This band has a school on the reserve. The children are learning farly well.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church on the reserve, which is always kept in good order.

Progress.—I do not see that the Indians make much progress. They do not care much for anything else than hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of the band is farly good, but some are addicted to strong drink.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and seventy-seven, consisting of one hundred and ten men, one hundred women and one hundred and sixty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has not been good this spring—a great many had the grippe. Their houses are kept clean.

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Occupations.—Fur-hunting is the only occupation of these Indians.

Education.—The Indians of this band have no school. Quite a number can speak French.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church.

Temperance and Morality.—Many Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink ; their morality in other respects is fairly good.

MINGAN BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band have no reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-two souls, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-four women and forty-nine children.

Health.—The health of this band has not been good since spring ; quite a number had the grippe.

Occupations.—The only occupation of these Indians is hunting.

Education.—The Indians of this band have no school. Only a few speak either French or English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of this band is good, but many use intoxicants whenever they can procure them.

NATASHQUAN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three, consisting of eleven men, twelve women and twenty children.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this year.

Occupations.—The only occupations of this band are fir-hunting in winter, seal-hunting and fishing in summer.

Education.—This band has no school.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church, but attend divine service at the church of the neighbouring white people.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are moral, but like strong drink.

MUSQUARO BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band have no reserve.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and six, consisting of seventy-six men, seventy-eight women and one hundred and fifty-two children.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this year.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are fur-hunting in winter, seal-hunting in summer ; also fishing to a small extent.

Education.—This band of Indians has no school.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and have a church for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is fairly good, but like other bands they are fond of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, August 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The Montagnais reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, four miles from the village of Roberval. It covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which twelve hundred and seventy-five are cleared and cultivated.

Vital Statistics.—The population, according to the census taken in July last, is six hundred and twenty-nine, an increase of one hundred and eighty-four, caused by the return of a great number of absent families who had not visited the reserve for many years, also by thirty-three births against sixteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good, there was not nearly as much sickness as in previous years. Two-thirds of the deaths were caused by pneumonia.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, farming, and acting as guides are their principal occupations. Hunting this year has been very good, and prices for furs fair. The farming on the reserve, I am pleased to say, is progressing rapidly; at present about one-third of the population depend more or less upon the soil for their support, and their last crop was very promising, but in consequence of the continuous rains during the season the yield was small. The consequence was that all were short of seed for the spring, causing an application for a supply, which the department was pleased to authorize. Tourists were numerous last year, the Indians who follow the occupation of guides made a very good harvest of American coin; August, September and October are the months during which the guides are kept busy. A reasonable income is also obtained by a few from the manufacture and sale of bark canoes, snowshoes, moccasins and mittens.

Buildings.—As a general rule the buildings are good and clean; no more log houses are to be seen, but two new houses were built during the year.

Stock.—The stock, although not improving in breed, is fairly good and well kept, and increasing.

Farm Implements.—Many of the Indians are owners of mowers, horse-rakes, and threshing-machines. As for other smaller implements, they all have a good supply, and are very careful of them during the winter months.

Education.—School matters on the reserve have been progressing favourably; there is an excellent day school, very well attended during the summer months; there is generally a smaller attendance of the children in winter, which is caused by their being insufficiently clad for the very severe weather. The teacher, Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, has a first-class certificate. I frequently visited the school during the past year, and always found the children clean and tidy. I regret to say that little, if any, English is taught, it being almost impossible to secure the services of a competent teacher.

Religion.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, the rest belong to the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of the Indians of this agency is very satisfactory. They have harvested a fairly good crop; the price of furs is very

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high ; a great number of tourists required guides, and there is a large and increasing demand for bark canoes ; all this has enabled them to make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret very much to have to report that notwithstanding my efforts to check the abuse of spirits, and whenever practicable the punishment of Indians convicted of drunkenness, as well as of those who supply them the liquor, they continue to drink very hard. Whisky-peddlers often visit the reserve, but the larger portion comes from Roberval, where the whites, regardless of the consequences, still persist in acting as medium between liquor-dealers and Indians. Indians will go as far as St. Jerome and Chicoutimi (75 miles) after liquor. Fines have been paid by intoxicated Indians, as well as by persons convicted of supplying intoxicants to Indians. In every case the Indians obstinately refuse to give information respecting the parties who supply the liquor. In many cases Indians have preferred to go to jail rather than divulge the names of the furnishers. I have known Indians to pay as much as \$5 and \$10 for a bottle of whisky ; thus I can understand that a poor ignorant farmer will run the risk of supplying an Indian with liquor. But what is beyond my understanding is that people representing large companies doing business with the Indians, who are supposed to be intelligent, and who know full well the consequences, and moreover understand the wrong they do to the Indians, will supply them with liquor in the interest of their business. The excessive use of liquor by Indians causes many diseases, and leads to their being corrupted in their morals.

I have, &c.,

W. T. A. DONOHUE,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location of Agency and Reserves.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces the following reserves, namely : Eel River reserve, in Restigouche county ; Pabineau, Saint Peter's island and Pokemouche 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 about thirty-four thousand acres. The soil of Big Cove, Eel Ground, Tabusintac, Buctouche and portions of the other reserves is very fertile. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac and Bathurst reserves are well wooded and contain valuable lumber privileges. There are valuable salmon-fishing privileges in connection with the Bathurst and Big Hole reserves.

The majority of the Indians live on the reserves during the winter season. In summer many of them leave their homes on the reserves and build small huts for themselves and their families in localities where they can more easily obtain employment. When cold weather again comes on, they return to their homes. There are, however, a number engaged chiefly in begging and the manufacture of Indian wares who have removed permanently from their reserves and settled at different points along the railways where they can more easily move about from place to place. The Indians of

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Pokemouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church band. There are but two families left on Pabineau reserve, the others having settled on Saint Peter's island, near the town of Bathurst. Many of the Eel River band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other points along the railway, in Restigouche county, where they obtain employment in the lumber 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 families remain at Fort Folly.

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 twenty-six, a decrease of four since my last report. There are five hundred and eighteen adults and four hundred and eight children. There were twenty-eight births and thirty-two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a great deal of sickness, and many deaths have occurred among the Indians during the year. There have been the usual number of cases of consumption and other pulmonary complaints and in addition an epidemic of measles, which carried off a number of children. In the spring all the filth and refuse matter accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter were removed and burnt. Many of the dwellings were thoroughly lime-washed inside and outside with lime supplied them by the government for that purpose. Happily the location of the reserves is such that it is an easy matter for the Indians to keep their dwellings and springs and wells free from filth and garbage, and cases of typhoid are rare among them.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of all the bands, men and women, engage in the manufacture of tubs, baskets, rustic seats and other wares. The Indians of Burnt Church, Indian Island and some of the Big Cove band engage in sea-fishing, and in winter in smelt-fishing in the rivers. Many of the Indians of Big Cove, Red Bank, Eel Ground and Eel River earn good wages in driving and rafting lumber and carrying deals at the shipping wharves. All do more or less farming and a few of them are beginning to take more interest in their farms than they have done in the past. The greater number of them, however, content themselves with planting a few bushels of potatoes which they do not always take the trouble to cultivate properly.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves live in frame buildings. Those living off the reserves occupy rude huts or shanties, which do not afford them sufficient protection from the cold and wet. Consequently there is much sickness and destitution among them in severe seasons.

Stock.—These Indians keep very little stock.

Farming Implements.—Some of the Indians have supplied themselves with the most necessary farming implements, but the greater number are without ploughs, harrows or seeders, and employ white men with their teams to put in their seed.

Education.—There are three Indian schools in this agency, located at Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church, respectively. About one hundred pupils attend these schools. Of these, about a dozen attend regularly and are making excellent progress. The Indians, as a rule, take very little interest in education and it is almost impossible to induce them to send their children to school regularly. A number of the Indian children of Indian Island, Red Bank and Buctouche attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They have churches at Big Cove, Indian Island, Fort Folly, Eel Ground, Red Bank and Burnt Church. They are very regular in their attendance at divine worship and take a deep interest in all matters relating to their spiritual welfare. Their clergymen exercise a

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strong influence for good over them, and I have to thank the different clergymen for much assistance rendered me in dealing with the affairs of the different bands during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Micmac Indians of New Brunswick are careless, indolent and improvident, and cannot be made to see the necessity of providing for the future. There is consequently a great deal of destitution among them in winter and spring. There are not more than a dozen Indians who can be said to be progressing. They are, as a rule, good-natured, peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, and in this respect there is a steady improvement.

Considering their mode of living, they are remarkably free from immorality and vice.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska, a half mile below the thriving village of Edmundston. It has an area of four hundred acres, and owing to its situation it is a very valuable property. About two hundred and fifty acres are covered chiefly with a second growth of soft wood; the remainder is farming lands, made up of intervalles and high lands, which, owing to the richness of its soil, are well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The total number in the band is thirty-eight—eleven men, seven women, and twenty children, an increase of one for the past year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good; there was no sickness of a contagious nature nor any deaths during the fiscal year. Their dwellings are quite a distance apart; these and their surroundings are kept neat and clean, winter refuse being removed prior to my visit in the month of May last.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries pursued by these Indians for a living consist of farming, milling, hunting, acting as guides, river work, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Agriculture, although the land produces good crops when farmed properly, is not engaged in to any practical extent by most of the band. With the exception of one or two that devote more attention to farming than others, the members of this band prefer such employments as are more agreeable to their accustomed mode of life, and also from which they will receive a speedy return to meet their wants.

Temperance and Morals.—Their morals and habits are good. They are peaceable and respected by their neighbours.

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Education.—There are eight children of school age in the band. A few of these are attending the free school in the village, and I am in hopes others will do likewise.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria, and has a frontage along the St. John river of eight miles. In area it consists of about sixteen thousand acres of forest and farming lands. The forest lands have a fine timber growth thereon that produces a fair yearly revenue. The cleared lands are all of an excellent soil and cannot be surpassed for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and ninety-five—fifty-seven men, fifty women, and eighty-eight children, a decrease of five for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—Industries engaged in by these Indians are farming, acting as guides, hunting, rafting lumber, running rafts, and the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Some ten or twelve members of the band are giving more attention to farming than in former years. Their crops last year were a good average. They are owners of good horses, wagons, and harness, and are giving considerable attention to the raising of cattle, swine, and poultry. The rest of the band are mostly young men, and whilst they do more or less farming, they prefer hiring out at the employments referred to, from which they get good wages. Last winter quite a number of these Indians were engaged in the lumber woods, while those of advanced years were employed largely at the manufacture of moccasins and snow-shoes, all of which command good prices. This reserve being centrally located in the lumbering section of this province, always offers good employment and fair wages to Indians.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has only been fairly good. Last winter there was a great deal of sickness among them, due to scrofula, consumption, grippe, and other diseases, resulting in fifteen deaths, mostly of children. This must be largely attributed to their weak constitutions, as the sanitary conditions and water supply for domestic purposes cannot be excelled.

Temperance and Morals.—The morals of these Indians are good. Most of them avoid the use of intoxicants; a few, however, will at times indulge in their use, but not to excess. They are peaceable and much respected by their white neighbours.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve under the supervision of Miss P. M. Goodine, a teacher holding a second-class license. Owing to sickness, and lack of interest in educational affairs by parents, the attendance at times is more or less irregular; on the whole, however, great benefits are derived from the school. The conduct of the children has been excellent and the regular attendance has resulted in marked progress in their studies.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Their church on the reserve, erected solely from their own funds, is a neatly finished building. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keefe, of Grand Falls. All the Indians are regular attendants at church.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are very industrious; employment is plentiful at good wages. Their services as guides and huntsmen are in good demand, and are very much appreciated by sportsmen who visit the Tobique and other places.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 25, 1901.

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, 1901.

This agency consists of four reserves, situated in Carleton, York and Sunbury counties.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It contains an area of two hundred and sixty acres, of which thirty are cleared for cultivation and pasturage. The rest of the reserve, two hundred and thirty acres, is woodland.

Population.—The population of the band and those Indians residing at upper Woodstock is sixty-three, consisting of sixteen men, seventeen women and thirty children ; an increase of five, due to three births and the addition of two adults from the northern part of the province.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been remarkably good. There were no deaths in the band during the fiscal year. Sanitary affairs were attended to in the early part of May last.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by most of the band are the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. These articles are in fair demand at fair prices by merchants of Woodstock. A few engage in farming ; only however, to raise sufficient crops to supply their immediate wants. A number of young men work at river-driving, rafting lumber and in the woods, at which they earn good wages. Their condition from the appearance of their dwellings and habits is much improved of late years.

Temperance and Morals.—These Indians, with rare exceptions, avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are good, and they live on good terms with their neighbours.

Education.—There are twelve children on the reserve that should attend school. Although I have advised the parents time and again to send their children to a free school in the vicinity of the reserve, yet, owing to their peculiar trait of character they will not take advantage of this privilege, they, as a rule, are uneducated themselves, and are very indifferent about their children's schooling.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. Father Chapman, parish priest of Woodstock.

KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, and is eleven miles from Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John, and comprises four hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred are cleared, fenced and used by the band for farming and pasturage purposes. The rest of the reserve, three hundred acres, is woodland, from which the Indians procure fire-wood for their own use.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and six, twenty-four men, twenty-six women and fifty-six children ; an increase of five for the past year.

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Resources and Occupations.—Their occupations consist of farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, river-driving, rafting lumber and milling. The last mentioned work is engaged in by the young and able-bodied men of the band, and their services are always in good demand at fair wages. A few of the band are giving more attention to farming than in former years. Their crops, principally potatoes, oats, buckwheat and garden produce, were a fair average. Some of the Indians are owners of a few good horses and some cattle, and in most cases their condition is much improved.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits in these respects are satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, outside of ordinary complaints or accidents, has been remarkably good; there being no disease of a contagious nature or any deaths amongst them during the past year.

Education.—The attendance at school of all children of a school age on this reserve has been remarkably good. Their parents take a lively interest in education, and, owing to the regular attendance, and the interest manifested in their welfare by Miss Frances McGinn, their teacher, all of the children have made wonderful progress in their respective studies.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father LeBlanc, who resides on the reserve.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve, situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, contains an area of only two and a quarter acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and six, consisting of twenty-eight men, twenty-four women and fifty-four children, a decrease of eleven due to removal of Indians to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band earn a living principally by the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, loading deals in scows, freighting vessels, acting as guides, and more or less hunting. Ready employment, especially in the summer season, is available for Indians at good wages. The reserve being mostly covered with dwellings, farming is confined to a few garden patches that produce potatoes and early vegetables that answer the present wants of the owners.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians, apart from those diseases that most Indians are subject to, has been fairly good. No diseases of a contagious nature appeared amongst them during the past year. The water used for domestic purposes is as formerly, supplied to the band by the Boom Company's agent, Mr. Hanneberry. The winter refuse was removed early in spring, and other improvements enforced in the interest of health.

Temperance and Morals.—Most of the Indians are strictly temperate and industrious in their habits, but owing to this reserve being in close proximity to the city of Fredericton, and the parish of St. Mary's, where intoxicants are freely sold, certain Indians, not only of the band, but others from different parts of the agency, will congregate occasionally in this place to satisfy their thirst for liquor. This indulgence, I am pleased to report, owing to the assistance rendered by the police department of Fredericton, is suppressed as soon as discovered. Indians in this matter when arrested are very reticent in giving information as to whom they procure the liquor from, and in most cases prefer punishment to giving information.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush, a teacher holding a second-class certificate. The attendance of pupils during part of the year, especially the winter term, is usually fair, but during the September term, owing to the indifference and migratory habits of the band, the attendance is not as good as it should be. The children that attend regularly are making fair progress; the same cannot be said of the irregular ones.

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Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. A church is in the vicinity of the reserve, and the spiritual affairs of all are attended to by the Rev. John Ryan.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto village, eleven miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John and contains an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres. Of this thirty-two acres are fenced farming and pasturage lands, the remainder being forest lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is seventy-six, consisting of twenty-three men, nineteen women, and thirty-four children, a decrease of three, caused by removal to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources from which these Indians derive a living are coopering, making canoes, baskets and other kinds of Indian wares. These articles are sold to farmers of the locality, for money if possible ; where money is not available, trade is taken therefor. The rest of their wares are readily sold to merchants at Oromocto and in the city of St. John. The young men of the band hire out and obtain profitable employment of various kinds.

Farming is not engaged in by these Indians to any extent. Most of them, however, plant from three-quarters to an acre of land with potatoes. Last year each family raised from fifty to eighty bushels of potatoes, part of which were sold and flour bought from the proceeds of sale, sufficient in all cases being kept to answer their families' wants.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, these Indians enjoyed fair health. Their dwellings and reserve are most favourably situated for health.

Temperance and Morals.—Their temperance and morals are most satisfactory. They are peaceable and respected by all classes of people of the neighbourhood.

Education.—There are sixteen children of school age on the reserve, but although there is a free school in the district, only a couple of children can be induced to attend.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. The church at which they worship is on the adjoining land. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father McDermott. As a rule, these and all other Indians of this supervision are attentive to their religious duties, and with very few exceptions lead moral lives.

General Remarks.—The rest of the Indians of this agency, comprising several small bands, are located in places along the River St. John, Charlotte, King's and St. John counties. Some of these for a living work in mills, &c., whilst the majority follow coopering and the manufacture of Indian wares. All of the Indians of this supervision, with the exception of a band of Micmacs camped at Norton, in King's county, are of the Amalecite tribe. In most cases they are industrious, and unless in sickness, accidents and old age, are largely self-supporting. A vast improvement is noticeable in their dwellings, their mode of dress, and general habits that is encouraging to all persons interested in their welfare.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
MOCHELLE, August 16, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserves.—There are no Indians living upon reserves ; they occupy lands 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-six, an increase of five since last year. Some of the Indians have returned home again. During the year there was one birth and three deaths.

Health.—The health of the Indians with the exception of one family has been good. Abram Jerim who came back home again lost two children by consumption.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, cooping, lumbering, stream-driving, and at farming.

Education.—There have been eight pupils attending school at Lequille, and are doing very well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are strictly temperate.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, attending chapel at Annapolis town.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, September 28, 1901.

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, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is one hundred and eighty-six, an increase of two over last year. There were eight births and seven deaths, and one Indian joined the band.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been but fair. Consumption is becoming very prevalent amongst the Indians of my agency.

Buildings.—The heavy gale of wind we had here on October 11 last, caused a great deal of damage to the buildings of the Indians, but they got them all repaired excepting one or two that have to be built new. They seem to be very thankful for the assistance given them by the department to repair their buildings.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, October 7, 1901.

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, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in the band, making the Micmac population of this agency two hundred and fifty. There have been fifteen births, seven deaths and seven who were absent from the agency for some time have returned of late.

Education.—Not many of the children attend school, but those that do are making marked progress, their teacher being a Micmac.

General Condition.—As a rule, the Indians of this agency are sober and industrious, and with the exception of the infirm, aged and crippled, make a fairly good living.

I have, &c.,
A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, July 26, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statement of agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

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 nine.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year with the exception of an epidemic of measles, also three deaths from consumption.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are coopering, rustic work, basket-making, berry-picking and bead-work. The men also work at lumbering and hunting, also acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for two years and nine months, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians appear to be gradually bettering their condition; the last log-hut will disappear this year, and with the opportunity they now have of receiving education they cannot help but improve.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are Roman Catholics. They attend church in the town of Truro.

I have, &c.,
THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 12, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro', and contains an area of one thousand acres, a large portion of which is still covered by forest.

Vital Statistics.—On this reserve and scattered over the county there were on June 30, 1901, one hundred and two Indians, a decrease of eight as compared with last year. During the year there were eight births and six deaths.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the past year there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time the health of the Indians is, with the exception of two or three very old ones, good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable, and yards free from rubbish.

Occupations.—These 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 very well in spite of the severe drought of the summer.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school, and as a result nearly all the young Indians can read and write.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This agency comprises the county of Halifax, in which the Indians are located at several points, principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Dartmouth, Cole Harbour, Bedford, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency manage to make a living for themselves, although the department renders individual assistance from time to time and also provides for medical attendance.

The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, basket-making and lumbering.

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

Education.—In the past Indian children have attended the regular public schools. Now the children do not have the advantage of living near such schools.

Characteristics.—They are generally law-abiding and sober.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—Indian Brook reserve is located in Hants county and is conveniently situated to the principal towns of this county. This reserve comprises one of the three under my care, and upon which all the Indians now in Hants county live who are engaged in agriculture.

The three reserves in this agency are as follows : West Great Shubenacadie lake, one thousand eight hundred and fifty acres ; Indian Brook, four hundred, and Pon-Hook, one thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—All are descendants of the Micmac nation.

Population.—The population now numbers eighty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year but one death has been caused by consumption, which is very encouraging, as previously most of the deaths were caused by this dreaded disease among the band ; but now as every precaution has been strictly observed, and the Indians are constantly cautioned by Dr. McLean and Teacher Logan, great hopes are entertained by all that this disease has at last been made subject to medical science.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians during the year have derived most of their support from such work as the manufacture of goods for the sporting market, copper-work, basket-work, but principally by farming, raising such crops as hay, oats and potatoes. Generally speaking, the Indians may be said to be farmers, but as they are apt at many other things naturally, they are found at different seasons of the year at many other callings.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Their buildings compare favourably with those of the white population, and their stock is about equal and is kept comfortable and in good condition.

Education.—Education is steadily, although slowly at times, making progress, and it is evident to all that the next generation will have more encouragement than the pupils of to-day have from their parents.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year by the pupils under the patient instruction of their teacher, Mr. Robert J. Logan.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics, and are in regular attendance at services in the church.

Progress.—Considerable progress has been made during the year in buildings such as remodelling and improving. None seem despondent from sickness and death. The interest in school matters does not flag, and the Indians seem anxious to advance in civilization as fast as possible.

Temperance.—One offence was reported to me during the year as probable, it being claimed that one of the band had brought intoxicating liquor on the reserve. I at once gave it my attention and investigated the matter and learned that there was no truth in the report, but that the slight disturbance was due to another source, and as I was not able to locate the offender, I had to drop the matter.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MIOMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, July 28, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency having a combined area of two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, situated partly at Whycomagh and partly at Malagawatch.

Population.—The combined population of the two reserves is one hundred and fifty-three.

Health.—There was no epidemic during the year. Otherwise the health of the Indians was usually good. Some cases of sickness did occur, but not more frequently or of more serious character than prevailed among their white neighbours.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, basket-making, coopering and farming are the avocations in which the Indians are employed. Farming is the chief industry. Fishing, basket-making, and coopering are merely supplementary, and help to give employment when agricultural work is not very pressing.

Characteristics.—The Indians are a law-abiding, moral, and generally sober people. They are industrious after a fashion, and honest in paying the slight debts they sometimes contract. In any case I have heard no complaints of them on this score for many years.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and much attached to their faith.

Education.—The population at Malagawatch is too limited to support a school, but at Whycomagh for a great many years past a school has been in operation. All the children learned to read and write, and some of them made some advance in arithmetic, but as on leaving school, they commonly have neither books nor newspapers in after life, many of them have forgotten what they learned and thus have fallen back into illiteracy. A few have retained their school-day acquirements, and these few act for the remainder in cases which require the elements of education.

A new school-house is in course of erection—nearly completed in fact—which is more commodious and will be better equipped than its predecessor. Mr. P. A. Murphy, the teacher, seems well qualified and gives general satisfaction.

General Remarks.—The winter season is always a time of hardship for the Indians. There is scarcely any market there for the objects of their labour—coopering and basket-making—while fishing cannot be prosecuted, and Indians do not yet raise farm products enough to support themselves. Last winter was no exception.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 19, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at Cambridge, bordering on the Cornwallis river and Dominion and Atlantic railway. It comprises an area of nine and ninety-nine one-hundredths of an acre, and is a sandy plain of no great value.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-four, consisting of sixteen men, sixteen women and forty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were three births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been good. Houses have been whitewashed and the drainage is well looked after. With the exception of consumption there is no infectious disease.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in coopersing, basket-making, hunting, fishing and gardening.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is of medium quality. It is all private property.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements are poor. They are all private property.

Education.—There are no Indian schools. The Indian children attending the white schools are making fair progress; the parents being much interested.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have no church of their own but attend the Roman Catholic church with the whites.

Progress.—The Indians of this agency are a law-abiding people, industrious and seem this year to be taking more interest in cultivating the soil. One of them, Stephen Knockwood, has taken up a lot of wild land and is making quite a farm for himself.

Temperance.—There is but very little intemperance among these Indians. Their morals are good.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, August 20, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Fisher's Grant reserve, the larger of the two reserves committed to my charge, contains an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres. About thirty-five acres of this is cleared; the rest is under wood. The land is strewn with rocks and boulders and a great amount of labour is required to make it fruitful. A white man could hardly wrest a living from the entire reserve for his individual family. Here dwell the greater number by far of the Micmacs in this county. They imperatively need more land. The smaller reserve at Indian Island, Merigomish, has at present a population of thirty-three persons. The amount of land cultivated here is insignificant. The Indians have no means to cultivate or fertilize the land. It is their place of pilgrimage in the summer. This island is abandoned during the winter.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and thirty-four. The number of births was three and deaths three.

Health.—Poorly fed, housed and clad, the Indians are not very robust. Consumption finds them easy victims and here is the proper environment for its deadly work. Precautions have been taken to prevent its spread as far as circumstances permit.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians in this agency are very industrious. They make baskets and pick-handles and fish for eels when the rivers are frozen over, and occasionally they work at loading and unloading ships at Pictou Landing. Farming for the reasons given above is not remunerative.

Stock.—The Indians have a few horses but no cows.

Education.—Mr. John Martin, a competent teacher, holding a 'B' license, taught school during the past year with great success, and endeared himself to all by his kindness and assiduity. The children attended well and made gratifying progress. At figures they are particularly apt.

Religion and Morality.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics. With very few exceptions they are sober, honest and industrious.

I have, &c.,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA CORNER, August 8, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—This agency comprises three reserves : one located at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wildcat, in the county of Queen's. The area of each of these reserves is one thousand acres. Besides the Indians living on these reserves, there are others residing at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton Mill village and Greenfield.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians on the reserves live chiefly by farming. Those not living on the reserves live by hunting, fishing, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, that at New Germany. The children that attend school are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
ST. PETER'S, July 27, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The Chapel Island reserve contains twelve hundred acres, of which about one hundred acres are in a good state of cultivation.

Population.—The population is one hundred and thirty, an increase of four since last year.

Health.—There was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians on the reserve during the year. The prevailing disease is consumption, which is evidently becoming more prevalent year after year. Everything possible is done to prevent contagion, but it is most difficult to get the Indians to take the necessary sanitary precautions.

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Education.—The school is in an excellent condition under the efficient charge of Miss Boyd, who is most painstaking.

Religion.—All the Indians of the reserve are Roman Catholics, and as a rule practise their religion.

Characteristics.—The Indians are as a rule law-abiding, sober and industrious ; but for the many favours shown to them, they are most ungrateful and dogged. The more they get, the more they ask, and the less thankful they are.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, July 3, 1901.

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, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of five in the band, making the Micmac population of this county seventy-six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians, with the exception of two persons, has been good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The principal employments of the Indians consist of lumbering, hunting, making mast-hoops, 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.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMAOS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, August 10, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The Indian reserve in this county is situated at the mouth of Middle river. It contains about six hundred and fifty acres of good land, about one hundred acres of which is good intervale, and about twenty good marsh land. There is about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with spruce and hardwood. The timber is principally second growth.

Vital Statistics.—The population residing on the reserve is one hundred, a gain of four during the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fair.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are hunting, fishing, coopering and working their farms on the reserve.

Education.—The attendance at school during the past year was good. The average attendance is increasing from year to year.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve. They attend to their religious duties at Baddeck.

Temperance.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are sober.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMAOS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 10, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz., Lunenburg Island reserve and the 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 fifteen souls, an increase of eight since the last census. There were fifteen births and only seven deaths during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic during the year.

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 constantly on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island reserve, attended by twenty-four children, and those who attended regularly have made good progress.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on the Lennox Island reserve, built five years ago, which is a credit to them. They erected last summer 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 some years ago a temperance society on the Lennox Island reserve. The members meet monthly under the presidency of Anthony Mitchell ; it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, September 24, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as agent in charge of the Berens river and associate bands of Indians for the year 1901.

Agency.—This agency begins at a point about ninety miles from the city of Winnipeg, northward, stretches along both the eastern and western shores of Lake Winnipeg, crosses the boundary line of the province of Manitoba and descends the Nelson, a distance of seventy miles in a northwesterly direction. It also reaches inland from Berens river southeastward one hundred and eighty miles in the direction of Lac Seul.

Reserves.—The following reserves are included in this agency :—Berens river, Hollow Water river, Blood Vein river, Fisher river, Jackhead river, Black river, Poplar river, Norway House, Cross lake, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum.

Treaty Payments.—The annual treaty trip is made for the most part in a sail-boat, the property of the department, manned by three Indian boatmen. North of Norway House we are dependent upon the Hudson's Bay Company, which has always provided a York boat for the descent of the Nelson, because our sail-boat is unsuitable in the rapids.

At Berens river again we leave the sail-boat and take to our canoe for the eastern reserves towards the height of land.

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The time occupied by this journey varies according to the weather : rain, head winds and violent storms often delay us very greatly.

Our party was composed of the agent, his clerk, Mr. J. P. Wadge, and Dr. C. J. Jamieson, of Winnipeg. The accommodation was not always adequate or comfortable, the hours were very irregular, the difficulties and dangers at times great, but the best of good feeling marked the trip throughout, each sought to add his share to the successful accomplishment of the enterprise in hand.

The work done was heavier this year than usual owing to the taking of the census, but our two months schedule was carried out, with one exception, and that the last one on our list. The return to Winnipeg after treaty was, to our regret, one series of delays, owing to the unsuitable weather prevailing.

Vital Statistics and Health.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, an increase of twenty-nine over last year. The mortality has been rather light and the general health above the average. A slight epidemic of chicken-pox prevailed last spring at Little Grand Rapids. Consumption, that great enemy of the Indian, claimed several victims, among others two promising children from the industrial school at Brandon. Colds, exposure and scarcity contributed to the death-rate but sparingly ; still, many were found in all degrees of ill health, and here Dr. Jamieson was a help in time of need. His services were highly appreciated everywhere, and his treatment of interesting cases was most successful. He had few idle moments ; his visit to Little Grand Rapids was specially timely, and the result of the vaccination of scores of people of all ages must prove to be a wise safeguard against a possible outbreak of disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the people under our charge are in the direction of fishing, hunting, wood-cutting, sawing lumber, stock-raising and farming. At Black river, Hollow Water river and Fisher river, all southern points, most of the stock-raising is done. The animals inspected were for the most part in good condition. Farming is not carried on extensively or with increasing success. Hunting has been slightly in advance of former years. Ample opportunities of obtaining casual employment have presented themselves at centres of activity here and there. The fishing industry is, however, paramount, nearly \$80,000 having been paid out by the various fish companies for the purchase of pickerel, whitefish, sturgeon and caviare. Nothing like this has occurred before in the history of the north. It will now be in order to teach the natives of the north how to practise economy, and also to lay aside a portion to meet the demands of the future.

Education.—I found several of the schools closed during my visit, for holidays, and the teachers absent. At other places the attendance was small, and conditions not altogether satisfactory. The exchange of teachers in some places and the employment of temporary assistants in others contributed to this end. However, I am informed that changes contemplated will revolutionize matters in this line, and I expect to find more room for compliment when I return and am in possession of all the facts. I desire to make special reference to the Norway House boarding school, which was in excellent condition and appeared to be efficiently managed. I could wish that more work of this kind should be done in other parts of the agency.

Religion.—I found in every place much regard for the knowledge and worship of God. In two or three places vestiges of an hereditary paganism were found, places where bigamy was tolerated and idol-worship practised. Yet even there might be discovered a hunger for better things. I was impressed with the zeal and self-sacrifice of the missionary workers, whose duty it was to lead these sheep of the wilderness to higher moral levels. Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Methodists engage in this work with organized effort, the last mentioned church clearly leading the way, both in the expenditure of money and in the employment of men.

Characteristics.—The Indians as a whole are law-abiding, temperate and peaceable. The majority are industrious, moral and tractable. They are not free from

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failings, but with the help of good men and good government they will rise to something nobler than their former selves. There is room for improvement in their personal habits, in the style of their abodes and in their social relations, and it will be our aim to point them to better things and lead the way.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, August 23, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fourth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Reserves.—The three reserves of which this agency is comprised, St. Peter's, Brokenhead river and Fort Alexander, are located around the south and southeastern shores of Lake Winnipeg, and each is traversed by the Red, the Brokenhead and the Winnipeg rivers, respectively. St. Peter's reserve, on the Red river, lies between the town of Selkirk and the lake. A drive along the main highway through the reserve, as it follows the picturesque windings of the river, with its tidy, whitewashed and well shingled dwelling-houses on the one hand and the rapidly broadening Red river on the other, with its numerous fishing skiffs, from which the Indians this year were plying a profitable trade, was about as pleasant and exhilarating as any I have ever taken. A stranger passing thus through St. Peter's, noting the buildings, might be pardoned for looking upon it as an advanced pioneer settlement. Many of the houses are as pretentious as those among the white settlements. Three miles from Selkirk is the Dynevor Indian hospital, a solid-looking stone building, to which this year an extension is being built. Almost immediately across the river rises the tall spire of the St. Peter's church, and adjoining the church is the rectory. A mile below this is the Roman Catholic mission, church and day school. Along the river bank are built at varying distances of about two miles the day schools, all of which, with one exception are as well built and as neatly kept as our public schools in the country. As some of the land on this reserve has been patented and occupied since before the Indians were located here, we still find some very comfortable-looking farmhouses belonging to white men; notably among these are James Flett, Duncan McLean, Murdoch McIver and his sons, and James Monkman. These men are nearly all retired Hudson's Bay officers, and have built houses along the river which they never seem to tire in beautifying. The houses are all surrounded by shade trees and beds of cultivated flowers. Their farms serve as an excellent model to the Indians and have, I am sure, a very salutary effect in inspiring them to greater progress.

The large herd of excellent cattle that can be seen grazing along the river banks or on the prairies is a distinguishing feature of this reserve, which is so admirably adapted with its abundant pasturages and extensive meadows for the rearing of stock.

The Brokenhead river reserve is situated along the banks of a small sluggish river of the same name. For three miles the river struggles through reeds to find its

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outlet into the lake. Of the three reserves this appears to be the weakest, not only in numbers, but in effort. It is somewhat out of the line of travel for the steamers, and the young men leave it to follow fishing and hunting on other parts of the lake.

There is an ice-house and freezers here of Ewing & Fryer's, and this firm buys all the sturgeon, pickerel, jackfish and catfish that the Indians have for sale. This reserve would be very suitable for stock-raising and farming, the soil is rich and the wide areas of marsh-land towards the lake make excellent runs for cattle.

Fort Alexander reserve is located along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg and at the mouth of the Winnipeg river, and as usual in level countries, the banks are somewhat higher at the margin of the stream and gradually become lower as they recede from the water's edge to the level of meadow and marsh-lands. The land can be cultivated for about a quarter of a mile from the river's edge, and further if ditches are made to it. By thus draining the marshes the Indians could be provided with abundance of hay-land for their cattle.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the three reserves as indicated by the amount paid out at the annuity payments this year is one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, an increase over last year of ten. This total was made up as follows :—St. Peter's, one thousand and eighty-seven ; Brokenhead river, one hundred and seventy-seven ; Fort Alexander, four hundred and ninety-four. At St. Peter's there was a decrease of thirteen, at Brokenhead, a slight increase of three, and at Fort Alexander, an increase of twenty. In St. Peter's there were thirty-seven births, eighteen boys and nineteen girls ; and sixteen who had returned to the reserve that were absent last year, a total increase of fifty-three. The total number of deaths was thirty-five, made up as follows :—nine men, five women, eleven boys and ten girls. There was a further decrease of thirty-one absentees who, for various reasons, did not present themselves this year for payment. In Brokenhead reserve there were but six births, two boys and four girls ; nine who were absent last year have returned, making a total increase of fifteen. In the same reserve there were seven deaths, two men, two women, two boys and one girl, and five absentees, making a total decrease of twelve, yet leaving a net increase of three. In the Fort Alexander reserve there were twenty-nine births, sixteen boys and thirteen girls. Seventeen who were not paid last year on account of absence returned this year, thus bringing up the total increase to forty-six. There were eighteen deaths, four among the men, four among the women, two boys and eight girls. Eight persons were absent this year who were present last year to receive their annuity, and this made a total decrease by deaths and absence of twenty-six, but left a net increase of twenty persons on the reserve.

Occupations.—Notwithstanding the many inducements offered in the fishing and lumbering industries, agriculture has made most gratifying progress this year. This may, in part, be attributed to the generosity of the department in supplying the necessary seed, of which the Indians were destitute owing to the drought that prevailed in the province last year.

The Indian follows naturally those occupations characteristic of nomadic tribes the world over. He prefers the excitement, the adventure, of the chase and of fishing, with all their precariousness, to the certain but slow returns from agriculture. There is advancement in agriculture in St. Peter's, but the rapidly developing industries around the lake offer strong inducements to the younger men, who are just as prone to drift towards industrial centres as our young white men are. The fishing on the lake this year seems to have been phenomenally good. There has been a great demand for catfish by the fish companies for export, and Indians are making from \$15 to as high as \$40 a week, and this is paid in cash. The tugs travel around the lake collecting the fish daily, and the Indian is paid in cash by the captain on board the tug. This distribution of so much ready money has made a startling difference in the appearance of the Indian and his family. The style and quality of material of their dress have greatly improved. Added to this increased

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activity in the fisheries is the increase this year in their crops of wheat and oats, potatoes and vegetables. The hay crop is abundant and is easily reached and easily cut. The merchants of Selkirk inform me that many of the Indians to whom they had given credit during the winter, expecting to pay for the goods from their annuity money, settled their accounts before the payments were made, by the money they earned at fishing. Another trader informed me that a large stock of ready-made suits that he had taken down to sell at from \$6 to \$7 were left on his hands unsold, but the fewer and more expensive suits that he took with him, and which sold at from \$12 to \$15, were disposed of readily. But fishing and agriculture are not the only occupations open to Indians around Lake Winnipeg. In the summer there are saw-mills at Brokenhead, at Hole river, and at Fisher river, and also planing-mills at Selkirk. There are lumber camps and wood camps, in the winter, throughout the lake country. These all give ample opportunity for labour and the employers pay promptly. The increased price of fur still attracts many to follow the chase. During the year ended June 30, 1901, the Indians of St. Peter's sold furs to the value of \$1,082.46; those of Brokenhead sold to the value of \$332.14; those of Fort Alexander, \$2,229.19. It must not be inferred from the above figures that the number of skins is large; on inquiry I found that very high prices were paid for some that are becoming exceptionally scarce. Last winter \$140 was paid at Fort Alexander for a black-fox skin; \$40 was paid at the same place for a choice bear-skin.

Religion.—The spiritual needs of the Indians in the agency are well looked after. There are a number of stationed missionaries and good, comfortable churches on the whole three reserves. In St. Peter's the Rev. J. G. Anderson, the Rev. Father Magnan and Mr. Sharpe labour faithfully among the Indians, representing denominationally the Anglicans, the Roman Catholics, and the Baptists, respectively. Each has a commodious, well-built church, all of which are well attended. Services were held every evening during the week I was in St. Peter's paying annuities. I noticed one evening four services going on simultaneously on different parts of the treaty grounds.

At Brokenhead, the Rev. R. E. Coates has charge of the Anglican mission. At Fort Alexander, the Rev. Edward Thomas administers to the spiritual wants of the Anglicans, and Father Valles to those of the Roman Catholics both at Fort Alexander and Brokenhead.

There was a strange attempt this year to revive the practices of heathenism at Brokenhead and Fort Alexander. The dog feast was duly observed. A circle was described and marked off by sticking bushes in the ground; within the circle were gathered the chief and perhaps a dozen of the older men and about a half-dozen young men. Two or three tom-toms supplied the music, if it may be so called, and the dance was kept up spasmodically for the whole day. Some were decked out in all the old finery they could get, and one had tied around him a string of sleigh bells. The pipe was filled and passed around, each taking a few puffs. In the centre of the circle was placed a large dish, filled with cooked dog-meat, of which all partook. While we were at Fort Alexander a few of those, who apparently had been leaders at Brokenhead, came and organized a feast carried on in the same way. As I was passing, one of the older men stood up and addressed me in explanation. He referred to the feasts of years ago when they were held as they were preparing to go to war; now these feasts had no such significance. They were on good terms with all their fellow-men; it was simply a rite of their religion. He said much more that was an attempted plea or justification for this sudden revival of the practices of paganism. I offered no opposition to these sudden revivals. Christianity is too firmly established on these reserves to make the practice of paganism at all possible for any length of time. It is only a few of the older men who cannot shake off the memory of the past and its superstition. Any younger ones who join in, do so from love of the excitement and the novelty.

Farming Implements.—There has been a keen demand for improved farming implements this year. In St. Peter's there were fifty-nine ploughs, fifty harrows, eighty-four mowers, sixty-nine horse-rakes, seventy wagons, seventy-seven sleighs, thirty-two

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democrat wagons. Many of these implements are old and not of much use. The department this year supplied some ploughs, harrows and some smaller tools. I found this year that one of the machine companies had one of the Indians, W. D. Harper, acting as agent, selling mowers, rakes, wagons, &c. I found that he had been very successful and there was no difficulty in regard to the payment for them.

Education.—I have visited the schools on the three reserves several times through the year. They are pretty well attended at St. Peter's. There have been no changes among the teachers, except that Angus Prince has given up the one in which he was engaged, and a young man by the name of Cushing appointed in his place. He makes a very good teacher. Mr. Wilson, at Fort Alexander, has also resigned, and his place is filled by Sydney B. Barrett, who was teaching last year at Black River. Some new desks have been placed in the North St. Peter's school which were much needed, as the building is a chapel and there were no desks suitable for small children. Frederick McLean is conducting school at Brokenhead. He is a faithful and painstaking teacher, and consequently the advancement of the children in education is very gratifying.

General Remarks.—Year by year the annual gathering at St. Peter's for treaty payment grows in importance. Owing to our proximity to the town of Selkirk, to which many persons resort in summer from the city and all parts of the province, and to the fact that excursions are run by the boats every afternoon and evening, we have a gathering often of from two to three thousand people. The traders' tents, arranged by streets and avenues, the dancing-halls, the church bazaars and dining-halls, all make an interesting scene. The din is the din of an old country fair. The staff and pupils of St. Paul's industrial school camped with us, and the smart, neat appearance of the children, and their athletic and military exercises each evening drew a large crowd and offered a strong contrast between the old and the new generations, surrounded by such vastly different circumstances. We had some difficulty this year from several attempting to bring liquor on the grounds. Two half-breeds and an Icelander came there at different times, but each was apprehended about as soon as he arrived and sent before Police Magistrate Scott, of West Selkirk, by whom they were fined \$50 each. They all paid the fine, but one served a month before he could raise the money, which he did by hypothecating his scrip.

After completing payments at Fort Alexander, I proceeded north on my annual tour of inspection of the reserves of the

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.

General Remarks.—I found the Indians in better condition than they have been at any time during my twenty-four years among them. This was owing to the prosperous condition of the fishing industry and the extensive lumber interests of Captain Robinson, of Selkirk, with either of which industries nearly every Indian is more or less intimately connected, and from which he draws an ever-increasing yearly revenue. The fishing industry is carried on extensively in Winnipeg and Playgreen lakes by the Dominion Fish Company, the Northern Fish Company, Ewing & Fryer, and the J. K. McKenzie Fish Company.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Resources.—I first visited this reserve and found the chief, John Sayer, one of his councillors, and a number of Indians at home. The potato crop was indifferent, owing to the flooded state of the reserve from the lake, the waters of which are two feet higher than in former seasons. There are no cereals of any kind sown on this reserve. The Indians derive their living principally from fish. In winter they do some hunting.

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Education.—There is a church here and a rectory, and a new school-house is in course of erection. The Indians here are peaceable and law-abiding. Mr. Sydney B. Barrett, teacher, was removed from here to Fort Alexander, and Mr. Thomas, of Jackhead River, is appointed in his place.

HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND.

Resources.—I next inspected this reserve and found John Hardisty, chief, and a number of other Indians on the reserve. Most of the members of this band are engaged in working at the saw-mill in the vicinity at Bad Throat river, and taking out logs and ties during winter. They planted but very few potatoes. They are doing very little commercial fishing. Some of the band do a profitable business in fur-hunting.

Education.—The school is conducted by John P. Sinclair, who also acts as a Church of England missionary. There is a good school-house on the reserve, well furnished with the necessary conveniences for conducting the school.

BLOOD VEIN RIVER BAND.

The Indians of this band have not made much improvement on the reserve. They spend most of their time fishing and hunting. Mr. Fisher, the councillor, is determined to start a school on the reserve, and with this in view has erected a building for the purpose. The Indians have only two or three buildings on the reserve as yet.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located on a river of the same name which empties into a deep bay on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. The reserve is of exceptionally fertile soil, but it is frequently flooded from the lake, especially when the wind is in the north. The potato crop is excellent. There are some cereals sown here, and I noticed especially some fields that looked remarkably well. The Indians have large herds of cattle which in numbers approximate those at St. Peter's. One-half of their hay land is flooded with water, but they think they can get hay enough for the stock.

Industries.—The Indians subsist by working in Robinson's mill, close by, by fishing for pickerel and gold-eyes in the bay, and hunting fur and game.

Mr. Steinhauer, the missionary, is the dispenser of medicines. On this reserve there is a parsonage, a new church and a bath-house. Two traders, Messrs. Rogers and Rosen, have established stores on the reserve where the Indians can purchase food and clothing.

JACKHEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This land is situated along a small sluggish stream of the same name. This community is a fragment of the Island band and has only one councillor, Travers. This reserve is swampy, and very little land on it is fit for cultivation. Along the banks of the river there are some dry spots which are planted with potatoes, but this year the crop is not very promising.

Stock.—The Indians have a small herd of cattle, for which it will be difficult to secure sufficient hay, owing to the flooded state of the reserve.

Occupation.—They make a comfortable living selling fish to the commercial fish companies. They did not do much at the fur business last winter.

Education and Religion.—The school on the reserve was conducted by Mr. Sandison, a student of St. John's College. A church is on the reserve, built by the Anglicans, and the pastor is the Venerable Archdeacon Settee, who is over ninety years of age.

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BERENS RIVER BAND.

The chief, Jacob Berens, was away from home when I visited this reserve, but Councillor Antoine Gouin, who was severely ill with inflammatory rheumatism, was on the reserve.

Agriculture.—Very little potatoes were planted, and the rain destroyed about one-half of the crop. There is no increase in the number of the cattle, and a sufficient quantity of hay is obtainable for them, if the Indians secure it.

Education and Religion.—Here there is a good parsonage and chapel. Rev. Mr. McLachlan is the pastor and dispenser of medicine, and his influence is very widely felt. A school-house is on the reserve, but there is no teacher. A competent person is expected to be supplied from Ontario this fall.

Resources.—The Indians obtain their livelihood chiefly from fish, fur and game.

General Remarks.—Here was the headquarters of the former agents, and Rev. Mr. Semmens, the present agent, resides here in the meantime. He was away making payments to the Indians during my visit. Throughout all the reserves in his agency he gave the utmost satisfaction to the Indians. I did not discover any error or discrepancy in his payment of annuities. He is a model Indian agent.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

The Indians of this reserve were all at home. They paid all their debts at treaty time, and had some money to spare.

Resources.—They subsist largely on fish, fur and game.

General Remarks.—Rev. Mr. Dargue is the school teacher, medical dispenser and pastor of this band. This year he is building a large chapel, surrounded by a grove of spruce, in a very picturesque situation. Mr. Dargue deserves much credit for the interest manifested in the welfare of his Indians. When he went to Poplar River the Indians were the most poverty-stricken in the agency, their clothing was nothing but rags, they were illiterate and indolent; but now they are industrious and thrifty, and are clad in comfortable costumes.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Resources.—This is a very populous reserve. Most of these Indians have small patches of potatoes, but owing to their not having sufficient seed, they did not plant as much as last year. Since the fishing companies commenced extensive operations in Playgreen lake and in the northern part of Lake Winnipeg, these Indians, if it were not for their improvidence, would make independent fortunes, as they are paid in cash for the enormous quantities of sturgeon, whitefish, pickerel, jackfish and other varieties that are caught. Their suits of clothing, shoes and hats, are equal to those of any settlers in this province. They kill some game and fur-bearing animals, which bring them remunerative prices.

Stock.—Remote as these Indians are from the settled portions of this province, and notwithstanding the scarcity of hay, they have a considerable number of fine cattle, but in consequence of the flooded state of their meadow-lands, they are apprehensive that they will not have sufficient hay to winter them.

Education.—Rev. John McDougall, superintendent of Methodist Indian missions, whom I met at Rossville, the Indian village, is well qualified for his position. He had a long interview, lasting till half-past one in the morning, with the Indians about the boarding school which is erected on the reserve. He spoke in Cree, and ably met every objection they raised about the institution and its management. The

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boarding school is large and commodious, and amply supplied with a variety of food. Its competent staff consists of Mr. E. F. Hardiman, principal, Miss Annie Yeomans, matron, Miss Hannah Riley, seamstress, Dr. Lillian Yeomans, teacher, and Peter Murdoch, carpenter and gardener. Fifty-six pupils are in attendance; twenty-seven boys and twenty-nine girls. The boys are employed half a day in school and half a day at general work, viz.: cutting wood, scrubbing, gardening, &c. The girls are engaged half a day in school and the other half in knitting, sewing, practising on the organ, and in general housework and cooking.

General Remarks.—Rev. Mr. Nelson is pastor, and dispenser of medicines, to the band, and was manager of the building of the boarding school. He has a fine parsonage and a capacious chapel, where, on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Ferrier preached in English and Rev. Mr. McDougall in Cree, to a large and attentive congregation. On Monday night the children of the boarding school gave a most enjoyable entertainment in the chapel.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

As Chief Peter Ross and Councillor Thomas Ross, and twenty-three of the principal men of the band, came to Rossville as witnesses in the trial of Helen Frog, for murder, I interviewed them there.

Resources.—Their potato crop is much larger than last year and very promising. They subsist by fishing, hunting and gardening. They killed a large number of rats, and the chief alone shot six moose.

Education.—The school is closed, and the chief wants a well qualified teacher sent to open the new one which they are building. Papanakis, a native missionary, is the pastor on this reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The sanitary regulations of the department are faithfully carried out. All rubbish is gathered in heaps, fenced around, and set fire to, in order to protect the cattle from the flies. Thus all refuse and chips are burnt up. Most of the houses are whitewashed within and without with lime, so that diseases engendered by want of cleanliness are fast disappearing. Cases of scrofula and consumption are still prevalent among the Indians. Doctors Steep and Jamieson are strenuously endeavouring to alleviate the suffering of their Indian patients by prescribing medicines, leaving drugs in their absence with dispensers at different points, and giving directions how to use them.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
 COUCHICHING AGENCY,
 FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 9, 1901.

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, 1901.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pither's point, about three miles east of Fort Frances, and the agency comprises the following bands, viz., Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewewin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine river and Lac la Croix, being thirteen in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated near the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain six thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber; but on reserve No. 14 there have never been any fires and there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce and cedar.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the two bands is fifty-three, consisting of fifteen men, twenty women, nine boys and nine girls.

There have been three births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Their general health has been fairly good. In May last several cases of small-pox broke out at Beaver Mills among some half-breed families who were living in what was called the Indian Colony, where the majority of these bands were living and working principally in the saw-mill and lumber yard. The prompt and effectual steps taken by the local and provincial authorities soon stamped out the disease, and none of the Indians caught it, although a number were quarantined. All of the Indians have been vaccinated in this agency within the past four years, and about four hundred have been operated on since last April.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority work at the saw-mill and in the lumber camps. During the past winter these Indians made on their own reserves, from dead tamarack, seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five railway ties.

Religion.—The majority of the Indians are pagans. A few belong to the Church of England.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they get principally on the American side.

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LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—There are on these reserves twenty-one men, thirty women, twelve boys and nineteen girls, making a total of eighty-two.

There was one birth and five deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These reserves are well adapted for farming and stock-raising. The land is a rich black loam, with a clay bottom. A great deal of the timber has been destroyed by frequent bush fires in past years, yet there is still a considerable quantity of tamarack, spruce and cedar. During the past winter these bands have taken out nearly ten thousand railway ties, for which they got 18 cents each. They also did considerable clearing of the right of way through their reserve, for which they received about \$750; besides making over \$1,000 from sturgeon-fishing last spring.

Several of these Indians are engaged as pilots of the steamboats. Blackbird, the chief of No. 1 Band, is pilot on the *Keenora*. Another, McGuire, is captain of the steamer *Maple Leaf*, and John Cochrane is pilot on the *Shamrock*. They get from \$40 to \$60 per month.

Buildings.—The majority of their houses are well built and very comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Miss Mary A. Johnson, an excellent teacher, who takes great interest in her work.

Religion.—The Church of England has a very good church here, with a resident missionary, Rev. J. Johnstone, who looks after the religious welfare of all the bands on the Rainy river. There are only thirteen who profess to be Christians; these are all Anglicans, the rest are pagans.

Temperance.—These Indians, I regret to state, are intemperate, and owing to their proximity to the American boundary can frequently get all the liquor they want.

MANITOU BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

The land is of rich clay loam, and there is a considerable quantity of merchantable timber such as tamarack, spruce and cedar, although frequent fires in the past have destroyed a large portion. A large quantity of pine was blown down some four or five years ago. This will be taken out and sold during the coming season.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys, and twenty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and eight. There have been five births and twelve deaths.

The majority of deaths were in band No. 2, the members of which do not permanently reside on the reserve, being away fishing and hunting nearly all the year.

Health.—There was considerable sickness in this and all the river bands last winter from grippe, which was very severe both among whites and Indians in this district.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are all good axemen and can always get employment in lumber camps at good wages. Since December last they have taken out over ten thousand railway ties. They cleared all the right of way through their reserve, for which they received over \$1,100; besides making over \$900 at sturgeon-fishing.

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Buildings.—Some have very good houses, but the majority are of a poor class.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the progress is very slow, owing to the irregular attendance in the past. A marked improvement has been shown during the last two quarters, owing, I think, to fear, as they were given to understand that, if they did not attend regularly, they would be sent to some boarding or industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all pagans, not a single one claiming to be a Christian.

Progress.—In my opinion, band No. 1 is the most industrious in this agency. One, Red Hawk, a councillor, is worthy of mention. This man drew \$1,137 for railway ties and work on the right of way. At one time I paid him \$412 in cash.

Temperance.—I regret to have to say that these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of 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.

Vital Statistics.—There are twelve men, sixteen women, nine boys, and ten girls; forty-seven in all. There were two births and no deaths during the year.

Health.—The general health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have many occupations open to them, as have all the bands on the river, in getting out timber and cord-wood, working for farmers, lumber camps, steamboats, and hunting and fishing. They are on the whole good workers and industrious.

Education.—There is a good day school on this reserve, but there are only six children of school age at present in the band. The attendance has been very regular during the past two quarters.

Religion.—There are only three members of this band who claim to belong to the Church of England. The rest are pagans.

Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. Five families took out two thousand four hundred railway ties; the others were employed in lumber camps during the winter.

Temperance.—This band is fairly temperate.

WILD LAND RESERVE, No. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve, consisting of twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres, is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves on the east, near the mouth of the Rainy river.

This reserve is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, cedar and pine. During last summer bush fires burnt a large quantity of pine, which the department very wisely disposed of last winter to Messrs. Hughes & Long at Beaver Mills, before it had begun to deteriorate in value.

COUCHICING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D, and 18B. They contain an area of fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres.

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Vital Statistics.—Thirty-one men, forty-three women, thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls constitute the population, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four. There have been two births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There has been considerable sickness during the past six months from grippe and measles, both epidemics being very severe. Due precautions are taken in having all garbage removed from the dwellings of the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, but they principally consist of working in lumber camps, cutting cord-wood, fishing and hunting. These Indians took out nearly five thousand ties and over six hundred cords of dry wood. They also cleared about one and a half miles of right of way through their reserve.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished. A number have lace curtains on the windows and all are kept very clean.

Education.—There is a day school here, but the building being very old and out of repair, a new one will be built this season. There are twenty-six children of school age in this band.

The attendance has not been as regular as it should, and the progress is not very satisfactory.

Religion.—There are one hundred and two Roman Catholics, three Anglicans and twenty-nine pagans.

The band is building a new church on the reserve, which will be a very substantial building when finished. The Indians manifest great interest in church matters. Rev. Father Allard has charge of this mission.

Progress.—The majority of this band, who are French half-breeds, are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole this band is a temperate and moral community.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated about eight miles north of Fort Frances on Rainy lake, and contains three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one acres. The greater portion of this reserve is barren rock ; in fact, I do not think there is ten acres of arable land on it, and the timber is of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-two persons : eight men, nine women, twelve boys and twenty-three girls. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians live mainly by fishing, hunting and working in lumber camps.

Education.—There is a day school here, which has been closed for several years, but it is proposed to reopen it this season. There are sixteen children of school age in this band.

Religion.—One woman belongs to the Church of England ; all the other Indians are pagans.

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

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances, on Northwest bay of Rainy lake.

The area of these reserves is six thousand two hundred and one acres. There is considerable arable land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken.

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Population.—There are ten men, thirteen women, fourteen boys and seventeen girls, making a total of fifty-four. There have been five births and three deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The able-bodied men of this band are employed in lumber and tie camps during the winter, and on drives during the summer. A number, however, do nothing but fish and hunt for a living.

Religion and Education.—All the members of this band are pagans. There is no school on this reserve. There are sixteen children of school age.

NICKICKONSEMENECANNING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns reserve 26A, on Red Gut bay, reserve 26B, on Porter inlet, and reserve 26C, on Sandy Island river, Rainy lake. Their combined area is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is eleven men, sixteen women, seventeen boys and twelve girls, making a total of fifty-six. There has been one birth and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority of this band do nothing but fish and hunt for a living, though some of the young men work in lumber camps.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but there are fifteen children of school age.

Religion.—There are seven Christians; the rest of the Indians are pagans.

RIVIÈRE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves: No. 23A extends from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on the Seine river; reserve No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river. They contain a combined area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population consists of thirty men, thirty-five women, thirty-four boys and thirty-nine girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—Very few of these Indians reside on their reserves, being away fishing and hunting nearly all the time. Those that remain on the reserve live principally by fishing and hunting.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all pagans. There is no school on the reserve, and there are thirty children of school age in the band.

Temperance.—A large number of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, and contains fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—There are nineteen men, thirty women, twenty-four boys and thirty-six girls, making a total of one hundred and nine.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing. Very little gardening is done by this or any of the lake bands.

Buildings.—They have a very poor class of houses.

Education and Religion.—There are thirty-two children of school age, but they have no school. There are three members of the Roman Catholic Church; the rest of the Indians are pagans.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency in September last, having been transferred from the Crooked Lake agency, Treaty No. 4. I find that the resources and occupations of the Indians here are more varied than in the Territories, where they have to depend principally upon farming and stock-raising. Here they can always find employment in lumber camps, on drives and in mines, making railway ties, cutting cord-wood, in the large wild rice-fields, good hunting and fishing; these, with their gardens, afford them a good living. On the whole they are good axemen and industrious, but the principal drawback is intemperance, which it is difficult to contend with, owing to the proximity of the Indians to the United States, though I am informed that this evil is much less than in former years.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 12, 1901.

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, 1901.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz. :

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty acres. It is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and the soil is a rich black loam. The reserve is level prairie with sufficient wood for fuel and timber along the streams 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. It has the advantage of having a higher elevation than the reserves at the mouth of the river, although there are patches of light soil not good for much. But being in the midst of a splendidly settled district, the Indians gain much from the example around them and are trying hard to become good farmers.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres, is well wooded, but the soil is too sandy generally for farming.

Swan Lake reserve is on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and water, and it is surrounded by a good wheat-producing country.

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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 wood of any kind, and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands present at the last annuity payments is as follows :—Roseau, including the Rapids, two hundred and thirty-six ; Swan lake, including Indian Gardens, one hundred and eleven ; Long Plain, one hundred and twenty-four ; making a grand total of four hundred and seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians this year has been fairly good, no epidemics have prevailed and the majority of deaths can be charged to consumption in its different phases. Scrofula, no doubt, has a great deal to do with many of the ailments of the Indians and shows very much more plainly on some reserves than others.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as white-washing, cleaning up and burning refuse. Nearly all the Indians move out of their houses into tents in the spring, and this, under their conditions of living is, I think, the best thing they can do ; as when they are living in tents they are continually moving short distances, thus preventing any accumulation of filth around them.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is in my opinion the greatest resource these Indians have in the future, which applies of course to those reserves only that have the necessary area of hay land. Only some of the Indians are adapted for grain-farming, as many of them are physically incapable of doing the steady hard work required on a farm. The necessary forethought to prepare land one year, for seeding during the next, is altogether contrary to their nature. I am inclined to think many of them work for the settlers much better than they do for themselves when on the reserve ; a good deal of money is earned in this way, and by the sale of hay and wood in winter. The wandering portion of the different bands earn considerable at digging senega-root and picking berries, and a little is earned at hunting and fishing, cutting cord-wood, logs and rails, herding, tanning hides, bead-work, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—All the houses are of logs ; there are a few good ones, but the hut predominates ; some few have shingle roofs and nearly all have lumber floors. The rather poor quality of houses is accounted for by the scarcity of good logs, and the cost of lumber. The Indians prefer to live in tents in the summer, and I think the preference benefits their health.

The cattle at Swan Lake and Roseau reserves are increasing and doing well, and the prospects for the future in this line are very favourable. At Indian Gardens it is impossible to keep cattle on account of the absence of hay. At Long Plain there are a few head of cattle, but the Indians do not take any interest in them.

They are well supplied with implements and tools and know well how to handle them, but until they can buy their own, they will not take the care of those in their possession that they should, and family jealousy prevents them from passing on from one to another, as they are expected to do, the implements and tools supplied by the government for the benefit of the band.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, and that is the new one built at Swan Lake. It has only been open a short time at date of writing, but the prospects are most encouraging, and I think there will be no trouble after this in getting the members of this band to send all their children to school, although previous to this they were strongly opposed to education. The first request of the kind was also made by the Indians of Roseau Rapids for a school, but they qualified their request to the extent that the teacher should be undenominational. But this, in my estimation, does not detract from their request, as it is thoroughly characteristic of

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that band. The Long Plain band does not take any interest in education or religious matters, and appears simply to want to be left alone.

Religion.—During the past year there has only been the Roman Catholic church at the Roseau River reserve, which has been visited periodically by the priest in charge. The school teacher at the new school at Swan Lake, will hereafter attend to spiritual matters there, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The Indians of Long Plain and Indian Gardens reserves, are of the old style, and would if allowed, prefer to keep up the sun dance and other forms of pagan worship, and yet there are Indians on both these reserves who are far advanced in knowledge of the manners and customs of civilization.

Characteristics and Progress.—Indians are all full of character, and nobody understands this so well as the Indian agents, who come out 'short' in the majority of deals with them. The Indian looks upon the Shunie-okeman as fair game to be plucked at every opportunity, because in the Indians' estimation he is the man that makes the paper treaty money, and of course he can make as much as he likes. Indians when trading amongst themselves, seldom make an even trade, as the very spirit of the trade is not in what he is going to acquire, but in how much he is going 'to skin' the other fellow.

Progress is slow and uncertain, as an Indian may be doing very well, but when one of his family falls sick, he at once drops all interest in farm or stock and remains at home until the sick one is well again, or dead; in the latter event he at once starts off on a journey and will probably not return for many months. These Indians are certainly advancing in the way of earning a living like the white man, but it is also just as certain that it would be to their advantage if they were more select in their model. It is a strange thing that adjoining almost every reserve in the country you can find some of the worst specimens of white farmers, and these are the ever present model for the Indian. He quite naturally selects the free and easy style.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance at all the reserves in this agency, simply on account of their proximity to railroad towns, and there is no doubt that a good deal of the Indians' cash is spent in this way, and although we can catch the Indian it seems impossible to get at the source of supply. They will stand imprisonment and fine, but will not tell where they got the liquor. At Swan Lake, I believe, there would be very little of it, were it not for the occasional visit of Indians from Turtle mountain, that always terminates in a spree. There is no doubt that if the visits to and from Turtle mountain could be stopped, one of our great sources of trouble would end.

Regarding their morals, I can only say that my attention has not been drawn to one case of immorality of the Indians in this agency during the past year. I have no doubt there is immorality when there is liquor amongst them, but it is kept secret amongst themselves.

General Remarks.—Last winter, although fairly cold, was not severe and the weather continued steady throughout the winter, which made it much more healthy for the Indians, and they passed through the cold season with but very little hardship. The Indians of Roseau River band, ran short of food towards the spring, and were allowed to sell a little wood to help them, and they were also given a small quantity extra of bacon and flour. The most disagreeable and unsatisfactory work in this agency to me, is the continual traffic in liquor amongst the Indians, as there are so many non-treaty half-breeds wandering through the country visiting their relatives on reserves and procuring whisky for them wherever they go. It seems impossible to get a conviction against them, as the Indians will pay any fine and stand any punishment before they will tell where they get the liquor.

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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. They also have lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them as a reserve by the Dominion government, but up to the present time have not made any use of it. They are physically a fine class of Indians, big, strong, and healthy-looking. They have good houses and gardens that are well looked after. The men can get all the work they can do with the farmers in the vicinity, and the women work around the town washing, scrubbing, &c. They make a good living and are independent and self-supporting; and if it were possible to keep liquor away from them, they would be a model Indian community. The Presbyterian Church attends to their spiritual guidance, and service is held regularly in the mission church in the village. The Sioux boarding school in the town, is doing good work. It has accommodation for forty pupils and receives a per capita grant from the government for twenty pupils. Both the principal, Miss Fraser, and Miss Baird, teacher, are highly adapted for the good work carried on there, and are much interested in the success of the institution.

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 in No. 2.

Reserves.—*Sandy Bay* is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part of which is covered with scrub and bush. It is not suitable for grain-farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens, and a fair supply of hay.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres. It is much broken by arms of the lake, is covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber, and quite unsuited for farming. There is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twelve acres. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, has plenty of good land for gardens; but up to the present time grain has not been grown with any degree of success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and 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 on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of four thousand and thirty-two acres, is well wooded and not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It contains seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land

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for gardens ; but it would be a benefit to the reserve if it had more hay land, as there is a good prospect of a large herd of cattle here.

Waterhen River reserve is situated at the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and eight acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited to farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and fifty-two 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands at the last annuity payments was as follows :—Sandy Bay, two hundred and sixty-four ; Lake Manitoba reserve, one hundred and two ; Ebb and Flow, sixty-nine ; Fairford, one hundred and eighty-eight ; Little Saskatchewan, one hundred and five ; Lake St. Martin, one hundred and thirty-three ; Crane river, fifty-two ; Waterhen river, one hundred and thirty-eight, and Pine Creek reserve, ninety-four, making a grand total of eleven hundred and forty-five souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians generally has been better than usual during the past year, and there has been no epidemic amongst them. Scrofula and consumption are ever present to a greater or lesser extent in all the bands, and we can do but little against them.

The ordinary sanitary precautions are carried out, but the Indians move into their tents the first thing in the spring, even before the snow is all gone, and as they are continually moving short distances, it avoids any possibility of disease arising from want of sanitation.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing on these reserves, so far as it has been tried, has not proved successful ; but cattle-raising, although only in its infancy as yet, holds out prospects of being a large and profitable industry in the future. The lake, with its stock of fish, will no doubt always be a resort for them in time of need. In fact, the Indians on the northern reserves earn a lot of money every winter now at fishing. Nearly all of them earn more or less at hunting, trapping, digging *senega-root* and picking berries. Quite a number work as boatmen on the lakes, and during harvest and threshing they can all get work, but the great drawback is they will not stick to a job right through the season.

With all their resources at hand and their ability to profit by them, there is no reason why they should ever be hard up, could they only realize the necessity and provide for the rainy day.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log, many have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors, with good doors and windows. The majority have cook stoves, and a number of them have the old fireplace in addition, which acts as a splendid ventilator. At Fairford and Sandy bay, the log houses are as good as can be found in the country, and furnished with modern conveniences. The stables are of log, with poles and hay on top, and when repaired for the winter, answer the purpose admirably for what they are intended.

Thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were supplied this year to Ebb and Flow, Lake **St. Martin** and Lake Manitoba reserves ; but as they were only yearlings, it is hardly probable that much benefit will be derived from them for another year. The Indians take fairly good care of their stock, and no loss has occurred from neglect during the past year. As the young men grow up, I think they will take more interest in cattle than their parents.

Education.—There are day schools on all the reserves : at Fairford there are two, and at Pine Creek there is a large stone boarding school, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high and basement, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic

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Church, with a staff of professional teachers from the order of the reverend Franciscan Sisters. I cannot speak too highly of the work done in the school-room here, and the manner of conducting the whole institution is beyond comment. It receives a per capita grant from the government for fifty-five boarding pupils, but has about seventy children boarding in the building. The boarding school at Waterhen river has been closed and the children transferred to Pine Creek school, but a day school at Waterhen has been continued. It is very difficult, I might say almost impossible, to get a regular attendance at any of the day schools on account of the parents having to get away on hunting trips, or to get work to make their living.

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, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen river and Pine Creek; and one Baptist church at Lower Fairford. On some of the reserves where the majority of the population are half-breeds, intelligent interest is shown in religious instruction; but with the old-time Indian it is quite different, and his only interest in the missionary rests in the clothing and food he can get out of him. One denomination to each reserve, appears to give the best results, more than that only seems to raise doubts, bickering, disputes and protracted meetings, that reduce a band to poverty and nearly starvation. An example of this we had on the Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves last winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—Had these Indians not the government to look to for assistance in times of need, I believe they would make a better effort towards self-support. The more assistance they get, the more they look for, and take it for granted that it is due them. Consequently, they will in some cases nearly starve before making any effort to earn anything for themselves. Had they the energy of white men, they could get work the year round; but it will take more than this generation to instil that amount of energy into their nature.

Their progress is slow, but it is there nevertheless; it may not be in acquiring stock or farming on the reserve, but in working for the settlers, railroads, saw-mills, &c., in keeping the same job the year round and expending their wages judiciously. So long as they work out, they are away from their relatives, who would live on them if they could; and away from that pernicious idea that so long as they remain on their reserve the government has to keep them in food and clothing. More money is being earned every year at haying, harvesting, threshing, &c., and this year some of the Indians have their teams and wagons working at threshing, earning three and four dollars per day. In this kind of progress one can use to advantage the slang expression 'money talks.'

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard that liquor has been on the Sandy bay and Ebb and Flow reserves, but I could not get any reliable information regarding the matter. I have not heard of any intemperance on any of the other reserves. The morals of the Indians I consider are good, and I have heard of but very few cases of immorality amongst them.

General Remarks.—When making the annuity payments at each reserve, I visited the houses, stables and gardens, and saw the live stock. At the same time we took the census of the bands for the information of the Department of Agriculture. This delayed us considerably, as the Indians do not know their ages exactly, and the children are christened a civilized name, and are known to the parents by another Indian name. To try to hurry them only caused confusion, so that it was a case of more hurry less speed.

I consider that the affairs of this agency are progressing satisfactorily.

The teachers on all the reserves have given me their hearty support in carrying on the affairs of the agency.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 10, 1901.

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, 1901.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The 'Pas' is believed to have derived its name from a French pronunciation of a part of the Cree appellation, Oopaskwayow. It is situated on the Great Saskatchewan river, about one hundred and forty miles from its mouth. This reserve has one thousand one hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe and Population.—The members of the Pas band belong almost exclusively to the Swampy Cree tribe. The population consists of eighty-nine men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and nine girls, making a total of four hundred and seventeen.

Resources and Occupations.—None of the land is adapted for extensive farming operations. Only root crops are grown, and in favourable seasons large crops of potatoes are raised by the Indians. In the surrounding districts water-fowl are plentiful in summer and the lakes are well stocked with fish. Large game seems to be on the increase. It is to be regretted that during the entire summer months there is little, if any, employment to be found for these Indians. The majority would be glad to obtain work but cannot, consequently they have all they can do to hunt a living until winter sets in. Since the season of high water began the muskrats have become very numerous, and from November to May old and young employ themselves killing these animals. Over two hundred and fifty thousand rat skins were sold to the traders here last season.

Buildings.—All the houses here are built of logs and most of them have thatched roofs. Quite a few new houses are being built this summer and they are all going to have shingled roofs.

Stock.—Owing to all the hay-land, and nearly all the pasture being under water for four months during the summer and fall of 1899, thirty-five of the cattle belonging to this band died; but the Indians have still upwards of one hundred head besides fourteen horses, all of which are doing well.

Education.—On the Pas reserve there are two day schools. The children attend fairly well when they are at home, but during the hunting season they are nearly all away with their parents.

Every year a number go from here to the industrial school, and it is pleasing to know that the children are getting more anxious every year to go there.

Temperance and Morality.—Although of late years a number of these Indians go to Massey and Prince Albert (places where liquor is sold), to sell their furs, yet so far they have shown no signs of wishing to indulge in intoxicants, and there has not been one known case of intoxication in this band since my taking charge.

As a rule this band will compare favourably with the same number of white people in morality.

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SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Some eight miles up the Carrot river, at the foot of the Pas mountain lies Shoal Lake reserve, covering an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe and Population.—This band is chiefly an emigration from the Pas and belongs to the same tribe. There are twelve men, eleven women, twenty-three boys and fourteen girls on the reserve, making a total of sixty.

Resources and Occupations.—An abundance of fine spruce timber grows on this reserve, and where cleared the soil is good for cultivation. There is also a good tract of grazing and hay land. Salt springs abound in the neighbourhood. The Indians have no chance of getting any employment to earn wages here and have to content themselves looking after their cattle and gardens, and occasionally hunting.

Education and Religion.—The school is doing fairly well here. The children attend well, as they live on the reserve all the year round. All the members of this band have now been baptized and belong to the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians being so much out of the way there is no temptation here in the matter of liquor, and there are no known cases of immorality amongst them.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—About ten miles due west lies Red Earth reserve, also at the foot of the Pas mountain. It covers four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres, a large portion of which is good for cultivation. The Indians raise large crops of potatoes, which is their staple food all the year round. Large game is nearly always obtainable here.

Tribe and Population.—Most of this band are sprung from the Plain Crees; there are a few Swampies amongst them. The population here is steadily increasing and now numbers twenty-nine men, twenty-six women, thirty-five boys and thirty-four girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-four.

Health and Occupations.—This is the healthiest lot of Indians in the agency. They lead a happy life, cultivating potatoes and hunting the moose and deer. In spring-time they make large quantities of maple sugar, but unfortunately they are entirely out of reach of a market for it.

Education and Religion.—As the majority of this band still object to changing their pagan belief, they cannot appreciate the benefits of education. The Christian portion send their children regularly to school and are progressing slowly. Those who have embraced the Christian religion belong to the English Church.

Temperance and Morality.—Strict temperance and good morals is the rule on this reserve.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—Returning by the Carrot river to the Saskatchewan and ascending the latter some seventy or eighty miles, Cumberland reserve is reached, situated between Pine Island lake and the Saskatchewan. The area of this reserve is one thousand two hundred and forty-two acres.

Tribe and Population.—Swampy Crees compose this band, which numbers thirty-two men, forty-eight women, forty-one boys and thirty-four girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five.

Health.—The general health of this band has improved.

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Occupations.—Working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats, hunting and fishing, form the chief employments of these Indians.

Education.—Owing to the scarcity of fish and game for some years, these Indians have been obliged to go long distances to obtain a living, and consequently few children were left on the reserve to go to school, and it was closed. Now, since the seasons of high water have set in, fish and game can be procured much closer to the reserve and the Indians are staying more at home. The school will be opened again this summer.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality existing here.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Some sixty miles below the Pas lies Moose Lake reserve, situated on the lake and covering three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Tribe and Population.—Swampy Cree is the mother tongue of this band, and they number twenty-nine men, thirty-eight women, twenty-one boys and thirty-seven girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five.

Resources and Occupations.—There is ample grazing and hay land on this reserve, besides some arable land fit for raising root crops.

In summer these Indians spend most of their time fishing and hunting. In winter they go off to the rat swamps.

Buildings.—They take little interest in their houses, as most of the time they live in tents. There are only four or five good houses on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians have all been Christianized and belong to the Church of England.

Education.—It is hard work to make much headway in educating the children on account of their being so much away from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants are unknown on this reserve, and I am not aware of any cases of immorality occurring during the year.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—The next reserve down the river is called Chemawawin. It adjoins Cedar lake, and has an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are all Swampy Crees and consist of thirty-two men, forty-one women, forty-eight boys and thirty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-four.

Resources and Occupations.—The land here is either rocky or swampy, except a few places where there is soil enough to grow potatoes. It is an excellent fishing and hunting ground. Fishing and duck-hunting in summer and rat-hunting in winter form the main employment.

Buildings.—Four new houses have been built here since last year, and much improvement has taken place in all their dwellings.

Religion.—There is still one pagan left in this band; all the others are professing Christians and belong to the Church of England.

Education.—The children attend school very well and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality existing here.

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GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency lies at Grand Rapids at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, where the reserve is situated, which covers an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians of this band are all Swampy Crees. Twenty-two men, twenty-four women, thirty-six boys and twenty-seven girls compose the population, making a total of one hundred and nine.

Occupations.—This band has the advantage of all the others in being able to obtain work from the fish companies on Lake Winnipeg at nearly all seasons of the year. Most of them cultivate good gardens and raise fine crops of vegetables.

Buildings.—The houses here are very much improved and are the best in the agency.

Stock.—In past years the Indians have not made a success of stock-raising, but they have again made a fresh start and are promising to do better.

Religion.—This is an old-established mission and the Indians all belong to the Church of England.

Education.—The present school teacher, Mr. James Isbister, has done good work here, both as regards the school and general work on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Although at times they have temptations here in the way of getting intoxicants, yet I have not known of any cases of drunkenness amongst the band so far. In morals they compare favourably with most other communities.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 16, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fourth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely : Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The two first are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Mr. Sidney Swinford is agent ; Mr. Malcolm Campbell, farm instructor, Swan lake band ; Mr. John C. Ginn, farm instructor, Roseau bands ; Mr. Pierre Contois, interpreter, at this office.

The reserves of this agency are all so situated that we are in close touch with them by rail and mail. The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe, mostly with a strain of white blood.

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There are three reserves in the agency, namely : Long Plain, population, one hundred and twenty-one ; Swan lake (or Yellow Quill's band) population, ninety-five ; and Roseau River bands, with a population of two hundred and twenty-one. To these figures may be added a few absentees.

The first-named reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine river, about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie. The reserve is nearly all wooded with fine timber, poplar, elm, birch and oak. There are also a good number of hay meadows scattered here and there over the reserve. In the valley of the river the soil is very productive; on the higher lands it is sandy, and will not stand much cropping. About one hundred and fifty acres of land have been brought under cultivation. Owing to the poor results from farming operations last year, caused by drought in the beginning of the season and excessive rains in the fall, the Indians would not put in a crop last spring ; a few of them have small patches of potatoes and corn.

Resources and Occupations.—Owing to the proximity of the reserve to the wheat fields of the Portage plains, the Indians of this band, during the summer season, can always obtain work, and prefer this mode of life in preference to farming for themselves, and as a matter of fact they make more money. In the winter they make a considerable sum from the sale of dry wood, and by chopping for the neighbouring farmers. This fall all the able-bodied men are earning good wages in the harvest fields.

These Indians are a contented lot, generally well clothed, and make but few appeals for assistance.

In spite of our most watchful attention, they succeed in obtaining liquor ; fines and imprisonment have but little effect.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all pagans, and are utterly opposed to religious or educational training.

They are decreasing rapidly in numbers, and unless a radical change takes place, they will soon become extinct. This condition will apply with equal force to all the bands of this agency.

In going among them one cannot help noticing the small number of children, and young men and women, particularly the latter. This state of affairs can only be accounted for by the lack of attention given by parents to young children ; the great mortality is among children under two years of age.

SWAN LAKE (YELLOW QUILL'S) BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated on the Canadian Northern railway (Morris and Brandon branch). The railway runs diagonally through the reserve, and the company has placed a siding about the centre, which is a great convenience to the band. The reserve is located in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as Indian Gardens, situated and being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan lake, a lovely sheet of water about five miles in length, by one mile in width. The land is mostly high rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. There is a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake, sufficient for all the requirements of the band. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. The auxiliary reserve is situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and is a first-class section of grain land, and would be classed among the most valuable of our provincial farming lands. The old chief, Yellow Quill, resides here with his family, and a few of his old-time followers.

Cattle.—This band has a nice herd of cattle, which are well taken care of, and the Indians take considerable pride in them.

Crops.—About two hundred acres of land is under cultivation at the principal reserve, and one hundred and fifty at the Indian Gardens. Last year the crops were a

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failure, owing to the cause stated; this year the crops on both reserves are excellent, and the Indians are delighted with the outlook; the threshing is not yet completed, so I am unable to give the result.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans, but are inclined to be progressive; a school building was erected last spring, and school opened in July with a fair attendance. This is the first attempt at education in this band, and the result will be watched with considerable interest. Mr. Kemper Garrioch is teacher and missionary. He is a native of the country, and speaks the Indian language fluently.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings as a rule are poor, but I am pleased to report that a number of better houses are under construction.

To sum up, I am encouraged to think that the Indians of this band are now in a fair way of advancement, and their progress will be an example for the other bands in the agency.

ROSEAU BANDS.

The principal reserve of these bands is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve situated about eleven miles up the Roseau river from the principal reserve. The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the river there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. The soil is a heavy, rich, black loam, free of stones, and easy to cultivate. The close proximity of the reserve to two railways, one two miles west of the reserve, and the other the same distance east, 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 living here are making fair progress. They are surrounded by first-class thrifty Ontario farmers, and their influence is seen in the work of the Indians. Both bands have nice herds of cattle, and take considerable interest in them. Farming operations last year were almost a failure. This year the crops are good, especially on new land; the old fields are badly overrun with noxious weeds. Considerable quantities of hay, sufficient for all requirements, have been cut and stacked. About three-fifths of the Indians reside on the main reserve.

I cannot report much progress by these; they are rather a turbulent people, and difficult to advise; they are too close to several points where liquor can be obtained; their environment is not conducive to progress. Those of them who are willing to work can generally find employment in the vicinity, and none of them need be in distress if they exert themselves.

Religion.—About one-third of the bands are professed Roman Catholics, and the rest pagans. The Roman Catholics have a church on the main reserve.

I visit the reserves of this agency frequently.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Mr. S. Swinford, agent.

In this agency there are nine reserves, the Indians of which all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe. Three of the reserves are situated on Lake Manitoba, one on Ebb and Flow lake, one on Fairford river, two on Lake St. Martin, one on Waterhen lake, and one on Lake Winnipegosis.

Population.—The population of this agency at the last annuity payments was one thousand one hundred and fifty-one, an increase of forty-nine over the previous year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of all the bands are fishing and hunting, largely the former.

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Cattle.—They all have nice herds of cattle, and quite a number of horses. The Indians of the Fairford band are the most progressive in this respect; they have about four hundred head of cattle, and now begin to realize the benefit of stock-raising. None of the reserves are adapted for grain-raising, the soil on all of them is low, and most of them are very stony; still the Indians manage to grow good crops of potatoes, and other vegetables. Good hay meadows are to be found on all the reserves, but, owing to the high water in the lakes the last few years, some difficulty has been experienced at some reserves to find land dry enough to cut their hay on. The canal that has recently been completed from Lake Manitoba to the Fairford river is expected to lower the lakes sufficiently to overcome this trouble in the future. There is no lack of pasture-lands for all the stock the Indians can raise. On account of the land being so low, and the large areas of willows and bush, the cattle and horses are kept in almost continual torment during the warm weather by a great variety of insect pests. This is the great drawback to successful stock-raising in this agency.

I am pleased to state that this agency is making substantial progress. True, it is not very rapid, but still quite apparent in our visits from year to year. The Indians are living in better houses, are more cleanly in their habits, better clothed, and more attention is given to sanitary regulations year by year. Chiefs and headmen are of great assistance among most of the bands in many ways; they try conscientiously to see that the advice given is carried out. I find that great care should be taken in appointing them, as the welfare of the band is largely dependent on the kind of men filling these positions.

The Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek bands have enjoyed exceptional prosperity the last two years. Whitefish are very plentiful in the adjacent waters, and the Indians have found a ready market for all they can catch. As an evidence of how they are prospering, I would say that we have not had a single application for assistance from them for the last year.

Education.—We have day schools on all the reserves, and a boarding school at Pine Creek. The former are fairly well attended, but the results are rather discouraging. The principal reason that better progress is not shown is that the children leave the school too young; the Indian boy on the reserve thinks himself a man at twelve years of age, and his education completed, when, as a matter of fact, he is just beginning to learn a little. The girls are withdrawn at the same age, to help in the homes. I cannot see any way of improving this condition; certainly talk and expostulation have no effect. The boarding school is a credit to its promoters, the Roman Catholic denomination. About seventy pupils are in attendance, and the work done here would, I think, surprise those who have to do with other institutions of this kind. Rev. Father Chaumont is principal, and under him is a staff of earnest, hard-working teachers and attendants who are unceasing in their endeavour to advance the welfare of the pupils. The school-building was erected two years ago, and is a substantial solid stone building, of four floors, size, 49 x 114 feet, with accommodation for one hundred pupils. Of the ten schools in the agency, five are Protestant and five Roman Catholic.

Religion.—Rather more than half of the population are Roman Catholic; the rest, mostly Anglican, a few Baptists at Fairford and Lake St. Martin. The Anglicans have churches at Fairford and Little Saskatchewan, the Roman Catholics at Sandy bay, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen river, and Pine Creek; the Baptists have a chapel at Lower Fairford, and contemplate building another at Lake St. Martin.

Last January I visited six of the bands of this agency, my first inspection of them in the winter season. My visit was entirely unexpected by them, and my coming unknown. I was very agreeably surprised at the way I found things. The dwellings as a rule were clean and comfortably furnished, the people warmly clothed, and no lack of eatables. I also inspected the cattle and stables. I found the former in good condition, and the latter, in most cases, clean and comfortable.

At this date, a great many of the able-bodied men of the agency are down in this vicinity working in the harvest-fields, and making good wages. Some of them have

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brought down their teams, and are making as high as \$4 a day. This working out among the farmers is a great education for them, and should be of considerable benefit to them hereafter. The money they are now earning will be a boon to them this coming winter, as they are buying provisions, clothing and other necessaries with the wages earned.

I am making my report of this agency much briefer than in the past, as the general condition of the various bands and reserves is, in my opinion, so favourable that I have nothing of unusual importance to bring to your attention.

PAS AGENCY.

Mr. Joseph Courtney, agent.

In this agency there are seven reserves, viz., Grand Rapids, Chemawin, Moose lake, the Pas, Shoal lake, Red Earth and Cumberland. They are all situated on the lower Saskatchewan river, or tributary waters. The population at the annuity payments of 1900, was eleven hundred and thirty-nine. There is a slight increase this year, but I cannot give the exact figures.

The Indians of this agency are Swampy Crees. Fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The reserves, like those described in the report of the last agency, are all low, with one exception. During the last three years the river has been very high, in fact almost the entire country is under water except the stony ridges occupied as reserves; consequently no farming operations can be carried on, and it is all the Indians can do to find small patches for their potatoes and other garden vegetables, and even some of these are flooded over. The hay meadows are all overflowed with two or three feet of water, and considerable difficulty is experienced in getting hay and pasturage for the cattle. In the case of the Indians of the Pas, who have about one hundred head, they have to go forty miles from home to find a place to make their winter stock of hay; this has a very discouraging effect on cattle-raising. The exception before noted is the Red Earth reserve, situated on the Carrot river; here the land is higher, and not so stony; it is the best reserve in the agency from an agricultural standpoint. This band has large fields of potatoes, which at the time of my visit promised a heavy yield.

Despite the conditions before mentioned, these Indians were never more prosperous than now. Owing to the high water the muskrats are very plentiful, and the catch of these has been very large; some of the Indians killed as many as 5,000 last spring, and as they are worth on an average nine cents a piece, it will be seen that the Indians have made large sums of money. Besides the muskrats other fur is more abundant than formerly. Moose are also very numerous; one Indian informed me he killed twenty-five during the last open season. Water-fowl of different kinds are always at hand during open water. The high water has also had the effect of restocking the river and smaller lakes with choice whitefish and sturgeon, and these fish can now be caught in plenty at most of the reserves, besides any quantity of coarser fish.

I found the Indians well satisfied with their condition and perfectly contented, and I am happy to say that they are taking advantage of the good times to provide themselves with better houses and outbuildings; an air of thrift is perceptible all round.

At the Pas reserve I counted no less than twenty-one new dwellings in course of construction, some of them are quite pretentious in size and finish.

Education.—Each band has its day school, and all of them are comfortable and well equipped. The parents are taking more interest in the training of the children, and in some cases when going away on the hunt the men left the women and children at home so that the children could remain at school. This is a new departure and it is to be hoped that they will continue it. At Cumberland the school was reopened this summer after being closed for a number of years.

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Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all nominally Christians, mostly Anglicans, a few Roman Catholics. Great credit is due to the Church Missionary Society for its labours on behalf of the Indians of this agency. There are churches on each reserve, and the moral well-being of the people is closely looked after. The Rev. John Hines, of Devon mission, is in charge of this work, and owing to his indomitable perseverance, the moral condition of the various bands is high.

The agency office is located at the Pas reserve. This is the central point in the agency, and is within reasonable distance of all the other bands. I am pleased to report that Agent Courtney has the confidence of the Indians, and they entertain a high regard for him. All travelling in this agency is by water, while it is open, and by dog-train in the winter. A mail is received once a month by Prince Albert. The isolation of these bands is no doubt accountable for the good behaviour of the people.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band numbers about one hundred and thirty. These Indians own twenty-six acres of land, purchased by themselves, and situated within the limits of this town. It is beautifully located on the Assiniboine river, and laid out as a village with a street running through the centre with houses on both sides. All have good gardens, and the dwellings are clean and comfortably furnished. Those of them who can work can always find employment at good wages.

Religion.—The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church attends to the moral welfare of the band. They have a nice frame church in the centre of the village, which is well attended.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (SIOUX) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the principalship of Miss Annie Fraser, and has an enrolment of twenty pupils. The school building is a comfortable frame structure, well furnished throughout, with accommodation for forty pupils. It is situated in the town, and is one of our popular institutions; visitors are much impressed with the work done.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that the health of the Indians of this inspectorate during the past year has been good, more especially in Manitowapah and the Pas agencies, there have been no epidemics of any kind. A stock of simple medicines is kept at each reserve in the above named agencies and is dispensed by the school teachers. In Portage la Prairie agency each band has a medical attendant.

There has been but one case of serious crime, that of an Indian and his daughter, of the Sandy bay band, charged with incest. I brought the case to trial and the man was convicted and given three years in the penitentiary with twenty-five lashes; the girl was sentenced to sixteen months in the common jail. In Portage la Prairie agency considerable drinking is done and it appears impossible to stop it; the punishment is mostly by fines, and this the Indians do not mind. We have succeeded in two or three cases in convicting parties supplying liquor; it is almost impossible to get good evidence in these cases, however, I do not think that this crime is on the increase, and perhaps by constant attention we may reduce it.

Since July 5 last I have inspected every band and reserve in the inspectorate, accompanied by the agents. All the annuity payments were made at the time announced. I met with but few complaints or complications. The few I found have been adjusted, and at this writing all matters pertaining to the inspectorate are in a satisfactory condition, that is, so far as I am able to decide.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 27, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report, together with statistical statement of the Rat Portage and Savanne agencies and inspection of the Couchiching agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises eleven bands of Indians, designated as follows:—Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

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. 38B on Matheson's bay, near the town of Rat Portage; area, five thousand two hundred and eighty acres; and 38C at the Dalles, on the Winnipeg river, about ten miles north of the town of Rat Portage.

These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jackpine and also with a certain quantity of Norway pine. On reserves A and B, there are several veins of rich quartz bearing gold, amongst them the Sultana and the Ophir; the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-two, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, thirty-eight boys and twenty-five girls, and there were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly 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. The surroundings of their houses were properly cleaned up in the spring and refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking. A few of them secured work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—The general structure of their dwelling-houses is poor, and they are none too comfortable, being small and in a somewhat decayed condition.

Education.—The day school on reserve No. 38C, was in operation for only a short time during the year, the teacher having resigned. This is regrettable, as he was doing good work amongst them. However, the children attending the boarding school near Rat Portage are doing fairly well.

Religion.—Thirty-two Indians of this band are members of the Church of England, twenty-five profess the Roman Catholic faith, and the remainder, seventy-five, are pagans.

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Temperance and Morality.—It is regrettable to state that a great number of this band, both men and women, are addicted to the use of liquor, and during the spring and summer months their visits to town are too frequent, and they try every means to obtain intoxicants, but by constant watch over their movements they are prevented from obtaining their favourite beverage, and I must say that not nearly so many drunken Indians are seen now as formerly. The morality of some of the women, both old and young, is far from being exemplary.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out and surveyed for these two bands are on the west shore and northwest 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, poplar and cedar. Several good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last annuity payment was one hundred and forty-two persons, viz. : thirty men, thirty-nine women, thirty-nine boys and thirty-four girls. The number of births was seven and deaths twelve, of which four were adults.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, and one of their members has been admitted into the hospital here for treatment. Quite a number of them were vaccinated last summer, and more will be attended to at the coming payments. These Indians, although prevailed upon, are slow to become clean and tidy. All sanitary measures possible were attended to this spring.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. Several of them obtained work from the mining companies in the vicinity of their reserves and at the lumber camps.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves, although there are twenty-eight children of age to attend school. The Presbyterian Church has begun to erect a school building on a plot of land on Rice bay, near reserve No. 40.

Religion.—With the exception of four members of the Roman Catholic Church, all the members of these bands are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several members of these bands are addicted to liquor, but the stringent measures and the successful convictions obtained last year against those who supplied liquor to them had a good effect on their behaviour. As for immorality, less complaints have been received on that score during the year.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 33.

Reserves.—The following reserves have been allotted to this band:—33A, situated on Whitefish bay, and 33B, Northwest Angle. The combined area of these reserves is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last treaty payments was fifty-six, namely, fifteen men, sixteen women, twelve boys and thirteen girls. There were four births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good, there having been no epidemic. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible, and when the Indians moved into their tents in the spring they burned all rubbish that had accumulated on the premises during the winter.

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Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources for a living. A little gardening is being done by a few of them.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and only eight children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people and easy to get along with, and the majority of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, but at the distance they live from where intoxicants are sold, they have few opportunities of satisfying their inclination.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND No. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to this band are the following : 34, Lake of the Woods ; 34A, Whitefish bay ; 34B, first and secured parts in Shoal lake ; 34C, Northwest Angle, in Manitoba ; and 34C, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was nineteen, consisting of six men, nine women, one boy and three girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean, and in a fair sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their few dwellings are fairly good, as well as their stables. Their stock is well taken care of and in good condition.

Education.—There are no children to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than the majority of their neighbours and also more provident.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a whole a temperate and moral band.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it : No. 37, on Big island ; 37, on Rainy river ; 37A, on Shoal lake ; 37B, at Northwest Angle, Lake of the Woods ; 37C, Northwest 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and nine, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-six women, twenty-two boys and forty girls. There were three births and nine deaths, including four adults.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good ; there have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to these roaming Indians, consisting of colds, lung and scrofula troubles. Their constant roaming about from one place to another makes it difficult to have them carry out the necessary sanitary measures regarding the cleaning of their dwellings and premises.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They have but little opportunity of earning anything outside of their reserves, with the exception of a few who get employment at the fisheries operating on the southern part of the Lake of the Woods. They do but little gardening, excepting three or four families residing on reserve No. 37, on the Rainy river.

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Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are few and poorly built, being in the majority of cases small log houses covered with bark, which they occupy only during the winter months.

Their stock of horses and cattle almost starved to death during the past winter, their provision of hay having been mostly submerged by high water last fall, froze over. Consequently hay had to be purchased in order to save the stock. Two of them, a horse and a young cow, died from weakness.

Education.—There is no school on any of the reserves belonging to this band, and the Indians are opposed to education. The number of children of school age is thirty-one, scattered at several points.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the great majority of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, a few of them are in their own way industrious and able to provide themselves each year with the necessaries of life, and are slowly bettering their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians 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.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres. This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was thirty-three, consisting of eight men, ten women, nine boys, and six girls. There was one birth and three deaths, including one adult.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians was fairly good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing and hunting, a little gardening being done by some of them, also working in the lumber camps.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve and there are only two children of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are simple-minded and good, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom asking for assistance. The new chief is a man of good sense, who advises his followers wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it: 31A, Naougashing; 31B, and C, Lake of the Woods; 31D, E, and F, on Big island; 31G, Lake of the Woods; 31H, and part of 31G, Big island, Lake of the Woods. 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-one men, thirty-six women, forty-nine boys and thirty-one girls. There were four births and six deaths, including one adult.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and they have been free from epidemics. The sanitary regulations of the department have been as far as possible carried out. The Indians are not stationary on their reserve, but always moving from camp to camp, during the summer months.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of these Indians. A number of the young men are employed in cutting wood for the lumber companies in their winter camps, earning fair wages. Their gardens have been well and properly attended to.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are kept in good repair and fairly clean, and they have cared for their stock very well.

Education.—There is no school in operation on their reserves. The number of children of age to attend school is thirty-eight, scattered over the reserves. These Indians, moreover, do not seem anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress. These Indians are law-abiding, but more or less indolent, and prefer to live by hunting and fishing rather than by cultivating the soil, and so little progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, but occasionally a few of them are tempted to indulge in intoxicants by unscrupulous white men working in the lumber camps.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has been allotted the following reserves : 32A, on Whitefish bay, 32B, on Yellow Girl bay ; and 32C, on Sabaskung 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was forty-eight persons, consisting of thirteen men, thirteen women, nine boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good and free from epidemics. The sanitary condition of their houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, has greatly improved, as well as their surroundings.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources. A little gardening is also done by them, while some of them earned fair wages in chopping wood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings show some improvements, especially those lately built, which they keep in good repair.

Education.—There is no school-house on any of their reserves, but some of the children attend the boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—There are a few members of the Roman Catholic Church in this band ; the others are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, on the whole, simple and easy to get along with ; having enough for the present, they have little thought for tomorrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

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ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserve.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, nine of which have been surveyed, all in Lake of the Woods, viz. : 35A, Naougashing, 35B, Obabikong, 35C, and 35D, Sabaskong bay, 35E, Little Grassy river, 35F, Sabaskong bay, 35G, Big Grassy river, 35H, Sabaskong bay, and 35J, Lake of the Woods. 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and fifty-nine, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-three women, thirty-two boys and fifty girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, and they were exempt from any epidemics. Nearly all of them were vaccinated this spring. The sanitary condition of their villages has been well looked after, and all refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their principal occupations. A fair number of them are employed by the lumber and mining companies in cutting cord-wood, and their gardens are properly cultivated and looked after at the proper time.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are in a fair state of repair and kept clean, and some are whitewashed; also their stables.

Their horses have been well provided for and are in a fairly good condition.

Education.—The day school on reserve 35H, was reopened again in October last, but the pagan element, which is largely controlled by the chief, is still pronouncedly averse to the children attending school. There is reason to believe, however, that the spirit of opposition to the operation of the school is diminishing, and that ere long the same will die out, and therefore, some progress may be expected for the future.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans, and adhere to their pagan superstitions.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly bettering their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of these reserves are, on the whole, temperate; a few only are given to drink. Their morality, except in a few cases, is very good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz. : Islington, Swan lake and One Man reserves. 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was one hundred and fifty-three, consisting of forty-six men, forty-one women, thirty-three boys and thirty-three girls.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There are several cases of chronic diseases among this band, otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean, and the sanitary instructions have been carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens on each of their reserves the occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and picking berries, from which they derive good returns. The lakes abound with several species of good fish and the woods with moose and deer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, especially those of Simon Paisheeguonebe and Kenneth McDonald, while a number of them are white-washed with lime. Their stock of cattle is in good condition and well provided for, and receive better attention than formerly.

Education.—There is one day school in operation on Islington reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, with a fairly good attendance.

Religion.—There is a church, with a resident catechist stationed on the boundary of the reserve, where services are held every Sunday, the majority of the band are members of the Anglican faith, and they are regular in attending their church. There are also a few Roman Catholics, the remainder are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are industrious and are able, with some exceptions, to provide for themselves and families by their hunt and their work all that they require.

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 Rat Portage. They are, however, fairly temperate.

As to morality there has been little ground for complaint.

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, with an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was seventy-seven, consisting of thirteen men, fifteen women, sixteen boys and thirty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles ; no other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their dwellings, which they occupied only during the winter months, are kept clean and in a sanitary condition and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

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 in several cases show improvement in their cleanliness compared with previous years, and my remarks to the Indians in this respect were not made in vain. The new houses built are cleaner and have a better appearance.

The few head of cattle in the possession of the Indians have received attention and when seen last May were in good condition.

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Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves, and the continual roaming about of these Indians has been a great detriment to the children and an obstacle to the establishment of a day school, although there are a sufficient number of them to warrant the same.

Religion.—With the exception of four Roman Catholics, the Indians of this band are pagans.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, nine women, eight boys and four girls.

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

Resources and Occupations.—With the exception of the chief of the band, who has a little garden planted with potatoes, these Indians do not cultivate the soil; 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.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payment was ninety, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-six women, twenty-four boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 and vaccinated several of the Indians. Sanitary measures were strictly observed during the spring months.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and barter are the principal occupations of the Indians. Picking berries is also one of their resources. Very little gardening is done by them.

Buildings.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, and the majority are clean and in a tidy condition, and an improvement is noticeable each year, in fact the interior of some of them compares favourably with those of some of the white people, with good furniture therein.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues to do good work, the children, when on the reserve, attend very regularly, and some of them are making good progress in their branch of studies.

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.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul, or Lonely lake; a fragment of this band, known as 'Frenchman's Head,' is stationed about fifteen miles south, and there is also another fragment living at Saw Bill lake, north of Ignace Station, on the Canadian Pacific railway.

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The reserve proper has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of this band at the last treaty payment was five hundred and sixty-four, consisting of one hundred and thirty-one men, one hundred and twenty-two women, one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred and fifty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula, suffered only from minor ailments. Their sanitary condition is still good. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing for home consumption and trade. Several of them cultivate small gardens of potatoes, turnips and onions.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are all built of logs, and are above the average, and those of Chief Akeewance and Councillor Bunting are an exception to the general rule adopted by this band, being comfortable and tidy. Their cattle are well attended to and provided for.

Education.—The several day schools on this reserve have been in operation the full term during the year, with a fair attendance, considering the repeated absence of the parents from the reserve in the pursuit of their hunt, and in consequence, the progress made is not as good as it should be. A few children from this reserve are at the St. Paul's industrial school.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians of this band are Christians. Four hundred and forty-six are members of the Church of England, eighty-three of the Roman Catholic Church, and the rest are pagans. The Anglicans have missions stationed at Lac Seul and Frenchman's Head. The religious services at both places are fairly well attended.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Wabus kang lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments was seventy-three, consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women, eighteen boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and they were exempted from any serious ailment. Their dwellings are clean and tidy, and the usual spring sanitary measures are properly carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources; only a little gardening is being done by them, but the same is properly attended to, with fair results.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in a good state of repair, well ventilated, and in several cases the plots inclosed with a good fence.

Education.—There was no day school in operation on this reserve during the year for want of a teacher.

Religion.—Thirty-three members of this band are Christians of the following denominations: twenty-six Anglicans and seven Roman Catholics; the remainder, numbering forty, are pagans.

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GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English river, and it has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

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

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good; they have suffered only from minor ailments. They have continued to improve in cleanliness, and their dwellings also have a neater appearance, and they have paid better attention to the department's orders respecting the cleaning up of all rubbish and filth that accumulate during the winter, and having the same destroyed by fire.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of these Indians. Their trapping has been very profitable this year, and their gardens of potatoes and other roots received better attention than formerly.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve, the same having been closed for several years.

Religion.—Seventy members of this band are Christians, sixty-two being Roman Catholics, eight being members of the Church of England. The remainder are pagans.

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.

There is much good merchantable timber on this reserve, and its soil is fairly good for cultivation.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was sixty-four souls, consisting of twenty men, fifteen women, eighteen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of this band has been fairly good. There was no serious sickness during the year, with the exception of one case which was attended by the medical officer as soon as called upon by a message. Sanitary precautions were well attended to this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—Trapping, fishing and berry-picking were the chief occupations; a number of the Indians were also employed in the lumber camps in the vicinity. Their gardens were well attended to with good results.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings in most cases are kept in good repair, and are clean and tidy.

Their small stock of cattle were well provided for and are therefore in good condition.

Education.—The day school located on this reserve and conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, does fairly good work, notwithstanding the difficulty of keeping up the attendance, in consequence of the absence of the parents from the reserve.

Religion.—With the exception of five Roman Catholics, the Indians of this band are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Under this heading the same remarks might apply to the several bands above referred to. Some bands to a certain extent have shown a

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tendency to improvements, and considering their mode of living, compare favourably with Indians occupying reserves more suitable for cultivation, 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 there is less difficulty in making them understand than formerly that such is the case, several of the them also inducing their children to perform manual labour.

Temperance and Morality.—As several bands in this agency are situated near small towns or villages, it is rather difficult to restrain them from procuring liquor, of which some of them are passionately fond, and procuring it in the majority of cases through unscrupulous half-breeds and others, but those Indians away in the inland are generally temperate.

As to morality, I may say that there have been but few cases brought to my notice.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

The inspection of this agency commenced on July 16 last, and the following are the names of the reserves inspected, viz. : Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2 ; Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2 ; Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2 ; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Riviere La Seine and Lac la Croix. I was also present at the payment of annuities made by the then Indian agent, Mr. Begg, to the several bands of said agency.

Tribe.—All the Indians of the Couchiching agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to these bands are situated near the entrance to the Rainy river, on the north side of it. 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 is admirably adapted for grain-growing, with some extensive and excellent grazing meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these two bands at the last treaty payment was fifty-two, consisting of fifteen men, nineteen women, fourteen boys and four girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians; some of them get work in the saw-mill near their reserve; also at the fisheries. The most industrious cut ties during last winter, which they disposed of to the lumber companies at a fair profit. This, together with their root crops, enable them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing while these industries last.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are pagans, with a few members of the Church of England.

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 are designated as Nos. 12 and 13. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres. These reserves are also well timbered with spruce, cedar and poplar.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands at the last treaty payment was eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty-one women, thirteen boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of these bands did a thriving business at fishing for sturgeon this spring. This, together with the cutting of ties and the sale of the right of way through their reserves for the Canadian Northern railway, has enabled 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.

Education.—The day school under the auspices of the Church of England has improved since last year, and the teacher is doing her best to bring the pupils along. The attendance is still somewhat irregular on the part of the children whose parents roam about from the reserve to the Lake of the Woods. A few children from these reserves are pupils of the St. Paul's industrial school.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel with a resident missionary and a small number of adherents, but the great majority of these Indians are pagans and adhere to their old superstitions.

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 is designated as No. 11. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these bands at the last treaty payment was one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-eight women, forty-four boys and twenty-two girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with splendid pastures and fine hay marshes on the low lands. Their gardens and fields of oats promise good returns. The cutting of ties and the clearing of right of way through the reserve for the Canadian Northern railway enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing and a large amount of cash this winter.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in good repair, clean, and some of them have good furniture therein.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, but in consequence of the Indians' repeated absence from the reserve the attendance is irregular; moreover, they are very bigoted about their old customs, and manifest little interest in education.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all pagans.

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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was forty-six, consisting of eleven men, fifteen women, ten boys and ten girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve on its front on the river, contains a good proportion of farming land. There is also a large quantity of dry timber suitable for fire-wood, and extensive hay swamps. These Indians have many occupations open to them; hunting, fishing and working for farmers. Several of them made ties and worked on the right of way for the Canadian Northern railway.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, although small, are in fairly good condition and clean.

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Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, but the attendance is very irregular.

Religion.—There is only one Christian family in this band ; all the other members are pagans.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake, a few miles east of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A and 16D, with an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and forty, consisting of thirty-one men, forty-three women, thirty-three boys and thirty-three girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band do little grain-raising, depending more upon their income derived from each annuity, hunting, fishing and working for lumber camps, and at various occupations. The clearing of the right of way and cutting ties for the Canadian Northern railway through their reserve enabled them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing last winter and this spring.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are of a very fair order, mostly whitewashed, and kept in a very neat condition and well furnished. Their ponies and cattle are well sheltered and provided with sufficient hay and grain. Stables are kept fairly clean.

Education.—The day school during the winter months was fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—The great majority of this band are Roman Catholics, with two members of the Church of England, and the remainder pagans. The Roman Catholics have the walls for a church finished, with the necessary lumber on the ground for its completion.

STANGEOOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy lake, about eight miles east of Fort Frances.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was fifty-two, consisting of eight men, nine women, thirteen boys and twenty-two 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 very little gardening is done. Their fishing ground is at a distance from the reserve. They have but little chance of earning anything outside of their reserve ; however, a few of the young men engage from time to time with the lumber camps.

Education.—There was no school in operation during the past year.

Religion.—Four members of this band are Roman Catholics. The remainder are pagans.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves allotted to these Indians are 17A, 17B, 18B, and 18C. The portion upon which they reside is situated on Northwest bay, Rainy lake. The area of the above reserve is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was fifty-four, consisting of ten men, thirteen women, twelve boys and nineteen girls.

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Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. They have also small gardens of potatoes and corn. Several of the male members obtained employment in the lumber camps by cutting and driving logs at good wages.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

NICKICKONSEMENECANNING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to this band are designated as 26A, 26B, and 26C. The reserve on which the Indians reside is situated on Porter inlet, Red Gut bay, Rainy lake. The combined area of their reserves is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and there is good timber in some portions of them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was fifty-nine, consisting of twelve men, seventeen women, seventeen boys and thirteen girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens of potatoes and corn, their main occupations are trapping, hunting and fishing. Some of them, however, get work in the lumber camps and also with mining companies at good wages.

Education.—There is no school established on the reserve.

Religion.—Only two members of this band are Roman Catholics ; the remainder are pagans.

RIVIERE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves allotted to this band are situated, one at the entrance of the Seine river and the other on Wild Potato lake, and are designated as Nos. 23A and 23B. The majority of the Indians of this band occupy the former and the others reside near Sturgeon Falls, on the latter. The area of these reserves is eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and twenty-six, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-two women, thirty-one boys and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river, and a few residing at Sturgeon Falls, cultivate small gardens of potatoes and corn, but their main resources consist in hunting, trapping and fishing. The mines in operation in the vicinity of these reserves having been closed during the year, none of the Indians were employed as formerly.

Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on Neguaquon lake, and is designated as No. 25D. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was ninety-one, consisting of fourteen men, twenty-one women, nineteen boys and thirty-seven girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. Their gardens of potatoes, corn and other roots are well attended to and properly hoed. They have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserve.

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Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve.

Religion.—There are ten members of the Catholic Church in this band ; the remainder are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Condition and Progress.—There is a marked improvement in the circumstances of the several bands whose reserves are on the Rainy river, and the Couchiching band, since my last report. The advent of the new railway in that part of the district, gave them a chance to earn good wages in cutting ties and clearing the right of way ; this together with the fishing for sturgeon enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing. Among the more prosperous the most noteworthy is Councillor Red Hawk of Manitou Band No. 1. This is a man of more than average capacity, so that he not only worked at his large garden and small farm, but undertook a contract for cutting ties, with the result of several hundred dollars at his credit. His house is of a medium size, consisting of but one room, but it is properly furnished and well kept ; but the same remark cannot be applied to a great number of the Indians and the other band of this agency ; much remains to be done, so little satisfies an Indian's ambition, if these Indians can be said to have any ambition beyond keeping their stomachs full.

Temperance and Morality.—The bands stationed away from civilization and temptation are temperate, but I am sorry to say that those living near the international boundary are not a temperate people, and with the facility afforded them to procure liquor across the line, any time they have money to pay for it, this condition of affairs is most deplorable. Crime and wrong-doing of a serious nature have not been known during the past year among the Indians of this agency. The only noteworthy evil is conjugal irregularities.

The agency headquarter buildings and surroundings have been greatly improved : a new wire fence has been made, inclosing buildings and gardens. The government property is carefully stored.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined and found to be kept with great care, accuracy and neatness. The correspondence is kept on the file system, and the letter register is regularly written up.

The agent, Mr. Wright, took charge of this agency in September last, and has since been constantly moving, visiting several reserves in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Indians of this agency, and he spared himself no exertion with that object in view. It is therefore hoped that with his long experience and skill the change will prove to be profitable to the department and the Indians of this agency.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, August 2, 1901.

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, 1901, along with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve is a block of land nine miles by eight, situated about seven miles south of the flourishing village of Sintaluta, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and eleven, being an increase of three since last year. During the year there were eight deaths and eleven births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, during the past year the health of the Indians on the reserve has been good. The deaths have been due mostly to old age, pneumonia and cholera infantum.

Dr. Boujou, who lives at Sintaluta, visits the reserve whenever required.

Resources and Occupations.—Hay and wood are the only natural resources of the reserve; and the supply of a marketable quality of dry wood being about at an end, this source of revenue may be counted almost as extinct as the buffalo. The reserve is plentifully supplied with a healthy young growth of poplar, which if given time, and if prairie fires can be kept out, will soon grow to a size to be useful. At present the Indians do not cut the green wood except an occasional small quantity for some special purpose for their own use.

The Indians make a considerable quantity of hay and, after securing enough for their own cattle, sell the surplus to the settlers and in the towns on the Canadian Pacific railway adjacent.

They also raise wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables for their own use and also for sale. They also rear cattle. The past year was probably the worst on record for farming operations. A continual drought to the end of July put it past most of the crops to recover. When the rain came, which it did in torrents, in August, it was generally accompanied by destructive hail, which knocked down everything. The heavy rains lasted almost till the beginning of winter and it was with the greatest difficulty that enough hay could be got up to winter the cattle, and it was on the whole of an inferior quality.

Some of the more ambitious Indians, recognizing the fact that the supply of dry wood is not to be relied upon any longer, have begun to burn lime for sale and use. Charles Rider and Medicine Rope, burnt a kiln this spring. Considering that it was the first attempt, they turned out a very creditable article. They are thinking of burning more, and other Indians are thinking of copying their example.

Buildings.—The Indians continue to improve their buildings. Some of them have good roomy houses with shingled roofs. In the past these buildings have been plastered with common mud, which, during the beating rains, generally falls out and presents a dirty appearance and requires periodical renewing. I notice those who have

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been burning lime have put a quantity on one side for their own use to plaster their houses instead of mud, so that in a short time I hope to see mortar plastering totally supersede the old-fashioned mud-work.

Stock.—The stock continue to do well, although the last winter was hard on them on account of the poor quality of hay that could be put up. Some of the white settlers lost heavily, but I am glad to say that our cattle came through with a very slight loss in comparison, although it was a very anxious time, as the winter held on so long and in fact when the winter proper was over, several tremendous falls of snow at intervals made it difficult for the cattle to get feed outside and many had to be taken up again.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to be able to say that I think the Indians of this band are making good progress towards civilization.

A number of the younger men, including Headmen Chas. Rider and Eahsichan, have adopted civilized attire altogether, even to cutting their hair; not only is this a good showing for themselves, but it makes it a great deal easier for graduates of the schools returning to live on the reserve to retain the cleanly habits they have been taught to adopt when at school, and very much lessens the chance of their returning to Indian ways.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no trouble with liquor in connection with the band during the past year. I think the Indians are getting less and less in the habit of hanging around the towns; which was their opportunity for getting liquor.

With regard to their morality, I think they will compare favourably with any other class of people of the same number.

General Remarks.—The year just closed has perhaps from a financial standpoint been the worst that could be experienced. Between failure and destruction of crops by drought and hail respectively and difficulty of saving hay from the wet weather which came too late to be of any good to the crops but spoiled hundreds of tons of hay, and also the scarcity of saleable dry wood, to which I may add the total absence of work in the fall from the settlers, and owing to a failure of their crops, the Indians had practically nothing to commence the winter with. The state of affairs caused me considerable anxiety and I had several times to take the responsibility on myself of helping them along or witness suffering or loss.

Considerable work has been done around buildings and fencing about the agency headquarters during the year. With regard to the latter, I may say, this year witnessed the finish of converting the old fencing of poles, which were rotten and useless, into all wire fencing. The total length of such fencing—measured—is three miles. This does not include the cattle inclosure made last year, which would make four and a half miles in all.

I am pleased to be able to say that, notwithstanding the discouraging features of last season, this year the Indians have done a great amount of summer fallowing. I have not measured it yet, but I have no hesitation in saying that is by far the largest amount I have ever seen done in one season by them. Some new breaking has been done and more is in progress.

Daniel Kennedy, who assists me here and also acts as interpreter, does his work well and takes an interest in it.

I am glad to state that a good crop was put in by the Indians and at the present time the prospects look very bright for a good harvest.

SIOUX BAND, MOOSEJAW.

These Indians came over from the United States at the time of the hostilities with the American government.

In the year 1876 they were attacked by General Custer with about four hundred of the 7th United States cavalry on the Little Big Horn river, Montana. The collision

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resulted in the total annihilation of the soldiers, not one escaping. The fight occurred in daylight in the month of June against an enemy without artillery, but mobile and with a thorough knowledge of the country.

Many of the Sioux (numbering at one time about six thousand Indians) came to this side, and made their hunting-grounds around Wood mountain and Cypress hills for some years, where they were effectually controlled by a handful of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Many returned in time to their agencies in the States, and the remainder, about the time of the disappearance of the buffalo, and contemporaneously with the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, moved across to the town of Moosejaw, and have made a living ever since working for settlers, selling bead-work, &c.

They number about one hundred and twenty-five and their life around the town tends a good deal to lead them to bad habits.

Temperance.—They get liquor without much trouble, and although a white man and an Indian were convicted lately for supplying it, which will tend to check it, I fear from their close proximity to town that they will still get some.

Health.—At one time they were very healthy, but of late years tuberculosis in one form or another has become very prevalent.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians earn considerable money by working around, they are making no permanent progress, and live in tents both winter and summer.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the past fiscal year.

This agency comprises seven reserves situated at distances varying from fourteen to forty miles from the town of Battleford, the buildings of the agency headquarters being conveniently located on the Battle river, at a central point two miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres, and is located twenty-two miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Tribe and Population.—The inhabitants of this reserve are Cree Indians. They number thirty-nine men, forty-one women, and seventy-two children, in all one hundred and fifty-two souls.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming: the soil is fertile, water is abundant, and hay is to be had in moderate quantities. The extent and character of farming operations have been improving, but slowly.

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Last season's wheat crop was a partial failure. Oats and barley, however, gave good returns.

Stock.—The cattle wintered but poorly owing to scarcity of hay, but there was no loss from this cause.

Farming Implements.—A few of these Indians have a full equipment of implements for farming on a small scale, though for the most part they are still obliged to work in groups in order that all may avail themselves of the use of the limited number of wagons, mowers, and other expensive implements. They handle their implements with considerable care.

Education.—More than usual interest is taken in the day school here, and a fair attendance is maintained. Several children from this reserve are at the industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics. There is a mission church on the reserve, and regular services, the Rev. Mr. Inkster being in charge.

Characteristics and Progress.—This was formerly the foremost band in this agency in respect to civilization and material prosperity, and it still retains that rank in some particulars, inasmuch as its members approach more nearly the standard of the white man in intelligence; but in industrial progress, and in the fact as well as the spirit of independence they have relatively lost ground during the past year.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres, and is located on the south side of the Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Tribe and Population.—The population comprises ninety-seven Cree Indians, namely, twenty-three men, thirty-five women, and thirty-nine children. This was formerly a numerous band proportionate to the liberal area of the reserve, but through desertions and deaths it has been reduced to its present small numbers, among whom there still remain a score of aged and sickly persons, whose demise is likely for a time to offset the increase.

Resources and Occupations.—Like the other reserves of this agency, this reserve is adapted for grain-growing and the feeding of a limited number of stock. Being separated by a considerable distance from the other reserves, this band is the sole charge of one farming instructor. The consequence is that the work is supervised in every detail, and during the past year has been attended with much success. The wheat crop of last season averaged somewhat over thirty bushels to the acre, and the grain was clean and of a fair sample. There was a fair return of garden produce. The cattle were well wintered, and in consequence were in beef condition early in the summer.

Farming Implements.—During the year these Indians have purchased five combined ploughs, two mowers and two wagons. Their equipment of implements is thus rendered fairly complete.

Education.—The day school, which was but poorly attended, has been closed, and some of the pupils have been placed in the Thunderchild's boarding school.

Religion.—There are no missionaries on this reserve, nor any regular services. With the exception of a few who are pagans, these Indians belong either to the Church of England or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been a distinct advance on the part of 50 per cent of this band toward a condition of independence and self-support, and there is evidence of an ambition for further improvement. All the working men of

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the band raised their own flour this year for the first time, and several had fifty bushels, and some even as high as two hundred bushels, for sale. During the present summer a large acreage of new land was broken up preparatory to next season's work.

POUNDMAKER'S AND LITTLE PINE'S BANDS.

Reserves.—These two bands, which in their condition and management have very much in common, are located about thirty-five miles west of Battleford, on both sides of the Battle river, and nearly opposite the settlement of Bresaylor. They contain thirty-five thousand two hundred acres. The Eagle hills, which here rise to a height of about four hundred feet, cross the reserves at a distance of a mile from the river and parallel with it. The highest point is the Spy hill, famous in Indian legend. The hills are here intersected by the Cutknife creek and several deep lateral ravines, affording picturesque scenery and fine shelter, water and grazing for all kinds of stock.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians also belong to the Cree nation, and number fifty-seven men, fifty-four women and ninety-six children; two hundred and seven in all.

Resources and Occupations.—The facilities for grain-growing are here of the highest class. The industry has accordingly been much extended, so that this year there has been a considerable surplus of wheat, for much of which, however, there was no sale, owing to the limited demand and the inferior quality of the grain. Gardening shows a steady improvement and is attended with much success. The Indians increase their income slightly by the sale of lime and charcoal. They are too far from market to haul wood or hay profitably.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well, and show a fair increase, notwithstanding the loss of about twenty-head by drowning. The winter's hay supply was amply sufficient, but the greater part of it was put up outside the reserves.

Farming Implements.—The change from the community to the individual system of work in connection with the industries, which has been partially effected, has necessitated an increase in the equipment of agricultural implements. The original stock of ploughs supplied by the government has become very much used up; and though some of them have been renewed and others have been replaced by new ones, paid for by the Indians, yet, at the present time, less than half the working Indians have ploughs at their disposal, and the difficulties of the borrower on the reserve are no less than elsewhere. Men may work in groups at hay-making, but not so conveniently at ploughing, and it has been an aim latterly to encourage the Indians, so far as their means would admit, to provide themselves with this most essential implement.

Education.—There is a day school on each of these reserves, but from various causes, chiefly the indifference of the Indians, the attendance has been small.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—Here also there is a distinct improvement in the comfort and well-being of the Indians. They are better clothed and fed than formerly; they are less given to begging and are tolerably obedient to instructions.

MOOSOMIN'S AND THUNDERCHILD'S BANDS.

Reserves.—These reserves comprise thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-acres, and are situated on the Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles and nineteen miles, respectively, northwest from Battleford. The soil is light but productive. The scarcity of water, which was felt in dry seasons, is not so noticeable at present. The surface has of late years become so overgrown with bluffs that it is now difficult for the Indians to enlarge their fields or to obtain new fields of a respectable size without clearing.

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Tribe and Population.—The population consists of Cree Indians with a small admixture of Saulteaux. They number sixty-four men, sixty-nine women, and one hundred and twelve children ; total, two hundred and forty-five.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is the regular occupation of these Indians. They had a tolerable yield of grain last season, and the prospects for the present season are much better. Whitecap, the most advanced Indian of the agency, has upwards of forty acres of wheat, oats and barley, all well put in and very promising. Most of these people earn a few dollars occasionally to buy provisions by hauling a load of wood to town.

Stock.—The cattle industry is attended with serious inconvenience, owing to the scarcity of hay on and in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserves, and the wintering of cattle in camps at a distance from the reserves has many disadvantages. Last winter, however, some forty head were wintered by their owners on the reserves, and next winter there will be a much larger number. In every way the individual owners of the cattle are showing more interest in them as their own property than in former years when the cattle were managed as a herd with little discrimination as to ownership.

Farming Implements.—Here, as on the other reserves, the Indians have during the year been allowed to buy a considerable number of implements, chiefly ploughs, mowers, rakes and wagons.

Education.—The day school on Thunderchild's reserve has been fairly well attended, and a boarding school has been opened at the Roman Catholic mission adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve.

Religion.—A few of the oldest have continued to resist Christian influences and adhere to heathen ideas and practices ; but, with these exceptions, the members of these bands belong to the Church of England or to the Roman Catholic Church, and regularly attend their respective services.

Characteristics and Progress.—The material condition of these Indians shows a fair degree of improvement. Many of them display a commendable industry during seeding, haying, and similar seasons of pressing work. In the interval, however, with only a few exceptions, a large part of their time is spent in idleness, while some of the oldest type are still much devoted to visiting and dancing.

STONY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty miles south of Battleford, and consists of forty-six thousand two hundred and eight acres.

Tribe and Population.—The inhabitants number twenty-six men, thirty-four women, and thirty children ; total, ninety. They belong to the Stony tribe, who are apparently allied to the Sioux, and came originally from the south, though those living at the present time all claim to be natives of Saskatchewan. The band consisted formerly of three divisions, and numbered in all upwards of three hundred members. The decrease is accounted for by deaths and desertions, the latter occurring immediately after the rebellion of 1835.

Resources and Occupations.—There are here excellent facilities for farming and stock-raising, but in neither of these industries has any decided success been attained. There is, however, a fair prospect for the present season's crop, and a much larger area than in former seasons has been broken up. Meantime, the Stonies continue to live mainly by the sale of hay and wood in town. There is abundance of hay on the reserve, but wood is becoming scarce.

Stock.—The cattle are of a good class and hardy, being of a Galloway strain. They wintered well under the care of the individual owners. There was considerable

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hay to spare, part of which was disposed of in town and part to the Cree Indians of Red Pheasant's reserve.

Farming Implements.—The equipment of farming implements is small, but as these people work rather harmoniously together, it is sufficient for the present.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, and but few children from here are in attendance at the industrial school. There seems to be room for the profitable operation of a day school. A report has recently been made to the department on this subject.

Religion.—A few of these Indians belong to the Church of England, but the large majority are pagans. There is no regular place of worship on the reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Natural Features.—On all the reserves of this agency the surface is undulating, the soil light in places; but, as a rule, moderately fertile; water convenient. Lakes, sloughs, and creeks are everywhere full, and the bluffs which were partially swept away by fires during the dry seasons are now being rapidly restored. Notwithstanding the rains of summer the danger from prairie fires is still great, when the heavy covering of grass that accumulates on the surface becomes dried out in the fall.

Population.—Throughout the agency there were thirty-nine births and thirty-five deaths, giving a net increase from natural causes of four. There are a number of Saulteaux Indians on the plains adjoining the reserves, both to the north and to the south, a few of whom were admitted to treaty. Three women withdrew from treaty by commutation. The total number receiving annuity in 1901 was seven hundred and ninety-two, as against eight hundred and seven in 1900.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been generally good. Even the prevailing diseases of the Indians have not made their usual ravages. The improvement in food, clothing and cleanliness, in all of which it is noticeable, largely accounts for this. The whitewashing of houses in the fall and the cleaning up of premises in the spring were generally attended to.

Owing to the prevalence, a little further west, of a mild type of small-pox during the winter, our medical officer, Dr. McAdam, made a special tour of the reserves for the purpose of vaccinating, and on examination later, he found that the operation was, in a large percentage of cases, successful. The epidemic did not extend to this agency, however, nor were the Indians at this point visited by any other contagious or infectious disease during the year.

Buildings.—The clerk's house has been rebuilt and rendered very comfortable. It is under one roof with the agency office. Some much needed improvements have been made to the farmhouse on Little Pine's reserve.

Practically no change has been made in the Indians' houses. This is for want partly of building logs, which are scarce on some of the reserves, but more particularly of lumber, which is dear and until now has had to be bought. Since the beginning of June, however, some eighty thousand feet of lumber has been cut at Birch lake, a point fifty miles north from the agency headquarters or forty miles from the nearest reserve; and it is thought that in spite of the difficulties of freighting the material so great a distance, the results of the sawing will prove a great stimulus to the improvement of the Indians' houses.

Granaries and storehouses are almost entirely wanting, and the need has been much felt during the past year. A portion of the lumber above referred to will be employed for the flooring and finishing of such buildings, which it is the intention to have the Indians erect.

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Stock.—Cattle.—The cattle show a net increase of forty-seven head during the year, and now number nineteen hundred and forty head. Two hundred and twenty-four head were beefed or sold for the benefit of the respective owners. The loss in connection with wintering was one and a half per cent, and loss from drowning and other accidents about the same.

Sheep.—The keeping of sheep continues to afford a fair profit to five Indians. They are valued chiefly for the meat, as not more than six cents per pound can be realized for wool.

Pigs.—Hog-raising has been made something of a success on several of the reserves. The Indians have on hand upwards of one hundred hogs, after killing a very considerable quantity of pork. For the feed of these a large quantity of unmarketable wheat has been turned to account.

Education.—Apart from the five day schools, which have a combined average attendance of about thirty-five, there are in all seventy-eight children from this agency in the boarding schools, namely, fifty-eight in the Battleford industrial school, nine in the Duck Lake boarding school, and eleven in the Thunderchild's boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Along with the improvement in their material condition that has been mentioned, there are evidences of an increasing ambition to be independent. During seeding time, men and teams were usually in the field between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and worked with some degree of regularity throughout the season. It is true there are exceptions to this industry, and at other seasons the exceptions are still numerous.

Temperance and Morality.—Several instances of intoxication have been detected during the year and the offenders have been punished, more particularly those who furnished the intoxicant. On the whole, however, there is some improvement in respect to temperance and morality among the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector, Acting Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., August 22, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my first annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are located at the town of Birtle, which is in the northwestern portion of the province on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Birdtail creek runs through the town.

Tribes.—This agency comprises nine reserves, and five are occupied by the Saulteaux and four by the Sioux. The Sioux, or Dakotas, receive no annuity, but were given reserves and assistance in cattle and a few farm implements so as to enable them to make their own living, which they are doing fairly well. The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, but are now known as the Saulteaux. They receive an annuity of \$5 each and each headman \$15 and each chief \$25.

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Reserves.—Birdtail Sioux Reserve, No. 57.—This reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for raising grain and root crops. The land in the valley between the two rivers is suitable for grain-growing, being heavier soil than the upland. These bottom lands supply the hay required for stock, but not in sufficient quantities during dry seasons. There are about six hundred acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve.

Oak River Sioux Reserve, No. 58.—This reserve has an area of nine thousand seven hundred acres, and is located about six miles north from Griswold, a town situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a mixture of a light and heavy loam and is well adapted for the raising of grain and roots of all kinds. On some of the hills the land is stony and sandy and is suitable for pasture only. There is about one thousand acres in wood, mostly elm, oak and poplar; with the exception of elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner and empties into the Assiniboine river, which river is the south and east boundary of the reserve.

Oak Lake Sioux Reserve, No. 59.—This reserve has an area of two thousand five hundred acres and is located about four miles north of Pipestone, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a sandy loam and about one thousand three hundred acres are suitable for cultivation. There is about one hundred and fifty acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and one thousand and fifty acres suitable for pasture and hay. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

Turtle Mountain Sioux Reserve, No. 60.—This reserve has an area of six hundred and forty acres and is located on the northern base of the Turtle mountain. There are ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture land. Deloraine, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is the nearest town and post office.

Keeseekoowenin's Reserve, No. 61.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of six thousand four hundred and forty acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clearwater lake, about twelve miles northeast from the reserve. They have also leased section 4, township 20, and section 7, township 21, in range 19, west of the first meridian in the province of Manitoba, containing an area of one thousand and twenty-eight acres, more or less, for hay and grazing purposes. The soil is a rich black loam and in the flats along the river there are large hay meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve. There are numerous lakes and ponds on this reserve. There are one thousand acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber.

Waywayseecappo's Reserve, No. 62.—This reserve has an area of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle and on the Birdtail creek, which runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam, and an effort is being made this season to encourage the Indians to farm, as grain-raising is being made a success by farmers in the vicinity. There are three thousand acres in wood, mostly poplar, suitable for building, and immense quantities of fire-wood. This reserve is well adapted for raising stock.

Valley River Reserve, No. 62½.—This reserve has an area of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and is located at the junction of the Valley river and Short

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creek, and about twelve miles east of Grandview, a small town on the Canadian Northern railway. The soil is a light loam and the pasturage good and most suitable for raising stock. There are one thousand four hundred and sixty acres in wood, mostly poplar and spruce. Fire has done great damage to the timber on this reserve; there is still good building timber and large quantities of fire-wood on the reserve. There are a number of hay meadows along the Short creek, from which the Indians obtain their supply of hay.

Gambler's Reserve, No. 63.—This reserve has an area of eight hundred and twenty-five acres, and is situated on Silver creek, which is on the east side of the Assiniboine river, and about five miles from Binscarth, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a black loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak. The remainder of this reserve has been surrendered and is now for sale. There is only one family, that of John Tanner, living on the reserve.

Rolling River Reserve, No. 67.—This reserve has an area of twelve thousand eight hundred acres, and is located about fifteen miles from the town of Minnedosa. The country is undulating with a great deal of poplar and willow brush, burnt in patches; there are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a rich black loam suitable for grain-growing. There are four thousand five hundred acres in wood, some large enough for building purposes, and the remainder only for fire-wood. The Rolling river runs through the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the bands in this agency is as follows: three hundred and ten men, three hundred and forty-six women and two hundred and sixty-eight young people under fifteen, making a total of nine hundred and twenty-four. There were thirty-nine births and forty deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Sioux has been fairly good, but I am sorry to say that scrofula is very prevalent amongst the bands, especially at Oak river.

The general health of the Saulteaux bands has been good, with the exception of the Waywayseecappo's, several cases of small-pox having broken out in January and again in March, but I am glad to report that through the excellent quarantine and hospital arrangements made by Dr. Wickwire, the medical officer for the reserve, which were carried out under his instructions, the disease was kept from spreading, there being only five cases. The patients were under the care of two of the Rev. Sisters of Charity, who gave them the best of care during their stay in the hospital. There were two deaths from the disease, and one of these was a consumptive, who would have died in any event, as he was given up by Dr. Wickwire before he contracted small-pox. There are a number of scrofulous cases amongst these bands also. Every precaution is taken in the spring to have all refuse accumulated during the winter months removed and burned. All the Indians with a few exceptions live in tents during the summer months, this gives them an excellent opportunity to clean out thoroughly and whitewash their houses, of which nearly all who own houses, avail themselves. A large number were vaccinated and a number of cases which did not take were attended to during the treaty payments.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserves occupied by the Sioux are well adapted for the raising of grain and cereals of all kinds, and a limited number of cattle can be raised, as the pasturage is first-class. The hay crop is light. Last winter hay being scarcer than usual, mostly all their stock was brought through the long winter on straw rations in fairly good condition, only a few casualties occurring in the spring amongst the weak cows and heifers. The Indians are principally occupied in farming, in the care of stock and working for farmers and others in the vicinity of the different reserves, earning considerable money during the year. They also derive a little from the sale of fish, skins, bead-work, mats, baskets and ponies which they get from the Indians on the American side of the line, and sell for about \$15 a head to the farmers.

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and others in their vicinity. The reserves occupied by the Saulteaux number five, and are well adapted for mixed farming. These Indians farm a little and raise cattle. More acreage has been put under cultivation this season than formerly, and I expect that the Indians will make an effort to increase their acreage for next season and also increase their herds of cattle. These bands make their living from produce of gardens, sale of cattle, hay, senega-root, wood, tanning hides, hunting, fishing and working for farmers and others in their respective districts.

Buildings.—The buildings on all the reserves are mostly log ones, some with shingle roofs, but the majority have still the old-time mud roof. There are also a few frame houses, but the Indians are putting up new and better houses this season to replace their mud-roofed shacks. These will be built with dovetailed corners and will have shingled roofs. There is a tendency for better buildings on all the reserves.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the different bands are in good condition and came through the winter well, only a few casualties occurring in the spring, principally among old cows and young heifers when calving. The bulls on the different reserves were in good condition and with one exception were well taken care of during the winter. Owing to the continued rain fall last autumn there was great difficulty in saving hay after it was cut, tons being destroyed by the constant rains before it could be cured and stacked. Fortunately the winter was favourable and by the Indians making a few sales and exchanges, buying hay and straw, the result was as stated above.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well taken care of and are nearly all purchased by the Indians themselves. A number of new wagons, mowers and binders have been purchased this season.

Education.—The day school on the Oak River Sioux reserve has been closed on account of non-attendance of the children of school age. These will now be sent to the Elkhorn industrial school. The day school on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, called the Okanase day school, is well attended, having a daily average of about ten. The children seem to take an interest in their studies, and their parents are very anxious for them to be educated. Children from this agency are also attending the Regina, Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools and the Birtle and Pine Creek boarding schools. A great number of the Indians take no interest in the education of their children and are quite indifferent as to sending them to either boarding or industrial schools.

Religion.—A Sunday and a week day service, Presbyterian, are regularly held on the Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, Keeseekoowenin's, Waywayseecappo's and Rolling River reserves. On the three first the attendance is good, and the Indians seem to take an interest in religious matters, and on the two last named reserves the Indians take very little interest and are mostly pagans. There is also a Roman Catholic service held occasionally on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, and I am told by the Indians that the services are well attended. On the Valley River reserve, Presbyterian, no services are held. There is a Sunday service and Sunday school held on the Oak River Sioux reserve, Church of England; there are several Christian families who attend the services regularly, but the large majority take no interest and do not attend. There are four churches on the following reserves: Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, one each, Presbyterian; Waywayseecappo's, two, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic. The church at Oak River Sioux is off the reserve and at Keeseekoowenin's and Rolling river, services, Presbyterian, are held, the former in the school-house and the latter in the mission-house, both on the reserve.

The Indians of the Birdtail Sioux and Oak Lake Sioux reserves have an organized 'Ladies' Aid,' and the former contributed \$42 and the latter \$30 towards the women's foreign mission fund of the Presbyterian Church. This speaks for itself, and reflects great credit on the women of these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are industrious and law-abiding, and are fairly well-to-do, from an Indian standpoint, having fairly good

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houses, farms and stock, and farm implements, and generally earn sufficient money to keep themselves and families supplied with provisions during the year, no rations being issued, except in extreme cases of poverty or ill health. I might mention Wm. Wambdiske, of the Oak River Sioux reserve, who has put up a new frame house, 18 x 24 feet, this summer; all the work has been done by himself and friends, with the assistance of the farming instructor, who showed him how to do the work properly. He intends to have the house painted as soon as he can save sufficient money to buy paint out of his earnings. Keewaytincappo, of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, has completed a new log house, dovetailed corners, and a good shingled roof. Five others of this band have logs out for new houses of the above description. Improvements have also been added to the houses in general, such as good doors and windows, and the roofs of several have been painted. Next year will see a greater improvement along these lines, as most of the Indians are desirous of having larger and more comfortable houses. The Sioux are the better farmers, and have fields of wheat averaging from ten to ninety acres each. I might mention Sunkahonation and Moses Bunn, of the Birdtail Sioux, Harry Hotanina, Itoyetuanka, Caske Hanske and Kinyanwakan, of the Oak River Sioux, who have fields averaging from fifty to ninety acres each, besides smaller fields of oats and garden stuff.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency, so far as has come under my notice, are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, although occasionally, when visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves, liquor is obtained by them. It is very difficult to find out these offenders against the law. The morality of the Indians compares favourably with that of the Indians on other reserves.

Crops.—Owing to the heavy snow-fall of last winter, and the late spring, ploughing and seeding were late in being finished, the land being generally too wet to work. However, seeding was finished by the end of May, and up to the present time of writing, the weather has been all that could be desired for the rapid growth and ripening of grain and root crops. The yield this season will be the best for some years. Hay will be plentiful, nearly all the sloughs having dried up. The area under crop is the largest ever put in by the Indians of this agency, and the ploughing and seeding have been fairly well done.

Wheat-cutting commenced on August 6, on Birdtail Sioux reserve, and will be general on the other reserves by the 20th.

General Remarks.—I took charge of this agency in November of last year, and up to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901, I have visited all the reserves in this agency twice, with the exception of the Turtle Mountain reserve, which is one hundred and ten miles from Birtle, and two of them frequently on account of their proximity to Birtle, one being thirteen and the other twenty miles distant.

The other reserves are long distances from the agency headquarters, and range from twenty-three to eighty miles.

The Indians of this agency are practically self-supporting, a little flour and bacon only being issued to the old and infirm. Last winter, however, was an exceptionally hard one, owing to the failure of crops and the destruction of hay by the wet weather, and an extra quantity of rations had to be issued to the old people. As the Waywayseecappo's reserve was quarantined for small-pox for a month, rations had to be issued to the Indians during that period; this accounts for the increase of flour, beef and bacon during the year.

Mr. S. M. Dickinson is the agency clerk. He is industrious and painstaking, and performs his duties satisfactorily.

Mr. E. H. Yeomans is the farming instructor, located at Oak River Sioux reserve. He is a practical farmer, and thoroughly understands his duties.

I have received great assistance from the department's employees in carrying on the work of this agency.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, August 10, 1901.

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 on June 30 last.

Reserve.—There is one reserve, the Blackfoot, in this agency. It is situated on the Bow river, and includes townships 20, and parts of 21, 22 and 23, in ranges 19 to 24, inclusive, west of the fourth initial meridian.

The eastern and western limits are thirty-six miles apart, and the average distance from the north to the south boundary is about twelve and one-half miles. The area therefore is about four hundred and seventy square miles, or more than three hundred acres for every member of the band, *i.e.*, every man, woman and child.

The principal topographical features of this reserve are a low range of dunes about the centre of the reserve and north of the Bow river; a group of sand hills near the western limit and south of the Bow river and a prominent group of hills near the eastern boundary. The Bow river enters the reserve in township 22, and flows serpentine eastward to near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek, a much smaller stream, enters the northern boundary in township 21, and empties into the Bow river about ten miles from the eastern boundary of the reserve, while the Arrow-wood creeks enter the reserve near the southwestern corner and fall into the Bow river about ten miles east of the western boundary.

At points along both sides of the Bow river there are prominent sharp-cut banks rising in places more than one hundred and fifty feet above the river. Along these banks may be seen exposures of sandstone of various degrees of hardness and in depth one hundred feet and more, while here and there seams of bituminous coal, ranging from a few inches to several feet in thickness, are plainly visible.

Between these cut-banks are fertile valleys on which there is a rich growth of herbage, affording a splendid pasturage for horses and cattle, and as the waters of the Bow river, like most mountain streams, are cool and clear as crystal, it would be difficult to find a more desirable feeding ground for such animals. Not only in the valleys but over extensive stretches of rich high rolling prairie, to the north and to the south, the horses and cattle love to graze and roam about.

With the exception of small groves of cotton-wood, willow and small spruce along the river and creeks, there is no wood.

Tribe.—These Indians are the original and historic Blackfeet.

Vital Statistics.—The band comprises nine hundred and seventy-five individuals, consisting of two hundred and seventy-four men, two hundred and eighty-four women, and four hundred and seventeen young people under twenty-one years of age.

There were twenty-six births and thirty-seven deaths reported during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, and I am pleased to be able to report that they have been free from any epidemics. The dwellings and surrounding premises are kept fairly clean, and the refuse that accumulated during the winter months was raked up and burned. The older members of this band having passed through the small-pox scourge of 1870—when some six or eight hundred fell victims of this dread disease—are now mostly immuned to it. The others have been successfully vaccinated within the last two years.

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There is a well equipped hospital on this reserve, which contains two wards. The staff comprises a resident doctor and two nurses. While this hospital is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, all who are in need of treatment are welcome and may enter, and I may add that it is well patronized.

Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, is the medical supervisor of the reserve and hospital.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Blackfeet are raising cattle, mining and hauling coal, farming, putting up hay for themselves and adjacent ranchers, and day labour of one kind and another. These Indians own in the neighbourhood of three thousand horses, of various degrees of usefulness and value, and are constantly selling off the surplus stock, for which they receive considerable ready money. For a good many years after the consummation of Treaty No. 7, these Indians tried to make themselves believe that it was the imperative duty of the government to supply all their food and other requirements, and many of the band positively refused to accept cattle for fear the government might expect them to support themselves. I am particularly pleased to report that many of this band are now beginning to see things differently in this connection and are now exhibiting evidences of a desire to be self-supporting. Applications for nearly five hundred head of heifers, with which to start at the cattle industry, have been made to me ; but only one hundred head have been available to meet the demand. The animals were asked for under loan, *i.e.*, individual Indians who receive animals under the loan system agree to return the same number of head as that received, at the expiration of five or more years as agreed upon, the Indian lessee to retain for himself the natural increase.

When every able-bodied Indian possesses a herd of cattle, cultivates a reasonable area of land to provide a sufficiency of potatoes, turnips, carrots and garden stuff for household requirements, there will be no necessity for the gratuitous issue of food by the government to strong able-bodied men and women ; and hopes may then be entertained of making these moral weaklings good citizens and a credit and profit to our country, and not a burden and expense.

There is a valuable seam of bituminous coal cropping out of a cut-bank on the south side of the Bow river ; but when there is the greatest demand for fuel, that is, in the months of November and December, the river is liable to be turbulent, and as the Indians have not the proper appliances for transporting the coal across the river to the best markets they do not sell as much as they would under favourable circumstances. They have, however, mined and sold about four hundred tons during the year.

The farming operations are not as extensive as I should like, particularly as regards the growing of potatoes and other roots as well as garden stuff, although I am told—as I have only had charge of this band for less than ten months, I must accept hearsay evidence—that the Indians put in their grain and attended to their root and garden crop better this season than ever before. The crops now promise a fair return, and I trust will be an incentive to them to do greater work in the future.

There are a good many willing workers amongst the members of this band, in fact the great majority are willing to work for cash and quick payment. They prefer to take their wages at the end of each day in preference to waiting for a longer period and will accept less per diem when so paid.

During the last half of the fiscal year they gained considerable money for the work they rendered at the removal of the agency buildings from the site on the Bow river to the new location, just south of the reputed village of Gleichen, by hauling stone and sand for the foundation walls and by work of one kind and another in connection therewith. Roads have been graded up the hills on the main trails leading to both the north and south settlements, and about three-quarters of a mile of road has been gravelled on the trail leading to the south camp. From this it will be seen that a large number of the Indians have not been idle, and from their angle of vision they think that they have accomplished a great deal of hard work since last New Year.

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Buildings.—There is a great deal of room for improvement in the direction of better buildings both for themselves and their stock, and I am sure that the department will be pleased to learn that there are evidences of progress right along this line, not so much in what has been done as in an expressed desire to husband their resources with a view of erecting substantial and creditable buildings in the near future; for example, in the case of Little Axe, he has authorized me to erect a cottage, and has made a deposit of nearly \$300 to apply thereon. The balance of the amount required is to be retained out of the proceeds from the sale of several head of cattle which will soon be ready for the market. This cottage is to be 24 x 36 feet in size, and a modern one from an Indian point of view, i.e., it is to be built on a stone foundation wall, which will inclose a roomy frost-proof cellar, and it is to be lathed and plastered, and painted throughout. The cellar has already been excavated and the bulk of the lumber is now on the ground and operations will soon be commenced with a view of completing it in time for use next winter.

Several other members of the band have expressed a desire for better habitations, and have asked me to draw plans and to see that the work was properly performed as soon as they are in a financial position to undertake the job; and, as my advice has also been sought as to the best way to save their income, I have hopes that within a few years there will be a number of good dwellings on this reserve.

Stock.—There are nearly three thousand head of horses, as stated before, owned by members of the band, nearly all of which are of the cayuse or native pony breed. With a view of raising the standard of these horses, a registered Clydesdale stallion was introduced into this band of ponies this season, and I am hopeful that within a few years the standard will be greatly improved. The Indians are much pleased with this sire, and are looking forward to the time when they may expect a better class of colts than from the native stallions. The cattle now number nearly eight hundred head, and I am pleased to be able to report that the objection to taking cattle appears to be on the wane, in fact there are few Indians in the band now that can muster boldness enough to proclaim against the taking of cattle. With very few exceptions the Indians who have cattle care well for them, and view them as worthy successors of the buffalo that at one time roamed the plains and were the main food-stay of these Indians.

Farming Implements.—This band was fairly well supplied with wagons, mowers, hay-rakes, sleighs and other implements, and this season eight new mowers and rakes, four new farm wagons, five stubble ploughs and several sets of working harness have been bought and partly paid for. The balance due thereon will be mostly paid within the next four months from the proceeds of sale of beef-cattle and money earned by work.

Education.—There are three boarding schools in operation on this reserve, namely, the Crowfoot, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; the White Eagle and the Old Sun, under the auspices of the English Church. Several children from this reserve are attending the High River and the Calgary industrial schools in addition to the boarding schools on the reserve.

There are considerably over one hundred Blackfoot children of school age who have never received the benefit of a single day at school, and I am sorry to say are growing up in sight of one of the three schools referred to in ignorance of the benefit to be derived from these institutions. The children who are inmates of these schools are making fair progress, some of course are gaining knowledge more rapidly than others. About sixteen new pupils have been admitted to the three schools on the reserve since I took charge of this agency last October.

Religion.—Two Christian denominations are represented on this reserve, the Roman Catholic and the Episcopalian, with regular service at three points on the reserve. About one-tenth of the band attend these services fairly regularly and a few take an interest in the work. The great majority still cling to the belief of their forefathers.

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Progress.—I am pleased to testify that on the whole there have been evidences of progress among the members of the band during the few months that I have been their agent, true, not so many or as great as I should desire, yet sufficient to encourage me in the work and in the hope that these dependent wards of our country may yet be brought to that stage of manhood and womanhood when they will scorn the degrading influence of a ration-house, which robs them of respect for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Both intemperance and immorality, I am sorry to report, are too prevalent here. Intoxicants are evidently easily procurable, and these ignorant people apparently either do not know, or do not foresee, the ultimate disastrous result of trifling with this great enemy of the Indians. As intemperance and immorality usually go hand in hand, one can easily understand why the morality is not of that high standard that it ought to be. A number of half-breeds are now in prison at Calgary for supplying intoxicants to the Blackfeet, and four of the Indians are in the same place for violating the law in respect to intoxicants.

General Remarks.—I had charge of the Birtle agency from the summer of 1885 to the end of September last, when I was transferred to this agency, and when I remind the department that the gratuitous issue of food at the former agency did not cost the government over \$200 per annum as against \$25,000 here, there being about an equal number of Indians in both agencies, the department will not wonder when I say that the change to me was most marked. The food issue to the Blackfeet has cost the government several thousand dollars less the last fiscal year than ever before, which is tangible evidence that the Indians have made a step towards self-support, and to my mind a step upwards.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 26, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, near Macleod, in southern Alberta, our southern boundary being only fourteen miles from the international boundary. It is the largest reserve in Canada, and covers an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of splendid grazing lands.

Tribe.—These Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the Blackfeet near Calgary, North Peigans near Macleod, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payment was twelve hundred and seventy-nine, viz. :—three hundred and six men, four hundred and forty-four women, and five hundred and twenty-nine young persons, being an increase of thirty-two persons over the previous year. The births were sixty-eight—forty-one boys and twenty-seven girls ; while the deaths numbered thirty-six—twelve men, three women, ten boys and eleven girls.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been fair during the year, and we have been free from epidemics. Small-pox broke out among the white population in the surrounding towns and villages of Macleod, Lethbridge, Cardston and Pincher Creek ; but a fairly strict quarantine was kept up for a few months, and I am pleased to think we escaped, no trace of the disease being found among the Indians.

The hospital has been taken advantage of much more readily during the past season, the average attendance being about nine patients.

The sanitary condition of the various farms has been good, and all refuse is carefully taken away in early spring. The Indians have been vaccinated regularly by the medical officer.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only occupation for these Indians outside of looking after their cattle and horses is hay-making and freighting coal and other goods for the various ranchers and storekeepers of the district. A few, of course, always earn some money by herding, fencing and assisting white men at round-ups, &c. ; but, upon the whole, this does not amount to a large sum. The hay season of 1900 was a very unfavourable one, as far as weather conditions are concerned. The month of September was showery up to the 24th, and from that time until October 1, heavy showers of snow fell from time to time, and this culminated in a heavy snow-storm, which left about eight inches of snow on the already saturated ground. Unfortunately we were busy at the time completing a hay contract, and it was the 22nd before we got finished. Notwithstanding this unfavourable weather, the Indians did well, having cut and stacked some two thousand six hundred and twenty-one tons ; of this amount some fifteen hundred tons were stacked under contract with the Cochrane, Brown and Renfrew ranches, and other settlers in the district, while we had over eleven hundred tons for our own use.

During the fall and winter months the Indians were busy hauling coal for the agency and farms, the Northwest Mounted Police, Cardston settlers and others, and made a good income while this work lasted. The great drawback, however, is want of constant work, and more especially from February until July.

Buildings.—The Indians are from year to year enlarging their houses and other buildings, and although the numbers may not show much of an increase, that is to be accounted for by the fact that the old house is usually turned into a stable and the old stable used as fire-wood. The new houses being erected are of a larger size, and the roofs are much loftier, and usually shingled instead of mud, while large windows are invariably put in, which have a much healthier effect upon the inmates.

Stock.—Cattle-breeding is now our most important industry, and the Indians as a rule take good care of their stock. The herd now numbers two thousand five hundred and twelve head. During the year ended December 31, we branded some five hundred and thirty-three head of calves, and at the spring round-up of 1901, five hundred head.

The winter was very open but changeable, and cattle did not do so well as might have been expected, and the grass, with so many chinooks, got musty ; consequently, cattle failed very much in the spring, and a considerable number of deaths took place among the cows and heifers.

One hundred head of heifers were received from the department during the season, and these were issued out to twenty-eight individual Indians, who now hold cattle for the first time. This year, for the first time, the cattle were issued out on the loan system, and the demand for them was just as strong as when given in exchange for ponies. Eight new pedigreed bulls were also received during the summer.

The beef steers and dry fat cows belonging to the Indians were killed during October and November, and numbered seventy-three head. They were all in prime condition, and the three-year old steers gave an average of 841 pounds dressed beef, while the cows averaged 772 pounds—the heaviest steer went 1,043 pounds, and the

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heaviest cow 973 pounds dressed. The amount received for these animals was \$4,180.

A great demand has sprung up for Indian ponies, and I am pleased to see the Indians taking advantage of this and selling. Over four hundred head must have been sold during the season.

Farming Implements.—From the grazing rents received for white men's cattle running upon the reserve, the Indians have been able to purchase this season fifteen mowers and rakes, twenty-four wagons and ten sets of harness. These are being better cared for than in the past, but there is still a great deal of room for improvement. The Indians are now fairly well supplied with these.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve, while industrial training is given in the Dunbow Roman Catholic and Calgary Church of England industrial schools. The Anglican Church has under its control one boarding school, with a resident population of over fifty, while their day school has an average attendance of about eight. The other boarding school is in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and has nineteen resident pupils. Both churches find it hard to get pupils, and this is to be accounted for by the parents' want of interest in educational matters.

Religion.—There are two churches upon the reserve (one Roman Catholic and the other Anglican), and services are also held regularly in the Bull's Horn day school. Very little interest is taken in the white man's religion, and with the exception of pupils and ex-pupils from the schools, the whole tribe may be said to be pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly industrious, and never lose an opportunity to make money at any work that may turn up, but work is not to be found for them except at certain periods of the year.

Progress is steady, and although it may not be possible to point to any one branch, still the fact that the value of the real and personal property of the Indians has increased during the year by \$45,000 goes to show that they are improving. The total income of the tribe for the year has increased by \$1,549, and now amounts to \$29,321, and a considerable sum is also earned which does not come under the notice of the farmers or agent.

Temperance and Morality.—A considerable amount of drinking goes on among these Indians, not only in the surrounding towns and villages, but upon the reserve, and few dances took place last winter at which intoxicants of one kind or another were not to be had. The great difficulty in getting this stopped is the large number of half-breeds who hang around these places, and who, in many cases, have no other means of making a living.

General Remarks.—The visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Minto to this agency in September last was greatly appreciated, and they were given a loyal and hearty welcome by the Indians. The afternoon was devoted to the usual talk, after which His Excellency made a very happy reply. Everything passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner, and I am sure the Indians will long remember this kind act on the part of their Excellencies.

This year the Blood Indians again held a sun dance, and were camped together for over four weeks. A large party of Blackfeet, North Peigans and Sarcees were also present to assist them.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, August 28, 1901.

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, 1901.

WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres. The Sturgeon lake, twelve miles in length, traverses it in an easterly direction. The northern extremity is heavily wooded with spruce and poplar, the remainder being largely prairie, a portion of which is sufficiently fertile for cultivation.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-two women, and sixty-nine children, making a total of one hundred and forty-six. There have been six births and nine deaths during the year, causing a decrease in the band of three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The high death-rate during the year was chiefly due to old age, infantile disorders and scrofula. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band still depend largely on hunting and fishing for their living. Only a small number engage in farming, and owing to the crops being generally damaged or destroyed by frost, it has proved very unsuccessful and discouraging. The lumbermen give employment to all who are willing to work, and many of the young men are thus engaged at good wages, while others earn considerable by freighting and putting up hay for the lumber camps.

Buildings.—There are ten comfortable houses on the reserve, the others being the low flat-roofed shanties.

Stock.—The stock consists of cattle and horses, but, owing to the men having to leave the reserve in search of work, very often the cattle are poorly attended to.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well taken care of, and until last year were all supplied by the department.

Education.—These Indians are much opposed to education and the day school which adjoins the reserve had to be closed last winter. Four children are attending industrial and boarding schools.

Religion.—There is no church on this reserve, occasionally services are held in the school-house by a Church of England missionary, but the attendance is never large, as these Indians stick tenaciously to their old heathen customs and beliefs.

Characteristics and Progress.—Excepting the old members of the band, these Indians are becoming more industrious each year. Having to depend largely on their own resources, there is an independence about them not seen in bands much more civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

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PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, twenty miles northwest of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. The soil is a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairie, suitable for mixed farming. Hay, wood and water are plentiful.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises nineteen men, twenty-three women, and forty-one children, making a total of eighty-three. There have been four births and two deaths, with one migration, making an increase over last year of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good. The houses and premises are kept clean, and those requiring vaccination have been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, freighting and digging roots are the chief occupations of this band. Grain-growing is proving more profitable each year and the acreage under cultivation is being largely increased. The Indians also cultivate good gardens.

Buildings.—With three exceptions, the houses have shingled roofs, are well built, and present a neat and comfortable appearance. The stables are first-class and kept in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of a superior quality, and are well cared for by the Indians. The favourable conditions of the reserve for stock make it a very profitable industry for the Indians.

Farming Implements.—The implements formerly supplied by the department are becoming worn out, but the Indians are now buying for themselves, and very soon each one will be well equipped with everything required.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as all the children of school age are attending the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve with a resident missionary. These Indians take more than ordinary interest in religion and attend services very regularly every Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious. While no rapid strides are being made, they are gradually becoming better off, and with a few more favourable seasons for farming, they should be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come to my notice, and the morality of the band is fair.

MISTAWASIS BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The soil is a sandy loam, the higher parts being suitable for agricultural purposes. Hay and water are plentiful, and enough timber grows on the reserve for all purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is composed of thirty-two men, thirty-eight women, and fifty-six children, making a total of one hundred and twenty-six. There have been three births, seven deaths and one migration, making a decrease of five in the band.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Apart from consumption and scrofulous diseases, which are deep-rooted in this band, the health has been fairly good. Two cases of typhoid fever occurred last fall, but by having prompt medical attendance neither proved fatal. Every precaution was taken to keep the disease from spreading, so that it was confined to one family. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

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Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed here, and along with freighting and digging roots keeps the Indians employed. Owing to frost, grain-growing is uncertain as well as discouraging. Cattle-raising proves more profitable, and is the chief source of income of those who look after their stock properly.

Buildings.—Nearly all the dwellings are well built and roomy, with good floors and shingled roofs, and are kept in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle are in good condition, and with few exceptions are well cared for. The surplus stock beefed and sold each year provides the Indians with implements and tools, as well as many of the necessaries of life.

Farming Implements.—They have everything required for farm work, and take good care of their implements, more especially those that they have purchased themselves.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, the attendance always being small owing to the large number of children at boarding and industrial schools.

Religion.—The Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., has charge of the Presbyterian mission here, and the services are attended by about two-thirds of the band, the remainder belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and, living in the part of the reserve adjacent to Muskeg lake, attend service there.

Characteristics and Progress.—While there are some who are indolent and indifferent, there are others who, for Indians, are doing remarkably well and becoming more self-supporting each year.

Temperance and Morality.—A few are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but rarely have the chance of procuring liquor, so that no cases of drunkenness have come to my notice. With the exception of a few of both sexes, their morals are all that can be desired.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated eighteen miles north of Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. Sandy lake, five miles in length, lies within its limits, while the Shell river traverses the whole length of the reserve in a southeasterly direction, giving an abundant supply of good water. The soil is light, but will give good returns in favourable seasons. Only a small portion of the reserve can be cultivated, as it is much broken with hills and ravines. Timber, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, is plentiful.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-five women and one hundred and six children, making a total of two hundred and four. There have been seven births, nine deaths and one migration, making a decrease in the band of three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—This band cannot be considered healthy. Consumption and other hereditary diseases claim a number of victims every year. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, the houses and premises being kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming and freighting are the chief occupations of this band. There are a few who derive a considerable income by hunting and digging senega-root, while nearly all cultivate good gardens.

Buildings.—On this reserve the houses are good. Many of them have sleeping-rooms up stairs and the roofs shingled.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve suffered somewhat severely last winter from scarcity of feed. The swamps being full of water, only ridge hay, very inferior in quality, could be secured.

Farming Implements.—These Indians now purchase all their own implements and take a great deal better care of them than when supplied by the department.

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Education.—A new school-house was built on the reserve last year to replace the old one. The attendance still continues fair, and good progress is being made.

Religion.—The Church of England claims the most of this band as members. There is a comfortable church on the reserve. The Rev. D. D. McDonald is the missionary in charge.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule thrifty and industrious, but very easily discouraged, and require a good deal of oversight on the part of the farmer to keep them at work. Quite a number are doing well and becoming better off each year. If the men were more robust in health, more progress would be made, as the best ones are physically unfitted for hard work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. The soil is rich, and hay plentiful.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises seventeen men, twenty women and thirty-six children, making a total of seventy-three. There were two births, one death and five migrations, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Dr. Lyerman visited them during the payment of annuities and vaccinated those requiring to be operated upon.

Resources and Occupations.—Game and fish are their only resources, and in pursuit of these they frequently leave the reserve.

Buildings.—There are only two buildings on the reserve occupied at present. The shanties are occupied only in winter.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a few ponies, which they use in moving their camp.

Farming Implements.—These Indians have a plough, set of harrows and a few gardening tools.

Education.—A day school has again been opened on the reserve, the success of which remains to be seen.

Religion.—The majority of this band are pagans. The few that profess religion belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are under the care of Rev. Father Leston, of Green Lake, who visits them at stated periods.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, but prefer hunting to working on their reserve for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and, excepting two or three, are not given to strong drink.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at 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 light, wood is plentiful, and several fine fishing lakes are within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-two men, twenty-seven women and fifty-four children, making a total of one hundred and three. There have

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been three births, six deaths and two migrations, making a decrease in the band of five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band during the winter was poor, due largely, I think, to their living in very small, badly ventilated houses.

Resources and Occupations.—Attempts have been made at farming with only partial success. The scarcity of hay, which was so plentiful three years ago, prevents the stock increasing, so that hunting and fishing are their only means of support, along with the rations received.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and poorly built. Several sets of logs were taken out last winter, so that these small shanties will soon be replaced by comfortable houses.

Stock.—There is only a small number of cattle on the reserve, which are well taken care of, the Indians taking great pride in being cattle-owners.

Farming Implements.—The department supplies some each year, so the Indians have enough for their present requirements.

Education.—Education has been almost entirely neglected in the past. A day school has now been opened on the reserve, which should give good results, as the parents are desirous that the children should be educated.

Religion.—About one half the band belong to the Church of England, the rest being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very indolent, and it requires a great deal of pushing to get them to do any kind of work. Little progress has been made since they settled on their reserve, but I am in hopes they will now do better, a farm instructor having recently been appointed for this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

PELICAN LAKE INDIANS,

These Indians are a part of Kenemotayoo's band, but live separately on the shores of Pelican lake, about sixty-five miles from Mistawasis.

Vital Statistics.—Those in treaty number nine men, fifteen women and twenty-eight children, making a total of fifty-two. During the year there were two births, eight deaths, and three joined the band, making a decrease in the band of three.

Religion.—These Indians are all pagans.

Education.—None of the children have been educated.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living entirely by hunting and fishing.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96A (SIOUX).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres. The soil is generally light, but can be successfully farmed in favourable seasons.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-five women and fifty-five children, making a total of one hundred and three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians of this band cannot be called healthy : living convenient to Prince Albert they receive prompt medical attendance, still the death-rate is high, especially amongst the children. Sanitary measures are carried out carefully by each family residing on the reserve.

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Resources and Occupations.—Only a part of the band live on the reserve and engage in mixed farming. During the winter they cut and sell fire-wood at Prince Albert.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally small, but are kept in a neat and clean condition.

Stock.—A few head of cattle and ponies are all they possess. They take good care of their animals, but can never keep many owing to the scarcity of hay.

Farming Implements.—They have all they require and take good care of them.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is well attended by all the children of school age, with good results.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Presbyterian Church. They have a resident lady missionary on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and in a few instances are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in these respects is satisfactory.

RESERVE No. 106A.

This reserve is located north of Sturgeon lake on the Little Red river, and is intended for any of the Indians of the northern bands who may wish to settle on it. Only a few families have yet done so ; these are making their living by cultivating gardens, freighting, and selling hay to the lumbermen who have camps in their vicinity.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live on the shores of Montreal lake, and make their living by hunting and fishing. There is a day school under the auspices of the Church of England, situated at a convenient point on the lake, and several children are attending Emmanuel college at Prince Albert. They all belong to the Anglican Church, and are very sincere and devout Christians.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

The Indians of this band live in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge. They nearly all profess religion and belong either to the Anglican or Roman Catholic Church. Hunting and fishing are their chief means of support, and in these pursuits the education of the children is almost entirely neglected. They are moral and temperate in their habits.

PETER BALLENDINE'S BAND.

These Indians, formerly a part of James Roberts' band, occupy the country round Pelican lake, and along the shores of the Churchill river. All are Christianized and are either Anglicans or Roman Catholics.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency headquarter buildings are located on the Mistawasis reserve on the trail leading from Carlton to Green lake. Some much needed repairs are being put on the miller's and agent's dwellings, while the fences round the agency headquarters are being rebuilt. During the year there has been no infraction of the law throughout the agency, and the Indians have shown a desire to conform to the rules of the department.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, July 31, 1901.

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, 1901.

Agency Office.—The agency buildings are situated on the northeast quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows : Ochapowace's, No. 71 ; Kahkewistahaw's, 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 on 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-one thousand six hundred and seventy-six acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency, and lies northwest of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley. It contains fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The southern portion is prairie with many hay swamps, and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern portion sloping to the Qu'Appelle river is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, is much broken by large ravines which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being largely 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.

Vital Statistics.—There are on this reserve thirty-one men, thirty-eight women and thirty-nine children, making a total of one hundred and eight.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians is good, with the exception of the usual cases of consumption. They have been following the instructions of the department in burning up refuse, and have kept their houses fairly clean. There has been no epidemic amongst them, and they are well looked after by Dr. James R. Bird, who lives in their near vicinity.

Resources and Occupations.—The farming on this reserve is not as good as on the other reserves in this agency. The Indians have large quantities of hay, which can be disposed of at Whitewood. They also dig and sell senega-root, do some fishing, sell berries, dry fire-wood and tan hides. The reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, and I am trying to induce the Indians to devote more of their attention to that particular industry.

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Buildings.—The houses and stables are built of logs, most of which are very old. In a good many cases they were repaired last winter and new logs taken out to replace them.

Stock.—What stock they have is of good quality. It is not increasing very much owing to the fact that the Indians do not like the extra work of building good stables and the necessary work in wintering the cattle, and last winter the feed was scarce and of poor quality. The prospects are bright this year.

Farming Implements.—These Indians have a sufficiency of implements and tools.

Education.—Six of the children are attending the Round Lake boarding school, three are at Cowessess' boarding school, and four are at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, where they all receive the best of care and instruction, according to their ages, in the different industries that are taught. They are making good improvement, although some of the children are, I think, kept too long in the boarding schools before being transferred to the industrial schools.

Religion.—Not much progress has been made during the year in converting these Indians; the children attending the different schools have been baptized according to the denomination into which they enter. As the Rev. Hugh McKay resides at, and is principal of the Round Lake boarding school, in the near vicinity to this reserve, he has done his best to enlighten the Indians in the Protestant faith, being assisted by Jacob Bear, an Indian missionary of the Presbyterians. There are also some few Roman Catholic converts on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are willing to work when they see some result. They have had the misfortune to have had bad crops and hay for the last two or three years, but they have persevered and this year, I have no doubt, will do well. There are three in particular that are progressing well, viz., Pierre Belanger, Little Assiniboine and Kassooquawenum, as well as two or three others that are improving and will soon do as well as the above mentioned.

The farming instructor in his new dwelling, being in nearer touch with them, will no doubt be a help to increased effort, as he can visit them daily when necessary.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of drunkenness or immorality brought to my notice, which speaks well for the Indians, as living in the vicinity of Whitewood and Broadview, and visiting these places so frequently with wood and hay for sale, they undergo considerable temptation.

KAHKWISTAHAW'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 its northern boundary. There is also a small fishing station belonging to this reserve (No. 72A), at the eastern end of Crooked lake, about ten miles distant.

The reserves contain an area of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of thirty men, thirty-three women and forty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and ten.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; there have been some cases of scrofula and consumption, but no epidemic of any kind. They carry out instructions in reference to having refuse and keeping their houses clean in winter, living in canvas tents in summer. They are also attended by the medical officer, Dr. Bird.

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Resources and Occupations.—They have a good reserve for farming and stock-raising, which they follow with fair success, but in both of these there is room for improvement, and I continue to impress upon them the necessity for doing so. They sell hay and fire-wood, and the older people sell senega-root and berries at the nearest villages. They also fish in Round lake, which helps the food supply. There is no hunting, except prairie chickens and ducks in the fall.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are log, as are the stables; they are comfortable, and have been repaired this year. Some are old, and I expect when replaced they will be of better material. They live in canvas tents during the summer.

Stock.—Their stock is of good grade, but increasing only slowly on account of the bad feed last winter, and using some for their own food, as their crops failed last year.

Implements.—Their supply of farming implements is larger than they make use of, but I expect an improvement.

Education.—Fourteen of their children are at the Round lake boarding school, one at the Coweess' boarding school, and seven at the Qu'Appelle industrial school; and from reports received and what I have seen, the improvement is as good as can be expected. I would like to see the larger children transferred at a younger age to the industrial schools from the boarding schools, as it would benefit both.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve are pagans, with the exception of those belonging to the Presbyterian Church, which denomination has a very neat and comfortable church on the reserve, where services are conducted by the Rev. Hugh McKay, or Jacob Bear, every Sunday. It is difficult to make much improvement on the older Indians, even though they attend the services.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are doing well, they are willing to work. They are careful of their stock, and wish to get ahead, and seem to take some interest in the future.

They had a very hard winter on account of the failure of crops and hay, but this spring they have done very well, having put in a good acreage, and their prospects are brighter for the coming year.

The following, Louison (headman), Mesahcamapeness and Arthur Wahsacase are leaving the valley and are breaking up new land between the agency headquarters and Broadview, building good houses and stables, and will have the opportunity of having good hay-land in the vicinity, as well as farming-land. Alec is another very good worker, and he has in a very large crop of wheat in the valley. These four are good examples to the rest, both in cattle-raising and farming.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with one exception, have been temperate and moral, as far as brought to my notice. The one exception was an Indian named Sagetassewenin, who, while under the influence of liquor, near Broadview, shot and wounded his mother-in-law, but not seriously. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but he has gone to the United States, it is supposed.

COWECESS' 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 Kahkewistahaw'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 portion 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.

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Vital Statistics.—This band contains thirty-two men, forty-nine women, and seventy-four children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been about as usual, consumption and scrofula claiming a few victims. They carry out instructions in reference to cleanliness very well, and it is more necessary in their case, as they do not live in tents in the summer, only during haying. They are well attended by Dr. A. W. Allingham, assistant to Dr. Bird, whose advice and medicine is of great benefit to the Indians. There were no epidemics on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians keep stock, and keep it in good condition. Their farming is better done than usual amongst Indians, as they are mostly half-breeds, and are better supplied with good machinery and implements to do the work. They have also good heavy work horses, as well as oxen, so that when the season is good they make a good living, and are very little in debt to any one. They also sell hay and fire-wood; the older people sell senega-root, berries and fish. They are very industrious as a rule.

Buildings.—These Indians live in a better class of log houses than most of the other Indians in this agency, and this year are buying more lumber, so as to put in partitions and shingle roofs on some new buildings being erected. They have also a good class of log stables.

Stock.—Their stock is of a very good grade, which they keep in very good condition, as the animals are well taken care of during the winter, and are making a fair increase.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have a good supply of implements, such as binders, mowers, seeders, disc harrows, wagons, and mostly all are paid for. It is likely, if the crops turn out as expected, they will clear off the balance of the debts this year. They require more implement-sheds, which they have promised to put up.

There is a good grist-mill on this reserve for use of all the bands, and I have no doubt, from the present outlook of the wheat crop, that it will be kept busy during the whole winter. There is also a steam thresher; both mill and thresher are under the supervision of Mr. James Sutherland, who is a capable and practical man.

Education.—There are nineteen children attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school; thirteen are at the Cowesess' boarding school, three at the Round lake boarding school, one at the Regina industrial school, and one at the Elkhorn industrial school.

These Indians understand the value of education, and as the Cowesess' boarding school is on the reserve, they send their younger children there and the older ones to Qu'Appelle industrial school. Some few only attend the Round lake boarding school.

The boarding school on this reserve is complete in every way, having modern improvements in water-works, and acetyline lights worked by a gasoline engine, the necessary requirements not yet supplied being suitable fire-escapes, as the building is frame and four stories in height.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and there are two Roman Catholic priests and a brother at the mission, who live at the Cowesess' boarding school, which is adjacent to Crooked lake, of which school the Rev. Father Perrault is principal. There is a good church at the mission, which is well attended. The Rev. Hugh McKay, Presbyterian, holds services on the reserve at stated intervals, but the number of Protestants is small.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious, a number of them having good-sized farms, well fenced, also pasture-fields, so as not to lose so much time in hunting their stock during the busy season. Being mostly half-breeds, their ways of working more nearly approach the ways of white men. The difficulty is to get some of them to put in less crop and cultivate the land better to get rid of the weeds.

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The amount of seeding done this year was very satisfactory, and promises to be a good yield.

I can mention the following as being some of the best workers: Chief Nepahpeness, Alex. Gaddie, Ambrose Delorme, Baptiste Henri, J. B. Sparvier, for farming; and Zac LeRat, for progress in raising cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaint to make against this band for intemperance or immorality, their only failing being a fondness for gambling, but not to any great excess.

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 (No. 74A) being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty 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 mostly hay swamps, bluffs and water, is very valuable to them, as the hay crop can be relied upon every season.

Sakimay's 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 have been for some years mostly dried up, although now some of them are becoming again filled with water. About one-half of the land is good loam; the other half is gravelly. There are some magnificent hay-lands at the west end of Crooked lake.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux, with a few Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-five men, fifty-five women and one hundred and four children, making a total of two hundred and four.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been about as usual; they suffer from scrofula and consumption a little more than the others, on account, I think, of there being more hay swamps at the western end of the reserve. They carry out the instructions in reference to sanitary arrangements, and are looked after by the medical officer, who has attended several that met with accidents, none of which were fatal. There were no epidemics.

Resources and Occupations.—Three parties occupy this reserve in common, namely, Yellow Calf's, Shesheep's and Little Bones' of Leech Lake reserve. Yellow Calf's party occupy the south part of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising, as also do the party from Little Bones' band and from Leech Lake reserve. Considerable money is collected every year for permits to cut hay sold to white settlers at forty cents per ton, which is credited to the band by the department and used for purchasing necessary tools and implements.

They also sell hay and fire-wood, senega-root and berries. They also fish in Crooked lake.

Shesheep's party, who occupy the north part of the reserve, depend on fine large hay meadows from which they make a good living by selling hay to settlers and in Grenfell, also in wintering stock for outside parties and Indians that did not have the opportunity to put up sufficient hay.

They also sell dry wood and small game in season.

They are very stubborn about farming and raising cattle, but there are two or three of them that were induced to commence farming on a small scale this year.

Buildings.—Considerable improvements have been made in the buildings by repairs this year, and I have no doubt when crops are better that the class of houses

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will improve. They are now log houses and some are very old ones. The neatest houses are at Shesheep's. There are some good log stables on the reserve.

Stock.—Yellow Calf's and Little Bone's parties have a good herd of grade cattle, which are well looked after, and the herd is increasing slowly.

Farming Implements.—Their stock of farming implements is sufficient with the exception of a binder, for which the band has enough money to purchase one for itself.

Education.—Nine of the children are at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, four are at the Elkhorn industrial school and six are at the Round Lake boarding school.

Since last year four children have been sent to the Elkhorn school and one more to the Round Lake school.

There are a number of children of school age at Shesheep's, but the band continues obstinate against sending any voluntarily. I am using every effort and may succeed in getting them to have a day school for a beginning. The trouble is with the older Indians, who strongly object and wish to keep up their old ways.

Religion.—They are nearly all pagans, with a few exceptions who are Presbyterians. The Rev. Hugh McKay has purchased a large building in Yellow Calf's village which he is fitting up as a church and will hold regular services there, and I have no doubt with good results.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians taken altogether are good workers, but need, like most of the others, constant supervision. There has been a marked improvement since last year in the quality of the farming done. Some of the old fields had to be abandoned on account of weeds, and this year it is mostly new land under cultivation.

The crops have a fine appearance of an extra good return.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians compare well with the others, but, being so much more scattered, it is harder to keep such a close supervision over them, particularly Shesheep's party, where some of the younger men are not temperate. I have asked the Northwest Mounted Police at Grenfell to watch them closely.

General Remarks.—I am pleased to state that, although the Indians in this agency passed through such a hard winter, which cost some of them considerable money for wintering cattle, and at times they had great difficulty in getting sufficient food for themselves, this spring they all in the best of spirits started to work, bought seed grain, which cost they will return to the department, broke new land, put in a good crop, and expect to put up large quantities of hay.

I hope the grist-mill on this reserve will be kept busy for six months and that the Indians will have enough surplus flour and wheat besides their seed for next year to pay up their debts and live comfortably next winter.

Although the winter was so severe and long, the loss in cattle was not larger than occurred to some of the white settlers.

There was an attempt to start the 'Give Away' dances, which I stopped after the first one. There was no sun dance, and it was only asked for by some of the very old Indians.

Rations are not given to any person except those too old to work. Hay, fire-wood and work required for the farms, mill and headquarters, is exchanged with the Indians for food and clothing at regular prices, with which they are satisfied.

It is greatly on account of the efficient help I receive from the staff here that I consider such good work has been done in this agency.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, July 20, 1901.

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, 1901.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on the east side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, four miles east of Batoche, having an area of sixteen square miles.

The soil is generally sandy (excepting a small portion of sandy light loam) and during a dry season could not be depended upon to produce a crop.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain Crees ; the older ones are a miserable lot, physically weak, prejudiced, standing where they are until the end. Some of the younger ones are quite the opposite and will get on.

Population.—The population is seventeen men, twenty-eight women, twenty-seven boys, and twenty-two girls, in all ninety-four souls.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are at Duck lake, the total area making forty-four square miles. The soil on Okemassis' reserve is sandy and not to be depended upon ; on Beardy's the south and west portions of the reserve are good, being a clay loam and just the soil for wheat.

Tribe.—These Indian are Plain Crees.

Population.—The number in Okemassis' band is seven men, nine women, three boys, and four girls, in all twenty-three souls ; in Beardy's band there are thirty-two men, forty women, twenty-seven boys, and thirty-seven girls, in all one hundred and thirty-six Indians.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about fourteen miles southeast of Prince Albert, the south branch of the Saskatchewan river running through it, and contains thirty-seven square miles. The soil is particularly good, being a rich clay loam, having plenty of hay meadows. These Indians are most fortunate in having such a splendid reserve.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds, Plain Crees, and a few Swampy Crees ; they have the knowledge to earn a living, but some of them are rather lazy.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and thirty-five souls, consisting of thirty-eight men, thirty-three women, thirty boys, and thirty-four girls.

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JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, NOS. 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are on the Big Saskatchewan at Fort à la Corne, fifteen miles east of the junction of the north and south branches, and contain ninety-two square miles. A small portion of the soil is sand, but the rest is a rich clay loam interspersed with hay sloughs and lakes. It is a splendid property.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—James Smith's band consists of one hundred and seven souls, viz., twenty-four men, twenty-two women, thirty-four boys, and twenty-seven girls.

The population of the Cumberland band is twenty-eight men, thirty-six women, thirty boys, and twenty-six girls, in all one hundred and twenty souls.

The total population of this agency is six hundred and fifteen souls. The number of births was forty-one, and the deaths, thirty-three; eight Indians are absent.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—I am glad to say that the general health in this agency has been very good; we have had no severe epidemics, although other districts joining us have been so afflicted; the scrofula affliction has been considerably checked in the up-growing Indians due to sanitary precautions, the dying out of the use of Indian medicines and these Indians following the directions of the medical officer.

Resources and Occupations.—A number of the Indians follow farming and the raising of cattle, but they do not do nearly as much as they should. A persistent and constant supervision and help by the respective farmers is necessary to advance them in this. An Indian is a moral coward, still susceptible to shame, and if you keep at him, giving a helping hand now and again, you can get him to do what you want. Again, quite a number are hunters, leading a desultory life, never advancing or acquiring any property about them; in the summer they dig roots. Now, this 'wolfing' life is wrong, if we can only get them to acquire cattle, and the resource in due course of time from them with a crop of grain would keep the Indians on their reserves occupied and interested in their own affairs, possibly a month off in June would do no harm; in fact otherwise.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves have decidedly improved and the Indians now have the inclination (if pushed on) to continue this.

Stock.—The stock is doing better, and it should. The department is generous in giving us all the thorough-bred bulls we require. This, with lots of feed, warmth and care of young stock, will make our cattle the best in the district.

Farming Implements.—We are fairly well supplied with farming implements. They require constant repairing (on the principle that a stitch in time, &c.).

Education.—In this agency we have one industrial school, Emmanuel College at Prince Albert, under the auspices of the Church of England, as also one day school on John Smith's reserve, and one on James Smith's reserve; there is also at Duck Lake a large boarding school, one hundred in attendance, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church. The industrial and boarding schools are doing splendid work, keeping up their full number in attendance. The day schools are doing very well in their respective ways, being as it were feeders for the advanced schools.

Religion.—In this agency the larger portion of the Indians are Christians, those at One Arrow's, Okemassis' and Beardy's chiefly attending the Roman Catholic church at Batoche and Duck Lake, while those at John Smith's have a resident clergyman of the Church of England and a very neat church, also those of James Smith's and Cumberland have a very nice church, a resident lay reader of the Church of England and a visiting clergyman. All the Indians are very regular in attending.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians make a good living by their farming industries and realize very much what it is to have cattle and grain to sell so as to get ready cash. Quite a number this spring have increased their crop

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area. To mention a few, Charles Sutherland has thirty-four acres of wheat, also barley, roots, &c. ; Joseph Gardapie has forty acres of grain ; Thomas Sutherland, thirty acres, and many others through the agency have ten, twenty and twenty-five acres all looking in splendid condition, making them hopeful for the future. Then the Indians have from fifteen to forty head of cattle each. Such men as these have enough property to live from, and above all, to keep them contented and at home on their respective reserves. A number are ex-pupils of the industrial schools, returning here with a good deal of money, acquired from their annuity money that was funded for them, also from their earnings at the schools. Walter Little Pine returned here from the Regina industrial school having over \$80 ; out of this he bought a work ox. I gave him one on loan, so he began work at once, putting in a fair crop and also breaking some ten acres of sod. Napoleon Sutherland had on his return from school \$128. This he invested in stock and has now ten head. All of these boys will do well if they have some help in the shape of food so as to allow them to acquire property about them. During June and July a number have been summer fallowing and breaking sod.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole the behaviour of the Indians is very fair, a few of them do get liquor and some of these have been punished as well as those outsiders who procured liquor for them or gave it to them ; with some it is a disease or a weakness they cannot resist.

I took charge of this agency last November, being, as it were, the tail end of the fiscal year. I hope the coming year will see a greater advancement in the Indians' welfare.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY, . .
STONY PLAIN, July 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the third annual report of my agency, for the year ended June 30, 1901, together with the usual tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz. : Michel's, No. 132 ; Joseph's, No. 133 ; Paul's, No. 133A ; Alexander's, No. 134 ; Enoch's, No. 135. The total area of the five reserves is one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and twenty acres, about seventy thousand of which are covered with good timber, such as spruce, pine, birch and poplar, a great portion of which is valuable for lumber and building. All of the reserves are well watered, several of the large lakes therein contain an abundance of fish ; while the soil is unsurpassed in any part of the Territories.

MICHEL'S BAND, No. 132.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Iroquois tribe and came originally from near Montreal, about one hundred years ago.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in townships 53 and 54, range 27, about twenty-two miles northwest of Edmonton, and comprises forty square miles, or twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The correct census of this band taken at the annuity payments just completed, was ninety-six, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-one women, twenty-nine boys and thirty-one girls. There were three deaths and three births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—This is the banner farming reserve of the agency, and the Indians make a good living growing grain and cattle-raising; they are practically self-supporting.

Education.—The children of this reserve attend the St. Albert boarding school, which is within fifteen miles of the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Buildings.—Their houses are warm and comfortable, many of them are well furnished.

JOSEPH'S BAND, No. 133.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in townships 55 and 56, range 4; it is sixteen miles south of Alexander's reserve. It covers about twenty-three square miles, its exact area being fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—There are one hundred and forty-seven souls in this band, consisting of thirty men, thirty-six women, thirty-nine boys and forty-two girls. There were twelve births among them during the year and no deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—These people live entirely by hunting and fishing, and make a comfortable living, if one may judge from their appearance.

Education.—The day school on the reserve continues open, with a fair attendance, which varies from two to eighteen according to the season of the year.

Religion.—These people are Roman Catholics.

Buildings.—Their houses are warm and comfortable, and are kept clean and tidy.

PAUL'S BAND, No. 133A.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 52, ranges 3 and 4; it lies sixteen miles south of Joseph's reserve, and twenty-three miles due west of the agency headquarters. It contains about thirty-three square miles, or twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and forty-six, consisting of thirty-two men, forty-two women, forty-five boys and twenty-seven girls. There were nine deaths and seven births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—As yet the members of this band do not farm, with the exception of raising potatoes, turnips and carrots for their own use; but I have to report very favourably upon the care they have taken of their cattle, which under the watchful eye and energetic care of Farmer Blewett are increasing into a fair-sized herd. It must be remembered that it is only within the last few years that this band settled on its reserve, and with present indications, I look to it to prove ultimately one of the most successful bands we have.

Education.—The day school has not yet been reopened. Some nine of the children attend the Red Deer industrial school.

Religion.—At the census just taken twenty-five of these people gave their religion as Roman Catholics, one hundred and twenty as Methodists and one as a pagan.

Buildings.—Their houses are warm and comfortable, and are improving gradually in size.

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ALEXANDER'S BAND, No. 134.

Tribe.—These are chiefly Crees, although a few claim to be Stonies.

Reserve.—This reserve, which is four miles north of Michel's and forty by road from Edmonton, is situated in townships 55 and 56, and ranges 27, 28 and I, the last-named range being west of the 5th initial meridian. This reserve contains forty-one square miles, or twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres.

Population.—There were one hundred and ninety souls in this band on the 19th of this month, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-nine women, forty-seven boys, and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—These people are supposed to be farmers, but at present they are doing worse than any other band in the agency. Although urged to save it, they let one hundred and fifty acres of crop lie without trying to harvest it last fall, because it was beaten down with snow; consequently, these Indians had no seed, and have little, if any, crop, this year. They let a number of their cattle die of starvation, being too lazy to go for and feed the hay they had in stack out on the prairie for them. Some evil influence is at work corrupting their minds, as they used to be good farmers. I have to supply them with a great deal of rations, and they make considerable out of hunting and fishing.

Education.—The children are educated at the St. Albert boarding school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of two Methodists.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are fairly good, but there is much room for improvement.

ENOCH'S BAND, No. 135.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve, upon which the agency headquarters are built, lies in township 52, ranges 25 and 26, twelve miles west of Edmonton. It has an area of about forty-four square miles, or, correctly speaking, twenty-seven thousand and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-two, consisting of thirty-eight men, forty-two women, twenty-two boys and twenty girls. There were three births and eighteen deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief means these Indians have of making a living, but they also make a good deal from the sale of fire-wood and building timber, besides a number of them work at times in town and for outsiders.

Education.—The children from this reserve attend the St. Albert, Hobbema, Red Deer and Regina schools. I have seen none of the large schools mentioned herein, except the one at St. Albert. Of this institution I cannot say too much in regard to the care and comfort given to the children, who number some seventy-six, the thorough cleanliness and order that prevail throughout, which condition is due to the capable and energetic management of that most kind and courteous principal, the Rev. Sister Dandurand, and her staff.

Religion.—At the census-taking, twenty-one gave their religion as Methodists; the rest, one hundred and one, are Roman Catholics. The more I study the Indian the more I am convinced that, except to the better class of half-breed, religion in the undeveloped and dormant condition of their minds is simply a myth, a something that they hope to gain something out of. I know one smart squaw who is a good Methodist, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian, and works the three successfully, to the tune of numerous blankets, quilts, clothing and other presents; and no doubt,

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if there were an Anglican clergyman that she knew, she would be a good member of that Church.

Buildings.—The houses are of an inferior kind, only five having shingled roofs, but the Indians have their saw-mill now running, and I hope shortly to see great improvement in their dwellings.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—If we had no winter to force the Indians from their teepees into, generally speaking, their little log huts, their health would be fairly good, for it is a well-known fact that when they are living practically in the open air, during spring, summer and autumn, their health is very much better. Is it to be wondered at? Take the white race, and for five months of the year, let them live in a cabin, where huge fires are kept up in the open fireplaces, which, with the heat from them and the perspiration and odours from the unwashed bodies of the Indians, make the atmosphere poisonous. When we consider this evil, coupled with their mode of living, their feast and waste one day, compulsory fast the next, wet feet and often wet clothes, which are slept in, and their immoral lives, can we be astonished that scrofula and consumption, the bane of the Indian, soon appear, and that under the above circumstances, and their utter want of thought in providing for the adaged 'rainy day,' free scope is allowed for these diseases to develop and do their deadly work. All necessary precautions are taken by the employees to carry out sanitary conditions, such as whitewashing, cleaning up and burning refuse, using disinfectants, &c., and vaccination. The use of this latter was very marked in this agency during the past six months, when a disease, called by several of the doctors small-pox, at least a mild form of that scourge, swept over the country, and yet only three families on the same reserve, or thirteen souls, contracted the disease. The Indians are very much afraid of small-pox; a number of them would never be vaccinated, yet when they heard of the outbreak, they came begging to be operated upon. The influence of the old-time medicine man is rapidly dying, and the Indians are fast becoming willing to be treated by our doctors, and take their medicines. I was, therefore, very pleased when the department appointed Dr. Harrison, of Edmonton, to make regular visits, every two months, to all the reserves. Yet, in some cases, their belief in their medicine men is very great. One case in particular came to my notice this spring. An Indian, who was dying, was persuaded by the doctor to go into the hospital, to be operated upon for scrofula, which operation he was promised would cure him; he went under it successfully, but two nights afterwards he stole out of the institution and made his way home, to be treated, he said, by his own doctor. He died.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report that during the past year I have found a marked decrease in the use of intoxicants amongst these people, especially in Enoch's band, only one case having come to my notice; not that I for a minute believe that they are not often quietly used; and is it to be wondered at, with the evil influences all around them? Regarding their morals, I wish I could report as favourably.

Progress.—I cannot but report favourably of the advancement made on Paul's, Michel's and Enoch's reserves. Although all farmers laboured last fall against great disadvantages, owing to heavy falls of snow in August and September, which beat the grain down flat, yet the farming members of Michel's and Enoch's bands did their best to save their crops, and had fair returns. Neither of these bands was discouraged, and they put in fair-sized areas of oats, wheat, barley and roots again this spring; one man having in over one hundred acres. I wish I could report as favourably of Alexander's band. As already stated, the members of Joseph's band live by hunting and fishing; they have proved unworthy to have cattle given to them, as they failed to care for those they had given to them.

Saw-mill.—Enoch's band decided to pull down the old useless forty-foot wheel windmill and move the building to the lake, near the agency headquarter buildings,

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and there re-erect it; and purchased from the Waterous Engine Company a twenty-horse-power engine, which work and machinery was all paid for out of their own interest money, the proceeds of the sale of the lands in Passpasschase's reserve. This work was completed late in the spring, yet the band got out some five hundred logs, which upon being sawn turned out some twenty thousand feet of lumber. The shingle-mill has not yet been used. Besides the sawing, five hundred bushels of wheat has been gristed, which made one hundred and ninety-seven sacks of flour of good quality. The band hope shortly to be able to put in a planer and machinery for making flooring and drop-siding. To help to pay the wages of Mr. Thomas McGee, who also runs the Saddle Lake agency grist-mill, every fifth log is taken, the lumber from which will go towards making improvements on the several reserves. The band is to be congratulated on its enterprise, from which before long I hope to see, as one result, a much better class of houses erected than the huts the majority of the Indians live in.

Fence.—The next large work that the members of Enoch's band are figuring on, to be paid for by themselves, is to fence the whole of their reserve, which will take seventy-five miles of wire; this work we hope to have completed before winter.

Stock.—The cattle on the several reserves, which number five hundred and forty-five, with a few exceptions, were well wintered, considering the very wet haying season we had last year; but I regret to say that these people in many instances still follow a very evil practice of killing their calves, especially the males. It is this habit that prevents them from seeing any profit from the keeping of cattle, and thus discourages them. The Indians of Enoch's band have purchased for themselves, out of their interest money, seven heavy mares and a Cleveland bay stallion, for breeding purposes. This is another step made by this band toward success.

Agency Buildings, &c.—The Indians built a blacksmith's shop, which I had fitted up with tools, &c., a place that fills a long-felt want and is very handy and saving for these people, as broken articles are now repaired that in the past would have been cast aside as useless. Dio Callihoo, an Indian boy who learned his trade at Dunbow industrial school, acts as blacksmith. I had also the office and the interpreter's house willowed and lime-plastered outside, which now makes them warm and comfortable; besides this, the Indians cut during the winter some eight thousand rails, with which I had them fence in about one hundred and fifty acres for a paddock for the agency horses and cows, another long-felt want, all of the above work being done for their rations.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Last summer was a remarkably wet one, followed by a very mild and short winter, which no doubt accounts for the large number of non-infectious cases of sickness that were on all the reserves.

Half-breed scrip was given out in this district last year by Commissioner J. A. J. McKenna, of this department, and caused a good deal of excitement, unrest and amusement, the last by numerous pure-bred Indians going back for generations to try and prove themselves half-breeds.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOLA,

QU'APPELLE AGENCY, August 28, 1901.

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, 1901.

Since writing my last annual report, the File Hills and Muscowpetung agencies have been amalgamated, and the new agency, which is now known as the 'Qu'Appelle agency,' consists of eight reserves, over which I assumed charge on April 1, of this year.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band comprises township 20 and a portion of 21, in range 18, west of 2nd meridian, and contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The reserve is not particularly adapted for grain-growing, the soil on the uplands being very light, but it is noted for the abundance of hay that grows in the bed of the valley along the Qu'Appelle river, which makes it an excellent reserve for stock-raising.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band, with one or two exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of forty-four men, fifty-five women, thirty-four boys and twenty-three girls. There were four deaths and seven births during the year. The decrease in the population since last year is caused by Indians leaving the reserve and living in the United States.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this band for the year has been fairly good, considering that quite a few of them are afflicted with pulmonary and scrofulous diseases. An epidemic of whooping-cough broke out among the children early in the spring, and Dr. Kalbfleisch gave them medical attention. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible. Many of the Indians were revaccinated this spring.

Resources.—The Indians of this band put up quite a quantity of hay every year, for which they always find a ready market in Regina and elsewhere. They also sell a large quantity of fire-wood, but the supply of the latter is rapidly diminishing. Owing to the Indians being able to make a living out of the sale of hay and fire-wood, they have not in the past gone into cattle-raising and farming very extensively; however, they realize that the wood supply will soon give out and that they will have to depend more on mixed farming in order to earn a livelihood. The land on this reserve is light, and in a dry season it is difficult to raise grain, but in a season like the present one the soil produces a heavy crop. These Indians have a splendid crop this year, some one hundred and thirty acres, which will provide them with flour for the coming winter as well as a quantity of wheat for sale. Four or five of the Indians have purchased ploughs for themselves and are now preparing quite a bit of land for next year. I am satisfied that the encouraging crop of this year will assist me greatly in working these Indians up to go more extensively into farming.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indian buildings on this reserve are of an inferior class, which is largely due to the fact that the Indians are unable to procure suitable building timber on the reserve. The stables are small, but warm.

The cattle on the reserve, which are of a very good quality, are increasing slowly. The Indians own about two hundred and forty-three head of ponies, many of which are of little, if any value, being altogether too small for work.

Education.—A few children from this reserve attend the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. The Indians here are chiefly pagan, and they have in the past always shown great opposition to having their children educated. During the last three months, however, some four or five children have been placed in schools, and I am hoping that the strong opposition shown in the past is being overcome.

Religion.—As before stated, the majority of these Indians are pagans. The reserve is visited periodically by missionaries of the different denominations.

Temperance and Morality.—Since taking charge of this band, I have had no reason to suspect any of the Indians of being intoxicated, and no cases of immorality have come to my notice.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Qu'Appelle river, between Piapot's and Pasqua's reserves, and contains some fifty-eight square miles. What is known as the 'valley section' of the reserve is very valuable for the hay it produces every year, while the uplands are well adapted for farming. There is very little timber on the reserve.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band consists of twenty-three men, thirty-two women, twelve boys and fifteen girls, making a total of eighty-two. There was one birth and two deaths during the year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians in this band has been fair throughout the year, scrofula and pulmonary diseases being the main cause of what sickness they had.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources and occupations of these Indians are about the same as those of Piapot's band.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables on this reserve are much the same as those on Piapot's reserve, the same difficulty in obtaining suitable building timber existing. The Indians of this band have a good herd of cattle, and as they have an abundance of hay and water close at hand, there is no reason why their herds should not increase. These Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and rakes, which were purchased with their own funds.

Education.—Few children from this reserve are attending school. The opposition to schools is very strong.

Religion.—Almost all these Indians are pagans.

Progress.—These Indians are not good workers, and any work that has been done in the past has required a great deal of urging on the part of those in charge. They have this year about sixty-five acres of wheat, twenty-four acres of oats, and three acres of roots. I expect they will have three thousand five hundred bushels of grain, which will be ample to supply them for the coming winter.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, from all I can observe, are temperate, and fairly moral in their habits.

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PASQUA'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and has as its northern boundary the upper Qu'Appelle lake. It extends back from the lake about eight miles, and covers an area of sixty square miles. As in the case of Piapot's and Muscowpetung's, part of the reserve lies in the Qu'Appelle valley and the rest on the uplands. The reserve contains more timber than either Piapot's or Muscowpetung's, some of the timber being of a good size and suitable for building purposes. The land on the south and east of the reserve is open prairie and the soil is of the very best for grain-growing.

Tribe.—The Indians of the band belong to the Saulteaux tribe with a slight admixture of Cree.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-four souls, made up as follows : thirty-six men, sixty women, sixteen boys and twenty-two girls. There were three births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this band throughout the year has been fairly good, a slight epidemic of whooping-cough broke out among the children during the early part of the spring. As a rule the Indians of this reserve are far more cleanly in their mode of living than either of the two reserves above referred to. The women generally are cleaner and more industrious, in fact, many of their houses will compare favourably as to cleanliness with those of the average white farmers' wives, and I have always noticed with pleasure the particularly neat and clean appearance of their children. The sanitary regulations of the department are always carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are principally engaged in mixed farming, at which they have been fairly successful, in fact, this band has been self-sustaining for a number of years. Some of the more advanced Indians have from twenty to sixty acres of crop this year, and the present outlook is very bright for them. During the past summer they have broken over one hundred and fifty acres of new land and ploughed about one hundred and forty acres of summer-fallow, and the increase in the area for next year will be considerable. Very little hay grows on this reserve, and as a consequence, the Indians cannot have a large herd of cattle. However, some of them have from eight to ten head each, and straw is used to help out the feed. A few of the more advanced Indians on this reserve possess good work horses, and the improvement in the class of horses generally on this reserve is noticeable each year. These Indians possess very few ponies compared with their neighbours on Muscowpetung's and Piapot's reserves.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians on this reserve are divided into two groups, viz., those living in the valley and those who have removed therefrom and now reside on their different farms on the table-land. A few years ago most of the Indians lived in the valley, miles away from their fields ; but many of them now see the disadvantage they were labouring under in living so far away from their work, and each spring new houses are being built on their different farms on the bench, and I feel that in a very short time all the Indians on this reserve will be residing on their own farms and in good houses. Most of the houses built on the bench are of a superior class to those in the valley, being in most cases one and a half stories high, with upstairs, with shingle or thatched roofs, in fact, they are quite comfortable. The stables throughout this reserve are good and they are kept in good repair. These Indians are well equipped with farm machinery, all of which has been purchased with their own earnings, and this spring a number of new ploughs and disc-harrows were added to their plant.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve are not opposed to sending their children to school, in fact all children of school age are attending either the Qu'Appelle or Regina industrial schools.

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Religion.—Most of the Indians of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, which has a very neat stone building on the northeast quarter of the reserve. Services are conducted regularly by a priest supplied from the Roman Catholic mission at Lebret. The Presbyterians have a nice little stone church on the reserve, but there has been no service held in it for some time.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are progressive, but, as in all communities, there are a few who are opposed to work and live by sponging on others, but I am pleased to say that this element is dying out on this reserve, and if a man does not work, he fares badly.

There has been no dancing on this reserve for the past five months, and I have used every effort in my power to discourage this round dance which the Indians often carry to excess. The dancing-house which they built a few years ago has been torn down, and I am satisfied that another will not be built.

STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians covers an area of seven square miles, lying in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of 2nd meridian. The soil is very light for grain-growing, except when there is plenty of moisture, but root-crops grow exceptionally well. The reserve is deficient of hay, and what is required for stock is procured under permit on Dominion lands and from Muscowpetung's reserve. Wood is also very scarce and the Indians have to go off the reserve to secure a supply for their own use.

Tribe.—These Indians are known as the Sioux, or Dakotahs, and were formerly resident in Minnesota, in the United States.

Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of seventy-nine males and ninety-three females.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians are remarkably healthy. The sanitary regulations of the department are well observed. The houses throughout the reserve are exceedingly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have to depend entirely on farming and working out for a living, as they have no wood or hay to sell and not a sufficient quantity of the latter to feed many cattle. However, with these disadvantages they are not behind the Indians of Pasqua's reserve, as many of them are good workers and earn fair wages working for farmers, besides having small farms and gardens of their own at home, which always produce sufficient grain and roots for their own consumption. The members of this band are entirely self-supporting and have worked well this year to enlarge their fields by breaking about one hundred acres of new land.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a fair class and are kept in good repair.

The cattle are of a very fine class.

The implements are well kept and the Indians have a good supply of them, which were purchased with their own earnings.

Religion.—The most of the Indians of this reserve profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Education.—Most of the children of this reserve of school age are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—Since taking charge of this band only one case of intoxication has come to my notice.

I have heard nothing of immorality among the Indians.

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FILE HILL INDIANS.

These Indians occupy four reserves, situated about twenty miles northeast of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Tribe.—The Indians of the four bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There were seven births and thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—I am pleased to report that I have noticed a great improvement in the general health of these Indians during the past twelve months. The sanitary regulations of the department are well observed, particularly on Okanees, Little Black Bear and Peepeekeesis reserves.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of these reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity. The principal occupation of these Indians is stock-raising and mixed farming. During the year they sold quite a number of cattle to buyers as well as having a sufficient number to kill for beef for their own consumption during the past winter. This spring a large acreage was broken up by the Indians of Okanees, Peepeekeesis and Black Bear's bands, and the area for crop next year will be increased considerably over last year. In addition to putting up hay for their own cattle, the Indians always put up a large quantity for sale, and the prices obtained for this hay during the winter amounts to considerable. Last spring the Indians of Star Blanket's band sold some hundreds of dollars' worth of senega-root, and with the proceeds purchased sufficient provisions, &c., to carry them through the summer. These Indians have worked hard during the past twelve months, they have been constantly employed and as a result of their labours they have a large area under crop which promises an enormous yield. Several of the fields were fenced with wire this spring, which was purchased with proceeds of grain sold last fall.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The agency buildings at File Hills are in good repair. Those of the Indians are in most cases well kept and whitewashed regularly in spring and fall.

The cattle are improving in quality each year. Last year two thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were added to the herd. The Indians will have more cattle to dispose of this year to outside buyers than any of the previous years. This, together with what grain they will have for sale, will place them in a very good condition.

During the year these Indians purchased a new self-binder, a new seeder, six new wagons, and seven new ploughs, all of which were paid for out of last year's crop. They are well equipped with farm machinery.

Education.—All the children of school age on the four reserves here are attending school. The File Hills boarding school, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Farrar, who is painstaking in the discharge of his duties, and good work is being done in this institution. A large number of children from these reserves attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that I have had few liquor cases during the past year. No cases of immorality have come to my notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year, four pupils (boys) were discharged from industrial schools. These boys have set to work in earnest, they have already broken one hundred and twenty acres of new land, which will be ready for crop next spring. The ex-pupils residing on the reserves are doing well.

On the whole, the Indians here have had a very prosperous year, and I am looking for further advancement next year.

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Our third annual Indian fair took place on June 27, and the number of entries was considerably increased over last year. Quite a few articles were exhibited by the Indians whose reserves were added to the agency.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—HOBBEWA AGENCY,
HOLLBROKE, July 5, 1901.

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, 1901.

Agency Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are situated on Samson's reserve, near the Battle river.

The following reserves are comprised within this agency:—No. 137, Ermine-skin's, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres, situated in the Bear 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, in the northwestern 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 Bobtail's 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and seventy-one women, and three hundred and three children, or a total of six hundred and seventeen souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the various bands has not been altogether satisfactory; there are many old cases of scrofula and consumption, some of whom have died during the year; this spring brought us that dreadful disease, small-pox, both on the reserves and at Pigeon lake, amongst our Indians fishing there; all the cases were mild and no deaths occurred. The medical officer visited the reserves and fishing lake, and vaccinated men, women and children. The Indians are now living in tents and teepees, and at the present time are in fairly good health. Spring and fine weather seem to be beneficial to their health, after living close in houses all winter. Premises are clean, and all refuse removed and burnt. Houses are whitewashed in the fall, ready for winter occupation.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting. A few houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down.

Cattle are now in splendid condition and feed excellent. The loss this spring was rather heavy, which I cannot account for, as they had sufficient feed during the winter, but as soon as they commenced to feed on grass they dropped off. At the

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June round-up the stock numbered nine hundred and twenty-eight head, viz. :— twenty-four bulls, twenty-eight oxen, two hundred and ninety-two cows, two hundred and thirty-three steers, two hundred and thirty-four heifers, and one hundred and seventeen calves, with several cows still to calve.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-two children of school age in this agency. The Roman Catholic boarding school on Ermineskin's reserve has forty-eight pupils, who are making excellent progress, under the able management of the sister superior and her assistants, who are much appreciated by the parents of the children. The buildings are kept clean and neat. There were a few mild cases of small-pox this spring, but all recovered, and the school at present is in a very healthy condition.

The day school on Samson's reserve, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is not appreciated by the parents as it should be, the attendance on the whole being much below what it ought to be. The parents travel about, and in winter a great many go to Fishing lake to earn a little by fishing, taking their families.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's reserves, are principally Methodists. The members of Ermineskin's band are almost all Catholics, while those of the Montana band, with three or four exceptions, are pagans.

Three buildings are used for divine service, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Samson's and Louis Bull's school-houses were properly repaired last fall, and are now very comfortable in every respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious ; some are certainly improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crop last year would have been very good had it not been for the heavy snow storm in September last, which caused a good deal of havoc. However, some of the working Indians had sufficient wheat to provide themselves with flour until spring. They also supplied the beef contract for destitute Indians, thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds, besides having killed about twenty-five thousand pounds of beef for the use of their own families.

The money received for beef was judiciously expended in the purchase of wagons, mowers, bob-sleighs, clothing and provisions.

The grist-mill was kept running well into January, and again this spring, grinding Indians' flour. The river this spring, on account of so much rain, has been so extraordinarily high that we cannot saw lumber yet, but trust to be able to do so before long.

About this agency there is a good deal of unforeseen work repairing the banks of the reservoir and waste-water gates, which continually need attending to ; also the trails on the reserves. All this work is done by Indian labour, under the supervision of myself and farmers.

There has been plenty of rain, and the crop prospects at the present time are bright.

In conclusion, I beg to state I have received great assistance from the members of the staff, who have performed their duties in a most cheerful and satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CANNINGTON MANOR, July 1, 1901.

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, 1901, together with statistical statement, and inventory of government property under my charge.

Since my last report the three bands in this agency, namely, Pheasant Rump, No. 68, Striped Blanket, No. 69, and White Bear's, No. 70, have been amalgamated, and all are now living on the reserve of the last-named band, the reserves that were formerly occupied by Pheasant Rump and Striped Blanket's bands having been surrendered to the department in March last, when the Indian Commissioner visited this agency. I will therefore include all three bands in my report on White Bear's reserve.

Reserve.—White Bear's reserve No. 70, is situated in the southeast part of Moose mountain, with an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, of which a large portion is covered with poplar woods and lakes, in some of which pike and pickerel are caught, the southeastern part being more level and having a sufficient quantity of arable land, and many pretty bluffs of poplar and willow, and small lakes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is at present one hundred and ninety-four, being an increase of one since my last annual report.

Tribe.—Three tribes are represented in the agency, namely, Crees, Sauteaux and Assiniboines.

Health.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been fairly good. The sanitary regulations laid down by the department are attended to, and the homes of the Indians are in most cases kept clean and tidy. They give more attention to cleanliness, both of their persons and premises, than formerly, and appear to realize the necessity of cleanliness in their homes, which no doubt assists to ward off disease of a contagious nature. At the same time there is much room for improvement. I am glad to state that no epidemic visited these Indians during the year. Dr. J. G. Hardy, of Cannington Manor, is the medical officer for the agency, and he spares no pains and trouble to relieve those who are suffering. All who required vaccination were operated upon by him during the past year, and though small-pox has been in the vicinity of the reserve for some time, there have so far been no cases among the Indians, and the doctor informs me that the Indians are in a much better position with regard to small-pox than the majority of the white settlers, most of whom are not, or were not, until lately, vaccinated. I do not think two per cent of the Indians in this agency remain unvaccinated at the present time.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians depend a good deal for their living in the winter upon the sale of dry fire-wood, logs and poles cut from timber killed by fire, which has swept the reserve at different times in past years.

Cattle-raising and mixed farming is the principal occupation of these Indians. They also derive much of their support from the tanning of cow robes for the white settlers. During the berry season the women gather and sell large quantities of wild fruit, and the fish in White Bear's lake form an additional food supply. Some fur is caught during the winter, but this is not of much importance now.

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Crops.—The crop of grain last year was a failure on the reserve, as well as with the majority of the white settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Stock.—Our cattle are doing well, and are in good condition ; the losses were few during the past winter. The number of calves this season has been above the average.

Education.—There is no day school on the reserve, and it is difficult to get the parents to send their children to any of the industrial schools. There are thirty-one children of school age in the agency; of these nine are attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle.

When here last March, the Honourable the Indian Commissioner promised these Indians a day school on the reserve, and all the Indians are looking forward to being able to get their children educated without sending them away from home.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all the necessary farming implements. Mr. Murison, who is getting to be a capable blacksmith, keeps the tools in good repair. Binders were stored in the implement-shed during the winter.

Religion.—The Presbyterian Church has a mission on the reserve conducted by Mr. F. T. Dodds. The Indians are always respectful to the missionary, and appear glad to have him visit them in their homes, where he reads to them out of the Bible in their own language; but most of the Indians are pagans, and do not even pretend otherwise, and attend all the different Indian dances that take place on the reserve.

Buildings.—Every year there are old houses pulled down and new ones of a better quality built in their places. After the death of the old chief, White Bear, last year, all the Indians moved to another part of the reserve, away from the place where the chief died, and put up sixteen new dwelling-houses, and as many stables. Most of the houses are of a better class than the ones they formerly occupied, though there is still much room for improvement. The crop being so poor last fall, the Indians were unable to purchase lumber for floors for their houses, and many of them had to go without in consequence. Should our crop be good this fall, there will not be many of the houses on the reserve without a lumber floor.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are improving in many ways, as, for instance, much of the money they earn, and derive from the sale of cattle, is spent in the purchase of wagons, mowers, rakes and other articles of use ; clothing, lumber and shingles are also purchased and many articles which increase their household comfort. As a rule these Indians are a very law-abiding class of people. There was only one case during the year where the law had to step in and take away one of our young men for a term in jail at Regina, and I regret to say that this man was our only graduate from the Regina industrial school.

Some of these Indians who had nothing a few years ago have now a considerable number of cattle and horses and other personal property in the shape of wagons, sleighs, mowers and such like. The majority of these Indians are less indolent than they were, and they find that they must work on their reserve if they want to get along, for the hunting of fur-bearing animals is a thing of the past in this agency.

The Indians are becoming better off each year, and are making steady progress in farming by increasing their fields and herds of cattle.

I can say the Indians of this agency, as a whole, are industrious and law-abiding, and many are becoming better off each year, and had last season's crop not been a failure, we should not have required much assistance from the department this spring.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no trouble in preventing the introduction of intoxicants among these Indians, and have had to deal with only one case of drunkenness in four years. The Indians in the agency are moral, so far as white men are concerned, but I am afraid among themselves they are not so strictly virtuous as the department would wish.

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General Remarks.—The crops were all well put in this spring, and the weather has been most favourable, so that the prospects are bright for a bountiful harvest. The agency was visited in March last by the Indian Commissioner, and during this visit the Indians of the western reserves surrendered their lands to the government and all are now living on the eastern or White Bear's reserve. All the Indians seem to get along without any friction, and all have worked well, and every available bit of land has been put under crop.

No attempt was made to hold a sun dance last year, nor has such a thing been even mentioned this season. This I consider a great stride towards civilization.

The earnings this year, apart from the sale of cattle, were much above the average, and though, as I said before, our crops were a failure, the Indians did not suffer from want of either food or clothing. I trust that each year will show greater advancement towards self-support on the part of these Indians, and now that they are all together on one reserve the progress should be marked.

I have, &c.,

H. R. HALPIN,

Farmer in Charge.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, July 1, 1901.

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, 1901, also a statistical statement and an inventory of the government property under my charge.

The following are the reserves included in this agency : Seekaskootch, No. 119 ; Weemistikoosahwas, No. 120 ; Ooncepowhayo, No. 121 ; Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122 ; Keeheewin, No. 123 ; Chipewyan, No. 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the north of Fort Pitt and contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. The northern portion is hilly and sandy, interspersed with poplar and pine. The centre has the appearance of being an old lake bottom and contains several good hay marshes. The soil varies from sand to loam, and poplar groves are numerous. To the south hay is more plentiful and the grazing is good.

Vital Statistics.—Ten births and thirteen deaths occurred on this reserve during the year, and the population is two hundred and sixty-nine, made up as follows : sixty-six men, seventy-nine women, and one hundred and twenty-four children.

WEEMISTIKOOSAHWAS BAND, No. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve abuts Seekaskootch reserve on the western side, and contains an area of fourteen thousand and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light, there are a number of poplar groves and in wet seasons hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—There were three births and seven deaths, making the population one hundred and eight, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-two women and fifty-one children.

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OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, No. 131.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated round a spur of Frog lake and forms the southern and a portion of the east and west boundaries of the lake. It contains an area of twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The southern portion is hilly and partially wooded with poplar and some spruce ; towards the north it is not so hilly and not so thickly wooded. The soil is sandy loam and hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—Four births and one death occurred among the Indians of this reserve, and the population stands at eighty-six, made up as follows : twenty-four men, twenty-seven women, and thirty-five children.

PUSKEEAHKEEWEIN'S BAND, No. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the northern boundary and a portion of the western boundary of Oonepowhayo's reserve, also a part of the western boundary of Frog lake. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. The surface is hilly, studded with poplar groves. Hay is not plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—One birth occurred, increasing the population to twenty-seven, which is made up of four men, ten women and thirteen children.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, No. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the northwest of Frog lake, and contains an area of seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. It is wooded with poplar and spruce. Hay is plentiful and the soil is rich loam. A large alkaline lake forms a part of the northern boundary.

Vital Statistics.—Eight births and five deaths occurred in this band, and the population is one hundred and nineteen, made up of twenty-nine men, thirty-four women, and fifty-six children.

The most industrious of the preceding five bands have been collected on Seekaskootch and Weemistikooseahwasish reserves, which adjoin one another, and on the former of which the agency headquarters is situated. The rest of the Indians earn their living hunting, fishing, and working for traders and settlers. All these Indians are treated as one band under the head of Seekaskootch band, No. 119.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has, generally speaking, been good. A very mild form of small-pox, which prevailed throughout the country west of this, attacked three families at Frog Lake and a number of children in the vicinity of the agency headquarters. Quarantine was established and, principally through the Indians obeying the rules remarkably well and paying stricter attention to cleanliness, the spread of the disease was checked. A number of Indians have been successfully vaccinated, and this precaution will again be attended to by the health officer who is at present residing in the district.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is the industry to which the attention of these Indians is principally directed, the district being more favourable for this pursuit than for farming. However, they were unusually successful with the harvest of a small acreage of oats and barley, and the yield of about seven acres of potatoes.

In addition to about \$2,300 derived from the sale of cattle and beef and about \$380 from the sale of grain, these Indians earned a considerable amount transporting sup-

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plies for the Hudson's Bay Company, the respective missions and other residents, also for the department. They are very willing to work when they can earn a reasonable remuneration. The women of the band are industrious, their chief employment beyond their ordinary house or camp work being tanning hides, making moccasins, mending clothes and in many cases making clothes. In the proper season they earn a little by the sale of wild fruit, and they also receive employment, washing, scrubbing and such work from the residents.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, small but warm and comfortable. They are remudded and whitewashed every fall. The majority of them have stoves as well as the characteristic mud fireplace and chimney.

Stock.—The natural increase has been satisfactory. Proper attention is paid to feeding and watering in winter, and in summer during the fly season smudges are kept burning. The cattle are of a good breed and sell readily.

Implements.—Two mowers, two horse-rakes and three wagons have been purchased out of Indian earnings. Some of the old implements are nearly worn out and frequently require repairing.

Education.—There are two boarding schools close to the agency headquarters—one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other under that of the Church of England. In many instances the parents take a proper interest in the education of their children and are willing to leave them at school for the full term; others again wish to remove their children, not being able to comprehend the advantages of education. The progress made by the more intelligent pupils is very satisfactory, but others are very slow to learn.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, the other Church of England. Services are held every Sunday, and at times are well attended by the Indians, but beyond attending service I do not know that they take much interest in religious affairs.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are but few indolent Indians to be found in this band: the majority are active and try to improve their condition and are gradually succeeding; none, I can say, are becoming poorer. They spend their treaty money judiciously and have almost entirely adopted the style of dress of white people, which, however, they sometimes decorate with bead-work and other trimmings of their own devices. Some of the young men have their hair cut short, but the majority pride themselves on their long hair, not unkempt as formerly, but combed and neatly plaited.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the situation of the reserves, the temptation to use intoxicants is not thrown in the Indians' way, so that no cases of intemperance have come to my notice. Morality cannot be so favourably reported upon, but otherwise their behaviour is good.

CHIPEWYAN BAND No. 124.

Reserve.—The district occupied by these Indians is divided by the Beaver river and extends to the shores of Cold lake. No reserve has yet been surveyed.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Chipewyans.

Vital Statistics.—Fourteen births and six deaths have been recorded in this band and the population is two hundred and thirty-nine, composed of forty-five men, seventy-four women and one hundred and twenty children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the band has been good, but many suffer from sore eyes, and a number are blind. The epidemic already referred to did not attack any of these Indians. However, the precaution of vaccinating was taken with them as well as with the Crees, and will again be attended to at the coming treaty payments.

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Resources and Occupations.—The Chipewyans make a fairly good living, hunting and fishing, and they earn a little, working for traders and the Roman Catholic mission, which has been established there for many years. Cattle-raising is followed to no small extent, but the stock is not of a particularly good class. Potatoes and other vegetables are successfully grown, but grain-raising is rarely attempted. The assistance necessary to be given these Indians is so small that they may be called self-supporting.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs and are larger than the generality of Indian houses. The roofs are nearly all gable, and good workmanship is displayed in the buildings.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have sufficient for their requirements. Four mowers, three horse-rakes and two wagons were purchased by them during the year. They also have some old mowers and rakes which are almost worn out.

Education.—There are no schools in the district, but eleven of the children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion lake, about sixty miles south ; but the parents are not too ready to be separated from their children by such a distance. The pupils are moderately intelligent.

Religion.—All the Indians in this Chipewyan settlement belong to the Roman Catholic Church and attend service very regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people live happily and peacefully together, and only the aged in the band, when the younger ones are off hunting, find it hard to make a living ; it is for them the occasional assistance is given by the department. The hunt has been more successful than for several years past.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to believe that any of the Chipewyan band have a weakness for alcoholic liquors, and I understand they are fairly moral in their habits.

General Remarks.—The government herd numbers six hundred and twelve head, with a number of cows still to calve. The respective ranches are situated at Long lake and Long swamp, where hay is plentiful. However, the wet season of 1900 and cold weather setting in so early retarded hay-making, but enough was secured to bring the cattle successfully through the winter, and in spring they returned to their ranges in good condition. The rains of this season have flooded the swamps at the winter ranches to such an extent that it is very possible that hay will have to be found elsewhere this year.

The beef supplied to the working and destitute Indians is derived from this herd, and thirty-nine head of cattle were sold for \$1,064.

Many of the Indians understand English, but the older ones are backward in speaking ; the younger ones are not so shy in this respect and can speak fairly well, and as the older pupils are discharged from the schools, English-speaking will become more general.

Tea dances are not uncommon on the reserves, but the old custom of 'giving away' is not indulged in to any such extent as it was in former years.

On July 1, a programme was got up for an afternoon's sport, and prizes amounting to over \$50 were given away, nearly all the competitors being members of the respective bands, including the Chipewyans.

Treaty payments commenced on July 16 at the agency headquarters and were concluded at Cold lake on the 19th. There were no complaints made and the time was pleasantly spent.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 24, 1901.

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, 1901, 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 railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southwest corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie-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 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 thirty-seven, of which number one hundred and fifty-one are men, one hundred and sixty-seven are women, and two hundred and nineteen are children under sixteen years of age.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians could have been considered good throughout the year but for the prevalence during the winter of gripe, which left in its path much lung trouble, with fatal results. These cases were most numerous amongst the young children. The epidemic of small-pox that swept over the country in February and March caused some alarm, but stringent measures were adopted in order to keep the Indians at home on the reserve and to discourage the visits of outsiders. With the valuable co-operation of the Macleod division of the Northwest Mounted Police, the endeavours to isolate the tribe were so successful that no case of small-pox appeared on the reserve, though the disease was under treatment at all of the adjacent towns.

Crow Eagle.—It is with regret that the death is reported of Head Chief Crow Eagle, who, at the age of sixty-seven years, passed away on March 25, a victim of pneumonia following gripe. Crow Eagle was a kind-hearted and level-headed chief, whose great influence was always exerted in support of the department and in the best interests of his people. It is much to be hoped that a man of equal wisdom will be chosen as his successor.

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

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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.—We are again in a position to record a successful year in the management of the cattle owned by the Peigan Indians, whose herd now numbers twelve hundred and six head, as compared with nine hundred and fifty-seven last year, seven hundred and seventy-four in 1899, and five hundred and sixty-seven in 1898; thus, in three years the cattle have doubled, and when it is noted that during that period no less than two hundred and seventy animals have been butchered for beef, for which the owners received about \$12,000, it will readily be seen that this important branch of our work has encouraging results. A further cause for satisfaction lies in the fact that in 1898 the scrub bulls previously in use were replaced by thorough-bred shorthorns, the number of which, proportionate to the growth of the cow herd, was increased during succeeding years by the importation of more pedigreed bulls from Ontario and Manitoba; therefore, an improvement in quality due to breeding is added to a large numerical increase.

Buildings and Implements.—A marked improvement is observable in the Indian houses. Seven frame dwellings are now built, and three more planned for erection in the fall, while a large number of log houses have been made more habitable by removing the dirt roofs and substituting lumber and shingles.

Eight new mowers, a like number of horse-rakes, twenty sets of harness, and six more wagons were added to the working equipment of the tribe, who, in the item of wagons, have purchased with their own money some fifty-two in three years.

Education.—The Church of England and the Roman Catholic boarding schools, in which are forty Indian pupils, still continue with comendable zeal their efforts to elevate the mental and moral standard of the children entrusted to their care.

Saw Mill.—Three thousand seven hundred logs were cut this year at the mill, from which over three hundred thousand feet of lumber was manufactured. The saw-mill continues to do good work, and the advantages arising from its possession are to be observed in all parts of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLEY AGENCY,
COTE, July 15, 1901.

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, 1901, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserves.—This agency is made up of Cote's band, No. 64; Key's band, No. 65; Keeseekouse band, No. 66, also a portion of Key's band living on a fishing station at the mouth of Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis. Cote's reserve is on the east side of the Assiniboine river close to the Duck mountains, having an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres. Key's reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles northwest from the agency headquarters, and has an area of nineteen thousand

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five hundred and sixty acres. Keeseekouse reserve adjoins Coté's reserve on the Assiniboine river, and has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and ten acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of Cote's and Keeseekouse bands are Saulteaux and those of Key's band are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Coté's band consists of sixty-two men, seventy-one women, sixty-nine boys, fifty-seven girls, total, two hundred and fifty-nine. Key's band consists of fifty-two men, sixty-two women, forty-seven boys, fifty-seven girls, total, two hundred and eighteen. Of this number one hundred and forty-eight reside at the fishing station at the mouth of Shoal river. Keeseekouse band is made up of thirty-six men, fifty women, thirty-four boys, and thirty girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty in this band.

There were during the year twenty-nine births and fifty-three deaths, making a decrease of twenty-four since last year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has not been as good as in former years, the cause being traceable to pulmonary troubles, and a good deal of mortality amongst children, the result of measles. A certain number of chronic cases suffering from scrofulous tuberculosis are attended to by the medical officer, Dr. Cash, on his several visits; however, but little can be done for this class of patients towards a permanent cure, although the doctor is very earnest in his work and gives a great deal of care to those he attends. All garbage and refuse has been gathered up and burned. Houses have been whitewashed, and all Indians not previously vaccinated were attended to at the annuity payments.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians here are hunting, fishing, freighting, stock-raising, and farming. The last-mentioned consists of growing oats, barley and root crops, which, I am sorry to say, was a total failure on account of the drought and midsummer frost. Seventy-nine head of beef cattle were sold for the benefit of the Indians, and the proceeds were distributed amongst the several owners, amounting to \$3,039.85. The sum of \$1,573.50 was realized by the sale of beef and including the value of beef consumed, making a grand total of \$4,613.35 derived from the cattle industry alone.

Owing to the demand for labour and fish by the large concerns doing business on Lake Winnipegosis, the Indians at Shoal river have earned a good deal through this source.

Education.—The Presbyterian boarding school, under the able management of Rev. Neil Gilmour, has forty-one pupils on the roll. The church at a very great expense has built a large commodious building, where the children are now all living under one roof, and the old stone building has been torn down. The buildings and premises are kept in splendid order, everything is neat and tidy.

On Key's reserve they have a day school managed by the Rev. Owen Owens, under the direction of the Church of England. The school-house is well kept and the children look clean and tidy. The number on the roll is fourteen, with an average attendance of six. The school at Shoal river is looked after by the Rev. A. T. Norquay. There are twenty pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of fourteen. This school is doing very well.

The day school on Keeseekouse reserve is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. W. A. Tucker, teacher. It has eight pupils on the roll with an average attendance of two. The attendance at this school is very irregular and it is now closed in consequence.

Buildings.—During the year there have been erected five dwellings and nine stables; but as they have in most cases taken the place of old buildings, the number remains about the same as it was last year.

Stock.—The live stock is in splendid condition and came through the winter in good order with the exception of the usual percentage of casualties, which is inevitable in a large number of cattle. Eight thorough-bred pedigreed shorthorn bulls have

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been purchased to replace old and useless bulls. The number of calves will be small this year on account of these old bulls having been kept too long on the reserves here.

At the last round-up the total number of cattle in the agency was eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Religion.—The Indians of Cote's band are Presbyterians. They have a church on the reserve which they attend with regularity. On Key's reserve and at Shoal river the Indians are under the auspices of the Church of England, and divine worship is well attended.

The Indians of Keeseekouse band have a church on the reserve of the Roman Catholic denomination. There is a very good attendance.

Of course there are still a large number of pagan Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians here appear to be quiet and law-abiding; they are neat in their personal appearance, and their dwellings are clean and tidy. I observe a tendency to improve the condition of their houses by the addition of tables, chairs and cooking utensils, also stoves. This in itself is a sign of progress. I find the sons of old Singuish, head man on Cote's reserve, very willing and anxious to get on, and I must say I have always found Chief Coté of great assistance to me in trying to carry out the department's instructions.

The Indians have put in a crop of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. They have also broken up some new land, but owing to the close proximity of the Duck mountains, I fear that it is a source not to be depended on. The Indians on this account do not seem very eager to put in large crops, but rather to direct their energies towards stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases have come to my knowledge of Indians obtaining intoxicants, but this being through the medium of half-breeds, it has been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute. The morals of the Indians compare favourably with those of other bands.

General Remarks.—Having been transferred from Duck Lake to this agency, where I took charge on November 8 last, my knowledge of the individual Indians or their resources is too limited to enable me to furnish an extensive report as to their progress, but I cannot help thinking that, with the hunting facilities they have here, together with an earnest effort on their part, in the direction of mixed farming and stock-raising, I should say, with the practice of a little economy, these Indians should be able to make a very comfortable living with the exception of the sick, aged and destitute; these we always have with us.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1901.

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, 1901, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

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The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. There are numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay; of timber, poplar groves abound all over, with an occasional clump of spruce. One of the most attractive features of the reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. Saddle lake is situated close to the northern boundary, about midway between the northwest and northeast corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, numbers two hundred and sixty-seven souls, consisting of sixty-four men, sixty-one women and one hundred and twelve children. There is a decrease of five persons as compared with the previous year. The births numbered twelve, while the deaths amounted to eleven during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these people has been good, with the exception of a few suffering from scrofula and consumption. The sanitary precautions, regarding the cleaning of houses and premises, and the burning of refuse matter, are carried out. About three hundred of the Indians of this agency were vaccinated during the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industry followed by these Indians is stock-raising, and from it they derive a considerable portion of their earnings. But it entails a great deal of work in summer, securing a sufficient quantity of hay, and in winter, the hauling of it from long distances, and attending the cattle keep stockholders well employed until spring.

Farming operations are also carried on, but with no great success. Last year's crop was a failure, owing to the continuous wet weather.

When not engaged in farming pursuits, some of the Indians get work freighting.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses are of log and well built. One new house with a shingle roof was erected, and shingle roofs put on two others this spring. In summer the Indians prefer living in tents, finding them more conducive to health and comfort during the warm weather. The cattle on this reserve are in excellent condition.

Farming Implements.—This band has a good supply of mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, most of which have been procured with proceeds derived from the sale of cattle. These Indians also own a fair number of ploughs and harrows, all of which are kept in good repair.

Education.—The Saddle Lake day school is situated on the Saddle lake portion of the reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Good progress is being made at this school.

The boarding school is located on the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, and is in connection with the Roman Catholic mission. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution.

Religion.—The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve are principally Methodists, the remainder Roman Catholics. Services are held every Sunday in the school-house.

The members of Blue Quill's band nearly all belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. Father Grandin is in charge of the church on this reserve. The Indians all take a great interest in the Sunday services, and their attendance is regular.

Characteristics and Progress.—This year the Indians have shown more desire than usual for work. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and I have noticed that they show a disposition to keep their dwellings clean. They are also neat and tidy in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that no cases of intemperance came to my notice during the year. General morality of the Indians is fair.

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WHITEFISH LAKE, OR JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 44th meridian, and occupies 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 lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

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

Vital Statistics.—This reserve has a population of three hundred and twenty, made up of seventy-three men, ninety-five women and one hundred and fifty-two children. There were ten births and fourteen deaths, the chief mortality being amongst the infants.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year the general health of these Indians has been much better than in previous years, and the reserve has been free from epidemics. Most of the houses are clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries followed by these Indians are mixed farming and stock-raising; the latter, however, is the principal source of livelihood for them. Owing to the unfavourable season last year, the grain crops were not a success. About one hundred and forty-five sacks of flour were produced from the wheat crops owned by the Indians, and ground at the grist-mill on this reserve. Outside of their usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men engage in trading and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people, especially during the winter-time.

Stock and Implements.—The live stock belonging to the Indians of this reserve is in good condition and the increase satisfactory. These Indians are well supplied with mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which they purchased chiefly with money derived from the sale of beef.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake, towards the south end, and the other at Whitefish lake, towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year there has been a very good attendance at both. They are doing good work and the progress is satisfactory.

Religion.—The Methodist church is situated at the north end of the reserve, and regular services are held there by the resident missionary, the Rev. E. B. Glass. The majority of the Indians belong to this denomination. A new Roman Catholic church has been erected during the year and located near Goodfish lake, about the centre of the reserve, where services are conducted regularly by the clergy of the Saddle Lake mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, generally speaking, are industrious, and of rather an independent character. They are law-abiding and always anxious to improve their mode of living. During the past year Arthur Steinhauer purchased a binder, Thomas Sinclair and Moise Jackson a wagon each.

LAG LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band consists of sixteen persons—three men, seven women and six children. They make their living by hunting and trapping, and do not receive any assistance from the department beyond their treaty money.

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CHIPEWYAN BAND No. 130.

This band of Chipewyan Indians live in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number sixty-nine persons, made up as follows : fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-seven children. The band has increased two by births during the year. Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief means of making a living, and no assistance was rendered them by the department with exception of their treaty money, also a little food, ammunition and twine, issued to them during the treaty payments.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

The population of this band at the last treaty payments was one hundred and two, composed of twenty-three men, thirty-two women, and forty-seven children. These Indians make their homes at Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and live by hunting and fishing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year three new frame buildings, 40 x 22 feet each, were erected at the agency ; a storehouse, driving-house and stable. The lumber for these buildings was sawn at the mill here, and the work of putting them up was performed by Indians. All the agency premises have been well fenced.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve lies between the Elbow river and Fish creek, and comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3, and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, with an area of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

The agency headquarters are situated in the valley of the Fish creek some nine miles southwest of the town of Calgary.

The land is rolling, and in the western part of the reserve well wooded with pine, spruce and poplar. It is watered by the Elbow river and Fish creek and numerous other streams, and is well adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees, originally belonging to the Beaver tribe from the far north.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and five, being an increase of two over last year. Although the increase is small, it goes to show that

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these Indians are more than holding their own ; and as a tendency is noticed on the part of some of them to take more interest in the sanitary measures the department is trying to enforce, it is only natural to expect that the Sarcees will increase more materially in the future.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the band has been good. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year, and we were most fortunate in escaping the small-pox which was all around us during a part of last winter and spring. Dr. Lafferty, the medical officer, vaccinated every man, woman and child who required it. The prejudice against vaccination has quite died out and all came forward eagerly to have this operation performed. Other sanitary precautions, such as keeping premises clean and isolation of those suffering from infectious diseases, are observed as much as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Cattle-raising, farming, haying, working for white settlers, such as herding stock, selling wood to townspeople, and sale of hay and other produce, keep these people pretty well employed, and from these industries many of them make a good living.

Buildings.—Several new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected by the Indians ; they are an improvement on former years. These buildings have been all put up by the Indians themselves and at their own expense, from proceeds derived from sale of beef, grain and other produce.

Stock.—This is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report that although our herd is yet a small one, comparatively speaking, our Indians are taking better care of their cattle and are more interested in them than formerly.

Farming Implements.—Several wagons, mowers, rakes, sets of double harness and smaller implements, also a few teams of work horses have been added this year to the personalty of the Indians by private purchasing, all of which tends to show advancement.

Education.—On this reserve and in connection with the mission there is a boarding school under the auspices of the Church of England. At present there are only eleven pupils on the roll. Five male pupils were drafted to the Calgary industrial school, one male pupil was added to the roll, and one female pupil died of consumption during the year.

The pupils have made fair progress in their class-work and the various industries taught in the institution.

Religion.—Some of these Indians are members of the Church of England, which has a nice little church near the mission. The Venerable Archdeacon Tims is the incumbent. Services are held regularly on Sundays, which all the pupils and some of the parents attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are progressing and becoming better off, while others who are lazy and lacking in ambition eke out a precarious livelihood. Several have well-built houses and well furnished and are quite as comfortable in this respect as many of their white neighbours.

Temperance.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink, but I am glad to report that through the vigilance of the Northwest Mounted Police the traffic in liquors is on the decrease. I have not had a case for the past six months.

General Remarks.—The visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Minto and party in September was much appreciated by the Indians. Chief Bull's Head's greeting to their Excellencies was most cordial and I might say quite characteristic. He said : ' I have been sick ; I am troubled with my head and my heart. I was pretty sick yesterday, but this morning as soon as I heard you were coming, I felt better, and now you are here, I feel all right, and my heart beats as it did when I was a young man.'

Much to the amusement and pleasure of their Excellencies and citizens of Calgary who accompanied the vice-regal party, some horse-racing and other games were

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indulged in by the Indians, and before leaving His Excellency addressed the Indians and congratulated them on their progress and gave them some excellent advice and thanked them for their entertainment. In addition to distributing some prizes for horse-racing, he made the band several presents before leaving.

Her Excellency Lady Minto has since sent a prize to the Indian who had the best kept farm and to the Indian woman with the best flock of poultry.

All this, I need hardly say, has had a beneficial effect and has been an encouragement to those who are trying to improve their condition.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, July 27, 1901.

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, 1901, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve is situated in central Alberta in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary, and the Bow river divides the reserve in two, Bearspaw's and Chiniquay's bands on the south side, and Jonas's band on the north side.

The area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of this is covered with timber, spruce, Douglas pine, jack-pine and poplar. The land back from the river benches is very hilly.

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 thirty-seven, made up of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and eighty women, one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred and fifty-two girls.

This is an increase of eleven for the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of consumption and scrofula, there has been no sickness among these Indians.

The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been observed as closely as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—As the reserve is too close to the mountains to be a good farming country, no grain is grown except for green feed.

The Indians have small patches of potatoes in the hills, which yielded a very good crop last year.

Stock-raising is the principal industry of the Stony Indians.

The sale of dry fire-wood through the winter months is a great help to them.

Fish are plentiful in the lakes and streams around the reserve, and in certain seasons they supplement the government rations considerably.

The seam of coal has been opened out and a considerable quantity of coal has been taken out. The seam is five feet thick and is a good coking coal.

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Buildings.—Quite a number of the Indians have taken the sod roofs off their houses and replaced them with shingled roofs, while others have built new ones.

Stock.—There have been considerable losses owing to a very bad spring, but I am glad to say that some of the Indians are taking more interest in their cattle than they previously did, and I hope with the fencing of the reserve and the extended breaking of land for green feed, to increase the herd greatly.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are not very well supplied with implements, but are getting a good number of wagons out of the proceeds of their cattle, also mowers and rakes.

Since the wood industry has commenced, they find the need of feeding their horses properly.

Education.—The McDougall boarding school has been accommodating an average of forty-five pupils during the year.

Mr. J. W. Niddrie, as principal, has proven himself thoroughly acquainted with his work.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists.

The Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., is the missionary in charge. His services are very well attended, as the majority of these Indians are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are noted mountain hunters and in the fall and first part of the winter kill quite a lot of game, which makes them very indifferent about working ; but there is a marked advance amongst the younger people, as they find more money in working than hunting.

They work very well when given contracts, but are opposed to working for wages. In nearly all cases they will not work more than a month in one place.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intoxication have come under my notice. With the exception of a very few, the Indians lead very moral lives.

General Remarks.—During the past year I have made considerable improvements to the agency buildings in the way of moving them to more suitable places and also putting stone foundations under them, and in the erection of a cottage hospital, which is to be used in stamping out consumption and scrofula amongst the tribe.

Dr. Lafferty has taken great interest in this enterprise and it is hoped it will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 29, 1901.

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, 1901.

Reserves and Tribes.—There are seven reserves in this agency, viz. :—Muscowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux ; George Gordon's, No. 86 ; Poor Man's, No. 88 ; and Day Star's, No. 87, all Crees ; and Fishing lake, No. 89 ; Nut lake, No. 90 ; and Kinistino's. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux.

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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 reside at a distance. They consist of three small bands, viz. : Fishing lake, residing fifty miles away ; Nut lake, one hundred ; and Kinistino, one hundred and sixty miles 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 Muscowequan'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 Duck lake and Prince Albert. The agency headquarters are sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and eighty miles from Qu'Appelle station, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and seventy-five miles from Regina.

The Dominion telegraph office is about three hundred yards from this office, and the same from the post office, where we receive our weekly mail. The mail comes here on Saturday and leaves on the next Wednesday, every week.

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 away at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds, creeks and rivers and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes and Barrière river are the only ones that contain fish.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is as follows : two hundred and forty-three men, two hundred and sixty-nine women, and three hundred and thirty-eight children, making a total of eight hundred and fifty souls. There were twenty-four births and forty-two deaths during the year in the seven bands, being a decrease of eighteen souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of all the seven bands has been fairly good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been strictly carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians in this agency have very few chances of earning money, as all work done for traders, freighting, supplying wood and hay must always be taken out in trade, and the freighting of supplies for the agency, the supplying of what little hay and wood is required at the agency headquarters is paid for in rations from the department supplies.

Cattle-raising is the most reliable occupation at present, although some of the reserves are well adapted for mixed farming, and in the near future, when we have a mill and market within reasonable distance, I have no hesitation in saying that large quantities of all kinds of grain could be profitably raised, and the more advanced Indians see this and are steadily preparing themselves and advancing with the times.

Characteristics and Progress.—Amongst many improvements on the different reserves I may mention one or two cases : on Gordon's reserve, a young man, Josiah Anderson, a graduate of Elkhorn school, and a blacksmith by trade ; this young man has fifteen head of cattle, two teams of good heavy work horses, a half share in a binder, a mowing-machine and rake, a good house, story and a half, shingle roof, dormer windows, a verandah in front, good kitchen at the back, a nice neat fence around the house, together with all the necessary small tools for doing his work. He will have, at a low estimate, over eight hundred bushels of oats and he has an ample supply of vegetables. He erected a blacksmith-shop 20 x 24 feet, double slide windows, double door, in fact a most complete building. He is also in charge of the threshing-machine which does the threshing of all grain in the agency. I may mention that this machine is the private property of the Indians. I have given him the use of a set of blacksmith tools, and he attends to all blacksmithing and repairing for the agency here, his own reserve, and some of the other reserves that have no blacksmith-shop.

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He is to be married this fall to a good, respectable, smart, hard-working girl, who I think will make him a good wife. She is also a graduate of Elkhorn industrial school. The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting better off.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in good repair. The cattle are improving in quality, the result of thorough-bred bulls. We have a number of good heavy horses. These are purchased by Indians from proceeds of beef sold. The Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and rakes. These are their own property.

Education.—The day school at Day Star's reserve is well attended, fourteen on the roll, which is all the children on this reserve of school age. Progress good, attendance regular. The parents are greatly interested in the education of their children. Mrs. Sarah M. Smythe is in charge of the school, and gives good satisfaction. On Gordon's reserve there is a large stone boarding school, conducted by the Church of England, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Williams being respectively principal and matron. The government grant is for thirty children, and they have the complement. The children are well looked after, are happy and contented, and the progress made is most favourable. The buildings inside and out are kept scrupulously clean and tidy. The pupils are well dressed and clean at all times. The boys are taught farming, gardening and stock-raising. The girls are taught all the duties in connection with keeping a house properly, so when discharged they are thoroughly competent to take charge of a house and manage it economically. At Muscowequan's reserve there is another boarding school; this is also a very large stone building, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is Father Jacob. The work of a matron is looked after by three Sisters of Charity, the school by Sister Valade, and the outside work by a lay brother. There are thirty pupils at school. The same remark as to the different branches taught, the cleanliness of the children, the good condition of the buildings and surroundings in Gordon's school, applies here.

Religion.—There are two denominations here working amongst the Indians, the Church of England and the Roman Catholic. However, the majority are still pagans—although they have abandoned, to a great extent, many of their old pagan ceremonies.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that I have not had one case of intemperance or immorality come under my notice during the past year.

In conclusion, I am most happy to report that the staff under me have worked conscientiously, and performed their duties satisfactorily to me.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, September 25, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in June and July, 1900.

In October Mr. R. S. McKenzie, who had been in charge of this agency for some fourteen years, was transferred to the Pelly agency, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Jones, who had been for a number of years in charge of the latter agency.

The general condition of these bands shows a steady improvement. Their industries have been moderately productive, and they are able to live comfortably with very limited assistance.

Indians' Dwellings.—Several new houses of a better class have replaced poorer ones, especially on the reserves at La Corne, where in the spring of 1900 the Indians had the use of a saw-mill for a few weeks, and as a consequence several were put in possession of a fair supply of lumber.

Hay Supply.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable season for haying, owing to the depth of water in the sloughs, a sufficient supply of hay was procured throughout the agency.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—The agency and farm dwellings, storehouses and outbuildings have been kept in good repair.

Office Records.—The cash-book, store ledger and stock records were found to be in good order and accurate at the date of the transfer of the agency.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in October and December. It is in charge of W. B. Goodfellow, with the assistance of T. Eastwood Jackson as clerk.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—At the agency headquarters on Mistawasis' reserve are located the dwellings of the agent, clerk, miller and interpreter, the office, storehouse, blacksmith-shop and a granary. The two last mentioned were built recently. They are suitable buildings, conveniently located, and were much needed.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill was in excellent running order and was doing good work. The return of flour varied from thirty-five to forty-five pounds per bushel, and from first-class wheat the sample of flour made was equal to Strong Baker's.

Saw-mill.—The saw-mill and shingle-machine are portable and were operated during the year on Mistawasis' and Ahtahkakoop's reserves. A portion of the product was used for the improvement of the Indians' houses and a portion for repairs to the agency and farm buildings.

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Grain-growing.—The season of 1900 was favourable for grain. The yield was accordingly fair and the quality good, except that in some instances there was too great a quantity of smut and weed-seed, indicating some fault in the seed or in the cultivation. There are a few specimens of noxious weeds, but the most injurious kinds are not found. The crops of the present season, though not extensive, are very promising.

Hay Supply.—For the past three seasons, including the present, it has been found very difficult to procure a sufficient supply of hay. The sloughs which furnished the supply of former years are full of water, and the prairie on some of the reserves, particularly Ahtakakoop's, is covered to such an extent with bluff and scrub that ridge hay is scarcely to be had. A few who raise considerable grain have been able to utilize their straw to good advantage as fodder.

Indians' Herds.—Owing to the precariousness of the hay supply, it has not been thought advisable to allow the Indians' herds to become too large. An undue increase has accordingly been prevented by larger sales. The number of cattle on hand in December last was eight hundred and fifty head, which shows a slight decrease in the past two years, but an increase of ninety-four head in the past five years. The older reserves of this agency are plainly adapted to mixed farming and to grain-growing. There must be attached an importance at least equal with stock-raising.

Hunting and Fishing.—Hunting and fishing as a means of subsistence have been abandoned by most of the inhabitants of the older reserves, but these pursuits still afford a livelihood to nearly all the Indians of the Big River and Meadow Lake reserves, as well as to a considerable proportion of those of the Sturgeon Lake and Sandy Lake bands.

Reserve No. 106A.—On reserve No. 106A, situated north of Sturgeon lake, some twenty Indians are located who have come from the hunting regions farther north and settled down to civilized pursuits. During the past year they have been able to live comfortably and almost entirely by their own efforts. They raised but little grain, but had a good crop of potatoes, for which they found ready sale to the lumber camps. Their surplus hay also they were able to dispose of to good advantage. These as well as the Sturgeon Lake Indians earn a part of their livelihood from freighting and day labour in connection with the lumber industry.

Meadow Lake and Big River Indians.—On Meadow Lake reserve, No. 105, and Big River, No. 118, the Indians are now being located and initiated in the white man's modes of life. With this in view, a farming instructor has been placed in charge and a day school opened on each reserve. At the date of inspection there was little further to be reported. One of the first and most important matters to engage the attention of the agent and instructor in this connection was to induce the Indians to build comfortable houses in locations suitable for their industries and convenient for school purposes. The services of the agency saw-mill will be turned to good account for the benefit of these new bands, provided the difficulties of transporting the heavy engine over miry roads can be overcome.

Sioux.—The Sioux on reserve No. 94A, number about twenty-five. They have had a year of moderate success with their grain, gardens and hay, and are living comfortably and making some progress in civilization. The remainder of the Sioux of this district, numbering about one hundred, occupy an encampment near Prince Albert and prefer to live by day labour around town.

Hunting Indians.—The hunting Indians of this agency consists of the following bands :—

William Charles's band, numbering thirty-one men, forty women, and ninety-four children ; total, one hundred and sixty-five.

James Roberts' band, numbering seventy-nine men, ninety-eight women and two hundred and ninety-eight children, in all four hundred and seventy-five.

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Peter Ballendine's band, consisting of sixty-eight men, eighty-one women and two hundred and fifteen children; total, three hundred and sixty-four.

These Indians are all Crees, except twenty-one members of James Roberts' band, who are Chipewyans and who received annuity this year for the first time.

There were during the year forty-five births in these bands and twenty-seven deaths. The number of deaths is larger than usual and is accounted for in great measure by the prevalence of a sort of influenza during the latter part of the winter, especially throughout a section of James Roberts' band at Lac la Ronge.

The livelihood of these bands continues much the same as in recent years. Beaver and otter are extremely scarce in all the country south of the Churchill river and for some fifty miles further north. Martin, fisher and mink are somewhat more plentiful. Bears, foxes, lynx, all of which are migratory, are on the increase. Those who are skilled in the hunting of the moose and cariboo will kill from five to ten of the former and from ten to twenty of the latter in a season. Fish continue plentiful, but the catch is affected to such a degree by the varying depths of the water in the rivers and lakes that those who depend solely on fish for their food, as not a few do, are occasionally found in a state of destitution. The Hudson's Bay Company's officer at Lac la Ronge, who is also an officer of the Indian department in that region, is very attentive to the wants of the Indians and employs judiciously such means as are placed at his disposal to avert distress among them.

The medicines supplied annually by the department to these bands, put up as they are in a shape very convenient for distribution, are a boon to the Indians for which as well as for other benefits they express sincere gratitude.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

As I have treated of the affairs of this agency in a separate report it is unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon them here.

On March 3, I arrived at Battleford for the purpose of beginning the inspection, but owing to the continued ill health of Agent Daunais, I was directed by the Indian Commissioner to take charge of the agency until June 30. On May 10, Mr. Daunais died, much regretted by the various officers of the department with whom he had been associated, as well as by the Indians for whose well-being he had worked with much success.

Early in July Mr. J. P. G. Day was appointed to the charge of the agency, and by direction of the Indian Commissioner I continued here throughout the annuity payments, during which time the transfer was effected.

Agriculture.—During the past year there has been on most of the reserves of this agency a continuation of the improvement in agriculture, in respect to both area and methods, which was begun a few years ago. Very much remains to be done before the Indians' cultivation is entirely equal to that of good farmers; but in the meantime the fact that last season this agency threshed upwards of seventeen thousand bushels of grain, and that several individual Indians had upwards of three hundred bushels each, must be regarded as encouraging.

Crops of 1901.—This season the aggregate area of the Indians' crops is slightly over eleven hundred acres. This crop, if safely harvested, should place many of the Indians in a position of independence.

General Condition.—The stock-raising industry has also been moderately successful throughout the year, and along with the prosperity of their industries there is a noticeable amelioration in the health, habits, manners and general condition of the Indians.

The Onion Lake and Saddle Lake agencies and the Moose Woods reserve were not inspected during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twenty-third annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies.

During the past year I have inspected the following agencies : Morley, Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Hobbema, and Edmonton ; and also the following reserves : Jonas, Chiniquay, Bears paw, Samson, Blackfoot, Blood, Ermineskin's, Louis Bull, Montana, Enoch, Alexander, Michel, Joseph and Paul.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I inspected the Edmonton agency in August and September, 1900, and again in July of this year.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent ; H. A. Carruthers, clerk ; John Foley, interpreter ; Thomas McGee, miller ; Delmar Bard, farmer, Alexander and Joseph bands ; G. W. Blewett, farmer, Paul band.

Agency Office.—On both occasions I audited the account books of the agency, and compared the stock of goods on hand with the balances of each account shown on the books. I also audited the cash-book. I found all these accounts kept accurately, neatly and well, and the balances brought down to agree with the balances of both cash and goods on hand.

The office work throughout was well done, all records properly filed, and all books written up to date.

Mr. Carruthers is an experienced agency clerk and has a good knowledge of the Indian character, which he uses both for the benefit of the government and the Indians.

Headquarter Buildings.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in as good repair as circumstances surrounding them admit. The office has been made comfortable by plastering it outside ; the interpreter's house has been treated in the same manner. The foundation logs of the stable are decayed.

The officials have each good gardens ; the clerk's being an exceptionally good one, every variety of vegetables growing luxuriantly and being treated upon scientific principles. Rare and ordinary flowers are a particular and noticeable feature in his garden.

Large new cattle-corral have been built at the agency headquarters since my last inspection. These expedite the work of enumerating and branding the Indians' cattle.

Grist and Saw-mills.—I inspected the grist and saw-mills lately erected on a new site, and a steam-engine for the propelling power.

ENOCH'S BAND.

But little farming or gardening was done on the reserve of this band this year. The land is foul, overgrown with weeds, and the crops yield little return for the labour.

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I had a 'round up' of the cattle belonging to this band and the agency, when the calves were branded and all the cattle reclassified; they are all now properly branded 'I. D.' and with the Indian owner's number. Beaverfoot, an advanced and progressive Indian, has removed hither from Alexander's band. It is a 'toss up' whether he will hold to his former habits of industry or fall into the idle ways of the Enoch band. In my opinion he should have remained where he originally gave his adhesion to treaty and where (for an Indian) he was a rich man.

FARM 17.

Delmar Bard is the farmer here. This farmer is an active intelligent young man, and has greatly improved the condition of things on the farm, as well as on the reserve since he accepted the office a year ago. Besides several new cattle-corral, new fencing, and minor improvements, he has built two bridges and graded the reserve roads. His farming consisted of fourteen acres of oats, a large vegetable garden and ten acres of summer-fallow.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

The farming operations of these Indians this year were almost nil; only three of them had any crop.

Their cattle are in good condition. Some calves were lost by coming too early in the spring, and the lack of comfortable stables for calving cows. All of them are now properly branded 'I. D.' and with the Indian's number. The casualties of adult cattle during the winter were not many; a few head were killed and eaten by their Indian owners without permission. This is a difficult matter to prevent in a needy band not regularly rationed.

I met every member of this band at their annuity payments, which took place at the time of my inspection. The men, women and children were comfortably clad; they all were cheerful and merry; there was no insobriety nor disorderly conduct, and excepting a case of small-pox in the family of a visiting Indian, there was no sickness in the band.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The Indians of this band live by hunting, fishing, a little gardening, and they have a few head of cattle.

I had their cattle rounded up and the calves branded. A very fine new cattle-corral has been built this year by the Indians; the cattle are mostly Galloways and were in good condition.

There was only one sick woman on the reserve, the others were looking well and were all well dressed. Whitefish and ducks were plentiful. I met the men of the band and had a talk with them in the school-house. They are contented with their lot.

The next day the whole band came over to Ste. Anne's and received their annuities; all passed off pleasantly. The traders did a lively business and the Indians proved quick and ready customers. There was not a case of law-breaking or disorderly conduct.

FARM 17A.

G. W. Blewett is the farmer here.

This farmer continues successful work among his Indians. He keeps his premises in good order and has a large garden of fine vegetables, several acres of oats and some wheat. He has built two new cattle-corral since my last inspection; in consequence, the account of the cattle was accurately taken without difficulty.

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PAUL'S BAND.

These Indians are better known as White Whale Lake band. Their reserve is situated on this lake, which has proved a valuable source of food supply, whitefish being plentiful therein.

Hay-making.—Hay-making had commenced on this reserve. As the natural hay meadows were covered with water, in consequence of frequent heavy rain storms this year, the hay must be all cut on the high land. The bridges on the creek having been swept away, the farmer had, with the assistance of his Indians, built new ones, and graded and brushed about a mile of muskeg, in order to re-establish communication between his farm and the Indians' homes.

Cattle.—I had a 'round-up' of the Indians' cattle, and the calves were then branded. The cattle show a slight increase over last year, besides a number that were killed for provisions for the band.

Annuity Payments.—The annuity payments took place during my inspection. The Indians assembled at the farm. Although the Stonies (Assiniboines) are an excitable nation, all passed off without a wrangle or an unkind word being spoken. Traders were on hand to meet the requirements of the Indians, and I understood they sold them goods at reasonable prices. There was no case of disorderly conduct or misbehaviour.

Agent Gibbons has great experience in dealing with Indians and has now an excellent staff; if he is given a free hand to deal with his Indians and continued generous government assistance in providing breeding cattle, I have confidence that he will soon make his Indians self-supporting.

MORLEY AGENCY.

I inspected the Morley agency in September.

Staff.—H. E. Sibbald, agent; A. J. Robertson, clerk (since deceased).

Annuity Payments.—This was my second visit to this agency within three months, the later one was, more particularly, to conduct the annuity payments. These passed off expeditiously and pleasantly.

After the payments were completed, most of the Indians 'pitched off' for their fall hunt, in the foot-hills of the mountains; a minority of the band remained at home to secure some crop and to make hay for wintering their large herd of cattle.

Cattle.—The half-yearly round-up of cattle was made during my inspection in May and June. I have already reported at length on this. There was a prolific return of calves and the herd was in a prosperous condition.

Sale of Cord-wood.—Mr. Sibbald has developed for these Indians a large industry in manufacturing the fallen timber of their reserves into cord-wood, fence posts, &c. There is a good demand for these products from outside points; they are sold F.O.B. on cars at Morley for cash and at good prices.

Coal of good quality having been discovered on the reserve south of the Bow river about three miles from the Canadian Pacific railway, it is the agent's intention to commence developing it as soon as practicable.

With these industries at work and in view, these bands, by continual judicious management will become prosperous. Very great improvement has taken place in the condition of their homes during the past six years. Mud-covered huts with earth floors have been replaced by good frame and log houses, shingled and floored. Modern furniture, such as good cooking stoves, clocks, chairs, tables, bedsteads, are in common use in the homes of most of the Indians.

Mr. Sibbald sets his Indians an excellent example of industry, temperance and Christian home life, and that they are profiting by his example is apparent. They

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take less interest in horse-racing and keep away from Calgary entertainments ; this latter form of amusement (encouraged by his predecessor) had to be stopped, as it was rapidly demoralizing the younger members of the band.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I visited and inspected the Blackfoot agency during the month of October. The immediate call for my visit was to transfer the agency from Agent Wheatley to Agent Markle. The staff as reconstructed then was :—J. A. Markle, agent ; G. H. Race, clerk ; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer ; A. E. Jones, farmer ; Thos. Lauder, farmer (since resigned).

Indian Office.—I audited all the account-books, took stock of all the stores and articles in use, checked the daily receipts of beef in the beef-book with the provision returns for the whole agency ; audited the cash-book from the date of my last inspection. I had 'round-ups' of Indians' cattle in the several corrals, also of the Indian ponies the property of the government. The agency was then accepted by Mr. Markle, and he assumed the duties of the office with all its responsibilities. These duties are not inconsiderable in connection with the Blackfeet and their large reservation, for these Indians have much to unlearn as well as to learn.

Strange to say, the old warriors and buffalo-hunters are much more amenable to reason and discipline than those that have been born and raised on the reserve. These latter think to prove their bravery by defiance of authority, while the older men know their position and do not think it derogatory to themselves to accept the supervision of their agent.

Most of the younger men drink whisky when they get the chance and cause trouble for themselves and the agent, while the older men, if not total abstainers, do not hunt for whisky.

In promoting Mr. Markle to the charge of such an important agency the department has been good to itself as well as to the Indians. His eighteen years' record as agent in the Birtle agency is proof that he has both the ability and the address to lead Indians into paths of industry and sobriety. His influence will reach to their domestic hearths ; he interests himself in what they shall eat and how to cook their food and a liberal use of soap and water, apparently trivial matters but a great lever in leading to civilized habits, for the bad habits of the women are more difficult to overcome than those of the men, because they are lazy and prefer to lie about and gossip to keeping their children and houses clean and properly cooking the meals for their family.

Industries.—Cattle-raising although in its infancy with this band is even now its most important industry. There has been a fair natural increase in their herd during the past year, and several three to four-year-old steers were put into the ration-house for beef. The prejudice (Crowfoot influence) against taking cattle is perceptibly weakening throughout the whole band and they will soon be tumbling over each other in striving to be served first in future distributions of breeding-stock.

Farming.—Having the advantage this year of the irrigation ditch, a large acreage of oats was sown. A hail-storm had destroyed a portion of this crop ; some potatoes, turnips and other vegetables were grown also ; hay was put up in large quantities for the N. W. M. Police, neighbouring ranchers, for the beef contractors, and for their own cattle.

Coal-mining.—This industry has languished—the mine on the north side of the river, proving only a pocket, has become exhausted. A seam of coal on the south side has been worked since then and promises to be a good one, but the new opening caused the Indians to sell surface coal, and this had disgusted their former customers so much that they have declined to use it, so when the Indians reach good coal, the trade will have to be re-established.

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BLOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Blood agency on November 13.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent ; Wm. Black, clerk ; F. Dean Freeman, issuer of rations (since superseded) ; C. H. Clark, farmer ; James Grant, farmer ; H. G. Long, farmer (since superseded) ; John English, interpreter.

Indian Office.—I audited the store ledger. Upon taking stock of the goods in the storehouses, I found the quantities of each on hand agreed with the balances in the ledger. I cannot too highly commend Mr. Black for the manner in which he keeps these accounts ; they are not only accurate, but the entries are such that the goods can be traced to their ultimate destination without difficulty.

Beef Account.—This most important of all the accounts has been carefully audited, commencing with 'beef-books,' which contain the original entries of each day's receipts certified by the agent or clerk, or a farmer ; the issuer and the contractor's agent.

It took six hundred and seventy head of cattle to supply these ration-houses, being an average weight for each animal of six hundred and ninety-one pounds, thus showing that the beef was of good weight and quality.

The butchering, receiving, weighing in and issuing beef, are being done with much regularity and carefulness. The ration-houses are kept clean, also the slaughter-pens. I inspected the weights and scales and found them correct.

Flour.—The new delivery of flour is in appearance and dressing Strong Baker's, and the weight and quality of sacks are according to schedule description.

Bacon.—The bacon is of excellent quality, both the July and the November deliveries.

Stock.—The cattle industry is the greatest here and its measure now is sufficient to tax the energies of the agent and farmers, for there is but one Indian I know of here who can be trusted to look after his own cattle, and that is Running Crane, and I have my doubts regarding him if left entirely to himself.

The account at this date is as follows :—

1900, June 30—Adult cattle on hand, 1,513 ; 1900, June 30—Spring calves branded, 453 ; 1900, November 30—Fall calves branded, 80, making a total of 2,046.

1900, November 30.—Deduct beefed this year, 83 ; total on hand, 1,963, of this number forty-five bulls and fifty-two other cattle are known as agency herd, and the rest, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are owned by one hundred and twenty-three Indians.

It will be observed that there have been five hundred and thirty-three calves branded this year ; this is considered a good yield from six hundred and fifty-six cows. There were only seventeen more animals killed for beef in 1900 than in 1899. Of the one hundred and twenty-three Indians who own these cattle, twenty-two have cattle this year who did not have any last year.

Cash-book.—My audit is from the finish of my previous one and commenced October 1, 1899.

By a careful progressive audit, commencing at the last named date, I have checked each item of the receipts and disbursements of cash. The entries of the former have all been truly made, and for the latter, properly witnessed receipts or cancelled endorsed bank cheques have been produced as vouchers for each payment made. The balance of \$860.24 is the same as the amount to the credit of the agent (as per bank book) in the Union Bank, Macleod, on even date.

The cash transactions of this agency are considerable, and aggregate for the past fiscal year \$20,620.76, plus annuities and school pupils' funded cash, \$7,112.50, making a total of \$27,733.26.

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The amount (cash) earned by the Indians or produced by their labour is as follows: Hay contracts (1,186 tons), \$3,187.59; coal freighting, on account of coal contracts taken for the Indians by the agent, \$1,157.27; beef sold beef contractors, \$3,486.35; grazing dues, \$549.67; fencing (all for labour), \$820.29; brome grass seed sold, \$383.35; flour and other supplies, freighting, \$1,045; coal mined, \$160; wages paid Indians, \$276, making a total of \$11,065.52.

The following approximate amounts were earned by these Indians in 1899-1900, which did not pass through the agent's hands, consequently the total is over and above the amounts entered in the cash-book:

Indians as scouts, N.W.M. Police, \$2,000; butchering contractor's cattle, \$400; rounding-up ranchers' cattle, \$700; freighting done for outsiders and work done on the Mormon irrigation ditch, \$1,750; private hay sold on permit, \$1,557, making a total of \$6,407.

Grand total of earnings, \$17,472.52; add annuity, cash, &c., \$7,112.50, making a total of \$24,585.02.

These sums have been received and spent by these Indians during the past fiscal year, much of it on pleasure wagons, saddles, fine furniture, tea, tobacco, canned stuff, clothing and a good sum for lumber, shingles and to reduce their indebtedness for wagons, mowers, rakes and harness purchased.

Industries.—The chief industries, other than cattle-raising, consist of hay-making and freighting coal, and I have shown the extent of these in my remarks on the cash-book.

Although these Indians are always ready to work with their teams for money, they are backward in making improvements in their homesteads; scarcely anything has been done to them since my visit to each house last January, when the houses numbered one hundred and sixty-five.

Two or three of the Indians have small gardens, but, as the department is aware, the Indians here have no taste at all for agriculture and as even gardens are seldom successful among the whites without irrigation, but few people attempt them. The Indians follow the custom of the country and buy canned stuff instead when they have money to do so.

Sanitation.—The houses I visited this year were reasonably clean and not too bad as to ventilation. The door-yards were cleanly swept and rubbish put out of sight. I did not meet with a serious case of illness, although I saw several who had the appearance of not being strong, but they declined having the doctor to attend them when I asked if I should send him to see them.

Death of Head Chief Red Crow.—The demise of Head Chief Red Crow at an age that his usefulness, humanly reckoned, had many years to run, is much to be regretted from a department point of view. He lived a good life and was always on the side of the agent in plans for the progress and prosperity of his Indians. He retained the respect of his band for his authority in a remarkable degree, and when he was convinced a thing was right to do his counsel and voice carried the band with him.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—Some of the old log buildings are becoming shaky, and unless the department wishes a general renewal of them all at the same time, each year something more than has been done should be done in the way of renewals and repairs.

At each successive inspection of the Blood agency I find progress in the condition of these Indians; they never become indifferent, have always work on hand to do, and evince interest and energy in performing it. This is owing to the fact that Agent James Wilson, being a business man, has the forethought to look out for profitable teaming and hay contracts for them. He has established for them a reputation for promptness and faithfulness in performing any work they undertake to such a degree that merchants, ranchers and others prefer employing them. I was present at settlements between the agent and his Indians of hay and coal contracts on several occa-

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sions ; each Indian receiving his share *pro rata* according to the quality and quantity of his work. The confidence with which each Indian accepted his share was proof to me that Mr. Wilson enjoys their fullest faith in man's honesty to a remarkable degree. Any one who can hold business relations with Indians in which cash settlements come in, as Mr. Wilson has done, for a dozen years or more, and still retain their good will, proves that he is a straight man, and of great integrity. Only one familiar with the Indian character will give this statement the full value that it deserves.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I visited and inspected the Peigan agency in January and again in May.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent ; John Hollers, clerk ; R. H. McDonald, stockman ; Tom Scott, interpreter.

I took stock of the provisions, groceries and clothing in the storehouse ; checked the store ledger containing the different accounts of the same, and found the balances on hand in all accounts to be correct.

The bacon is of superior quality ; the flour is also satisfactory.

I also checked the invoices and bills of lading on file of goods received since my last inspection, and found them correctly entered up in the store ledger.

I checked the 'beef-book,' which contains the certified weighings of beef received from contractors and Indians, with the monthly provision returns and with the beef vouchers sent to the department monthly, and found the same to be correct.

Cash Account.—I audited the cash account from the date of my previous one, November 1, 1899 ; the account includes the business of the saw-mill as well as of the agency.

I followed the work down to April 30 last, and proved the balance, \$1,033.07 to be correct and to agree with the balance shown by the bank pass-book on the same date.

I audited the Indian ledger, observing that each sum due any Indian was credited to the correct account.

Farming.—A larger number of Indians planted potatoes last spring than in any former year. Some of them had their own seed, while the others bought it.

Cattle.—On December 31, 1899, there were seven hundred and six head of cattle in the Indians' herd ; on the same date in 1900 there were eight hundred and eighty-six head ; in the meantime seventy-two head had been turned into the ration-house for beef.

Dwellings.—The Indians' houses are in fair order. I personally visited and inspected seventy-eight of them. The winter accumulation of garbage had been taken away, their appearance was creditable, and they showed progressive ideas ; they contain more new store furniture than when I last visited them, such as cooking-stoves, chairs, bedsteads, clocks, delf and cooking utensils.

The following named Indians are building houses, or, better still, are paying Carpenter Smith (a white man) and John Cotton (ex-industrial school pupil) to build them. These carpenters are working together on the different houses ; some of them are nearly completed :—Big Bull, house all lumber, modern style and finish ; Gopher, ditto ; Commodore, ditto ; Little Leaf, ditto (in addition, Little Leaf's house has a deep cellar under the whole house built up with eighteen inch walls of solid masonry) ; North Peigan, ditto ; Man Who Smokes, ditto ; Bull Pen, ditto ; White Owl, ditto ; Many Sioux Medicine, ditto ; Yellow Robe, ditto ; Manyan, house of log walls, large, several rooms, shingled and otherwise of modern finish.

The following named Indians have stables and corrals that deserve special mention for being comfortable, strongly built and cleaned up after their winter's

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occupation :—Lost, Baptiste, Many Sioux Medicine, Leo Smith, Little Leaf, Widow Many Chiefs, Big Swan, Prairie Chicken, The Rider.

Cattle.—Many Indians milk their cows, The Rider milking seven. This is not always a good thing, however, as they have to be watched or they will starve the calves, and then when winter comes the calves succumb through lack of vitality to stand the cold, brought about by the greed and indifference of their owners.

When I was at the agency in May, a series of preliminary domestic round-ups and branding of Indians' calves was being held on the reserve. I attended at some of them. I found the cattle generally were in good condition, there were many calves, and a prospect of many more.

The fifty-nine heifers received late the fall before had improved greatly with the spring grass ; seventeen of them had calved during mid-winter. Their calves were successfully reared, for which Stockman McDonald deserves great credit, as the mothers were both very young and very poor.

Seventy-five heifers were received in May from W. R. Stewart, Alberta. I am informed they were purchased in Ontario. As a lot they are unusually good animals. The bulls came safely through the winter. Seven new ones were delivered in May ; they were bred in Manitoba—all pedigreed animals. They will keep up the standard of quality of the range animals.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—The old log buildings (residences of clerk, farmer or stockman, office, Indian council-room, drug shop, carpenter and blacksmith shop, bull stable) are all showing signs of decay in their foundations ; so also are the sills of the large frame storehouse.

Health of Indians.—The mortality among the children was unusually great. Many very young infants died unregistered in the annuity pay-sheets ; also several children in the Roman Catholic boarding school.

Head Chief Crow Eagle died during the winter ; he was an old man, but quite vigorous until a short time before his death. He had grippe, but pneumonia carried him off. He was a man of quiet disposition, intelligent, calm judgment, and reasonable. His influence was always for law and order, and to benefit his band, and to carry out the wishes of the department when they had been fully explained to him.

Saw-mill.—The working of the Indians' saw-mill makes this a busy agency. During the winter saw-logs have to be taken out of the lumber woods, and since April the mill has been running. The cut and finished lumber from then to May 17 was one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and eighty-four feet. Some of this lumber was sold at the mill to ranchers, who came after it ; the remainder was hauled by the Indians to the reserve and to Macleod.

Taking out saw-logs in winter gave employment to forty-five Indians with their teams ; they did not work constantly, but quite as much as Indians will work in winter. Commencing in April, seventy-five different Indians with their teams and wagons have had employment, on and off, hauling lumber from the mill to the agency headquarters, to Macleod and to their own homes.

The working staff of the saw-mill consists of a manager, an engineer, one sawyer, and two other white men as edge-saw and tail sawyers ; in all, five white men and seven Indians are the gang it takes to keep the saw-mill running full blast, ten hours each day. The daily cut of finished lumber seems to be about six thousand five hundred feet.

I made a careful audit of all the saw-mill accounts, and found them correct and all cash received properly accounted for.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the Peigan agency are in a prosperous condition ; Agent R. N. Wilson is a business man, which is synonymous with industry and energy ; he is a good accountant, and his intimate knowledge of the Blackfoot tongue is a safeguard against being deceived in his dealings with his Indians.

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HOBBEMA AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Hobbema agency on June 13, and completed it on the 28th. Staff, W. S. Grant, agent; J. T. Fleetham, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer; John Donaldson, miller and blacksmith.

Office.—I audited the several books and accounts, and the cash-book, since my inspection a year ago.

Cash-book.—I followed each entry in the cash-book, both debit and credit, finding vouchers for each one to June 30, proving the balance of \$10 to be correct.

The accounts of implements, tools, harness, food supplies, live stock, ammunition, twine, clothing, office furniture, were audited and proved correct, and the balances on hand in store agreed with those brought down in each account in the store ledger. The office work is most efficiently performed by Mr. Fleetham; he keeps all his work up, not only to date, but up to the hour of his quitting work each day; the store-houses under his charge are models of neatness, and he should share with the agent in the honour of a well-conducted agency.

Cattle.—I had round-ups of all the cattle in the agency; they were very carefully done, into four different corrals, on the several reserves, occupying the most part of a week. All the calves were branded, the individual Indian brands on the cattle identified, and the cattle reclassified; the number on hand aggregated nine hundred and twenty-two head.

Farming.—The Indians of these bands are very good farmers, they had in crop on the different reserves, four hundred and sixty-two acres of grain, and forty-eight acres of potatoes, turnips, and gardens. In addition to the above, the agent and farmers had in crop on agency account, fifty acres of grain and fodder, and four acres of gardens.

I visited every Indian farm; good fences are a noticeable feature. I found the crops good, the fields generally were free from weeds, the old land where weeds flourished had been abandoned, and new land taken in; the gardens were well cared for.

Nearly every Indian family was living in tents; by so doing their houses are but temporary refuges during midwinter, and in consequence they are not made as comfortable and home-like as they should be, and their tents are often pitched far away from their farms, so that these have not the daily oversight of the owners. The migratory habit would be curtailed were good water provided by sinking wells near their dwellings.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—The agency office and farm buildings are in good repair, excepting the foundation logs of the office. The agency premises are well and neatly fenced, the large gardens of the agent, clerk and interpreter are models to copy from; they show what can be grown where a few years ago was sterile prairie or hog pasture. Two large fields of oats put in by the agent are excellent, one of them is laid down with brome grass.

New cattle corrals for holding the cattle at round-ups, with branding chutes, have been built at the agency headquarters, and at the farm on Ermineskin's reserve, with large yards in connection, so that cattle can be held for a day or two when there is a general round-up.

The bad places in the roads on the reserves have been bridged and turnpiked; this has proven to be an excellent work, and makes driving about the different reserves practicable in a wet season, as this one has been.

Flour and Saw-mill.—A run of new burr mill-stones has been placed in this mill; they are a great improvement over the Waterous vertical mill-stones, but they require a more scientific miller than the latter.

This spring back-water on the turbine water-wheel has prevented the mill from running.

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The new granary attached to the mill is finished, and will prove most useful as a storehouse for Indians' wheat, which will be left there (each lot in a separate bin) until ground into flour.

Agent Grant continues to hold the full confidence and respect of his Indians ; he is indefatigable in his efforts to promote their interest ; early each morning he will be found out among his Indians on one or another of the different reserves, overlooking and practically demonstrating how work should be done ; later in the day, in his office counselling the Indians and settling disputes, which are of common occurrence among Indians, who do not read newspapers to divert their minds from petty domestic squabbles. The measure of success that he has already attained in bringing these Indians to their present prosperous condition is evidence that he is pursuing a proper course, and that the department made a wise selection in sending him to this important agency, where the knowledge of diversified farming that he possesses is necessary to success.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The department, the government and the country are to be congratulated upon the success met with in bringing the Indians of Alberta to their present state of good citizenship. Their industry and freedom from crime are remarkable ; some boyish pranks landed a few of them in the Northwest Mounted Police guard-room, but nothing serious has occurred to mar the general harmony.

This satisfactory condition causes the executive officers to view the result of their work with much pride, being as it is (under departmental favour) due to their wise discretion in managing these formerly nomadic horse-stealing Indians.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, Sept. 16, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixteenth annual report of my inspection of agencies and reserves in the Northwest Territories from August, 1900, to September, 1901.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on August 21, 1900, and following days.

J. P. Wright, agent ; J. W. Jowett, clerk and warehouseman ; H. Cameron, interpreter and teamster ; J. Sutherland, engineer, miller and blacksmith ; J. Pollock, farmer reserve 71, 72 ; Peter Hourie, farmer reserve 74, and reserve No. 73 is attended to by the agent himself.

The agency buildings and surroundings were in good order, some improvements had been made on the clerk's house.

The crop put in in this agency was five hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, one hundred and fifteen of oats, and nine of roots, but owing to unfavourable wea-

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ther, hail-storms and excessive rains during harvesting, the results were disappointing. Haying was also interfered with. In many cases I noticed where hay had been cut in sloughs and piled in cocks, the sloughs were full of water and only the tops of the cocks could be seen. However, efforts were put forth to secure hay at other points so as to have feed for winter.

One hundred and two acres of new breaking had been done, and one hundred and fifty acres of summer fallowing.

After auditing the various books and taking inventories of all property in the warehouse and in use at the agency and farms, I transferred the agency from Mr. J. P. Wright to Mr. Magnus Begg, on September 1, Mr. Wright leaving for Fort Frances agency, vacated by Mr. Begg.

The cattle records called for seven hundred and forty-four head, and there were rounded up seven hundred and twenty-seven head, and the other seventeen would, no doubt, be forthcoming when winter stabling had been completed. The cattle were all in good condition.

Some pretty new fields were noticed on reserve No. 74, and the ploughing was well done, furrows being straight and uniform.

The new house for the farmer for Bands 71 and 72 was nearly completed, it is situated in the centre of these two reserves, and will be more convenient to the work than the old house.

Since my last visit here a church has been put up on Reserve No. 72, near the present farmhouse by the Rev. Hugh McKay, of Round Lake mission; it is a neat little building, 50 x 30, stone foundation, lathed and plastered inside, and rough-cast outside, good floor, shingled roof, log walls, logs standing on end, and is substantial. The church will hold one hundred persons comfortably.

Indians hauled the stone and lumber, and the value of this work was equal to sixty dollars. The women helped also, one woman gave three dollars. Services are held every Sunday and the Indians attend very well, and are much interested in having a church they can call their own.

A pleasing feature is that the building is free of debt, and a balance left over is to be used to build a shed and stable, also to purchase a stove.

The farmhouse on 74, Mr. Hourie's, had been partially repaired, and more was to be done the following year.

Chief Nepahpenice, Band 73, built a good new house for himself, also stables, and gave his old homestead to his son-in-law.

The crop of potatoes on the four reserves was fair, but turnips were a failure.

The usual sports took place the day after treaty payments, and they passed off very well. I suggested to Mr. Begg to try and get up an exhibition to take the place of horse-racing, &c., and let the Indians compete for prizes for the best-kept gardens, fields, neatest houses, also in cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and the women in needle-work, knitting, bread and butter-making, &c.

The Indians regretted losing Mr. Wright; they said he made them work too hard sometimes, but it was for their good, and they hoped they would get along as well with Mr. Begg.

There are a great many transactions in this agency of one kind and another, and it is important that Indians' private dealings with the agency should be at all times ready for explanation, when required by an Indian, and prevent misunderstandings, and I am glad to be able to give Mr. Jowett full credit for having every detail written up in an intelligent shape. The old system of rationing is done away with, except in cases of old women, cripples, &c., but no able-bodied person gets any relief without giving value for the same in work of some kind.

The health of the Indians at the time was good, and the Indians were courteous and agreeable.

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BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency was my next point, commencing my inspection there on September 11, 1900. J. A. Markle, agent; S. M. Dickenson, clerk; Alex. Caldwell, interpreter and teamster; Thos. Ryan, farmer at Oak River.

My principal business here was to transfer the agency from Mr. Markle to Mr. Dickenson to hold and manage until Mr. Wheatley arrived from the Blackfoot agency, Mr. Markle going to Mr. Wheatley's place there. The transfer was made on September 20, after books had been checked, and inventories taken.

The crop put in in 1900 was the largest these Indians ever had, being one thousand three hundred and sixty-six acres of wheat (principally by the Sioux on Oak River, Oak Lake and Birdtail reserves), four hundred and ninety-one acres of oats, corn and barley and sixty-six acres of roots, or a total of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two acres, but owing to unfavourable weather the results were not in proportion to the land under crop. The root crops were fair.

Some good houses had been put up during the year, always a sign of progress.

At the 'Birdtail' Moses Bunn erected a new house on a stone foundation, and he did all the work himself. The house is 16 x 21, shingled roof, good floor and windows, and he proposes building a stone stable, as he feels he is an expert in masonry work.

Bokpa and Mrs. Blackface have each money in the bank with which they intend to improve their dwellings.

At Waywayseecappo's reserve several new improved dwellings have been erected.

The chief has a log house, shingled roof; Norman Brandon, John Baptist, Joe Meece, Keewaytincappo, each a new house, Manitou Wigwam had material on hand for completing the annex to his house.

The Indians of this band also subscribed liberally towards the new Presbyterian church, the walls of which were already up and a shingled roof put on.

On Keeseekoowenin's reserve, also known as Riding Mountain, George Bone erected a new log house, shingled roof, and when completed it will have a living room and two bed-rooms on the ground floor, and three bed-rooms upstairs.

Joseph Boyer and David Burns have each purchased land off the reserve, Boyer a half section and Burns a quarter section. Boyer resides on his new place and had a good crop.

At Rolling River, a number of improved houses have been put up, all having shingled roofs. At Oak River, one new frame house, and at Oak Lake a good many improvements have been made.

At Valley River, the chief, John Rattlesnake, put up a new implement-shed, where all implements are kept under cover, so that progress can be noticed all along the line. Many of the Indians replace their farming implements which have got worn out, thus enabling them to better gain their own livelihood, instead of depending on government help. This agency holds the banner position as regards being self-supporting. The total number of the various bands is about one thousand, and the issues in the way of relief for the year were less by fifty sacks of flour, and one hundred pounds of meat. These Indians were not going into debt and they owe less now than ever before. The drinking habits of some of these Indians are not on the increase, but the agent says a constant watch is necessary.

Universal regret was expressed at Mr. Markle leaving them, and numbers were daily calling at the office to know if it was true. The clerk, Mr. Dickenson, is ever attentive to his duties and is most careful and painstaking in his work, and I felt that the agency affairs would be faithfully performed by him until Mr. Wheatley arrived.

I left on September 22, for Yorkton, and was present at the weighing of some eighty head of cattle of Swan River agency Indians, and settling for the same, each Indian being paid in cash, the proceeds of his stock sold, and on 27th I proceeded to Swan River agency, now named, properly, 'Pelly agency.'

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The Indians on this occasion spent part of their money in purchasing flour and dry-goods, and returned at once to their reserves, and I did not see or hear of one of them being the worse of liquor.

PELLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection on September 28. W. E. Jones, agent ; F. Fischer, clerk ; Peter Brass, teamster ; David Porter, labourer.

My principal business was to take the agency over from Mr. Jones, and hold it until Mr. McKenzie from Duck lake would arrive, and Mr. Jones was going to replace Mr. McKenzie at Duck lake, consequently checking the books and making out inventories were the first things to attend to. These completed, I relieved Mr. Jones on October 6, and he left the agency on the 7th, and I remained in charge until November 8, when I transferred all over to Mr. McKenzie, he having arrived on November 2. The crop put in was reported to be about two hundred acres, but owing to poor farming, bad fencing, coupled with, it was said, dry weather, the yield was poor, in fact in some cases, none at all ; the best fields I noticed were those of the graduates of Regina school. The potato crop was fair, gardens were a complete failure, in fact, they were totally neglected.

It may be said that farming and gardening in the past in this agency have been only in name, and it is now to be hoped a new departure will be made, and crops raised like other agencies. There was no new breaking, and only a small patch of summer-fallow.

The cattle were looking fine and the number, after deducting eighty head sold, was eight hundred and thirty-three, and calves of 1900 to be added, would make a total of one thousand head.

The hay put up totalled two thousand two hundred and sixty-six tons, and about sixty loads of straw, and with careful management it was thought this would enable the herds to come through, if the winter was not a long and severe one. The office work was well done by Mr. Fischer, who I consider one of the ablest officials in the whole service, and there are none superior to him as an intelligent interpreter.

On November 9, I left the agency for Yorkton, and on the 11th I left Yorkton for Fishing lake and Nut lake, and after inspecting these places, I left on 20th for Touchwood agency, arriving there in the afternoon of the 21st, where I got a telegram from the Commissioner to proceed to the Regina industrial school, owing to the death of Principal McLeod. By travelling all night I reached Qu'Appelle station in time to catch the train, and was in Regina in time for the funeral on November 22. I checked all the books and took an inventory of all property, and transferred the whole over to Mr. Alex. Skene, acting principal, on December 29, and on January 3, 1901, I left Regina for the Assiniboine agency, arriving there on January 4. Reference to Fishing and Nut Lake reserves will appear in my notes of Touchwood agency later on, and Regina school will be shown in regular school report.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on January 4, 1901, and following days.

Thos. W. Aspdin, farmer in charge ; Daniel Kennedy, interpreter, teamster and general assistant ; Eahsappy, mail-carrier.

The agency headquarter buildings were in good order. Timber was on the ground to repair the warehouse, the agency kitchen had been sheeted with dressed lumber, new fencing and gates had been made, and added to the appearance of the place. The crop put in was about two hundred and thirty acres of wheat, oats and barley, and twenty-six acres of roots and gardens. Owing to high winds and dry weather the

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grain crop was a failure, only some two hundred bushels having been harvested, seven hundred and twenty-five bushels of roots were also put away for winter use, six hundred tons of hay had been stacked, most of it at the barnyards; the hay was of poor quality, owing to wet weather in securing it; the cattle were eating it, but it had not the nourishing qualities of hay properly cured.

Each house and stable on the reserve was visited, and with one or two exceptions, all were found comfortable, more so than I ever found them.

The cattle were looking well at the time; the herd numbered one hundred and twenty-five head as against one hundred and three a year ago.

Six new houses had been built during the year, one for Daniel Kennedy, a story and a half, shingled roof and neatly finished.

Five new stables had been built also, of a large and better kind than the old ones.

Eahseakan, or Sautleaux, No. 94, has a double house, bedsteads, tables, chairs, cook and box stoves, nice tidy place, stables enlarged during the year, neatly fitting doors, has nine head of cattle, horses, poultry, &c.

Geegus has also a double house similarly furnished, has good stables and takes care of twenty head of cattle for himself and two relatives.

Chas. Rider and Medicine Rope have both good houses, shingled roofs and iron top chimneys. Medicine Rope added a wing to his house during the year, and purchased the lumber himself.

The wells have proved a benefit to the Indians, fifteen are giving supplies.

Thirty-five acres of new land were broken and fifty-eight acres summer-fallowed, and some fall ploughing was done.

Five miles of wire fencing had been made, inclosing a pasture for the cattle.

Notwithstanding the poor crop, I consider the band has made progress, the health of the Indians at the time was good, and the Indians, one and all, were pleasant and in the best of spirits, and no one complained. The Presbyterian mission, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, was visited, and progress was reported, the attendance at Sunday services being regular. The usual audit of the books was made and inventory taken. Mr. Aspdin keeps his office work up to date and is generally correct in his accounts.

On January 12 I left for Indian Head, and on 14th proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle, where I was detained by storms, and on 21st I left for Touchwood agency to complete inspection commenced in November.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

H. Martineau, Indian agent; J. H. Gooderham, clerk and in charge of Gordon's reserve; Stanislaus Young, interpreter and teamster; Edward Stanley, farmer, Poorman's and Day Star reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer, Fishing and Nut Lake reserves.

The agency buildings were in good repair, and the surroundings were clean and tidy.

Poorman's reserve was the first visited, Mr. Stanley, farmer in charge, every house and stable on the reserve was visited, and all were found to be in good order, houses clean and stables roomy, and water convenient for the cattle at all points. A blacksmith-shop had been fitted up and Jim Worm, one of the band, was doing good work in making repairs. The crop put in was thirty-five acres of grain and six of roots, and there were harvested one thousand one hundred and twenty bushels of oats and five hundred and twenty-three bushels of roots, a good deal of new fencing had been put up, thirty-seven acres of summer-fallow had been done. The cattle were looking well, the herd numbered two hundred and seventeen head, six hundred and twenty-five tons of stacked hay. The farm buildings were in perfect order, a new horse stable 22 x 18 feet having been built during the year by Mr. Stanley, assisted by the Indians;

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hayloft, and a harness-room, stalls, floored with hewn lumber, a new stable also for the bulls of this and Day Star's reserve, six in all, the stable is 20 x 20. The Indians were in good spirits and were preparing to put in a larger crop in 1901. The English Church mission is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bassing, who visits the Indians regularly in their own houses. Signs of progress were to be seen on this reserve, and Mr. Stanley was leaving no stone unturned in order to help the Indians to become self-supporting, and to be independent of outside relief in the way of food supplies.

Day Star, No. 87, also under the charge of Mr. Stanley, was next reached. Houses here were found neat and cleanly kept, stables in fair order, but some of them require renewing. The crop here was only four acres of oats and six of roots, results were one hundred and sixty bushels of oats and four hundred and sixty-nine bushels of roots. The herd numbered two hundred and twenty-two head, and cattle looking fairly well. Kinequan, a leading Indian, promised to put in a crop of oats this year, if he could get seed, and others would follow. This Indian had some fine bob-sleighs made by himself, ready for ironing. He sells them to other Indians. This reserve was in a position to make a better showing in crops and in cattle. The hay put up was scarcely considered sufficient, and probably a few would be short before winter was over.

Gordon's reserve was next reached. This is the banner reserve of the agency, and was holding its own very well, at the same time the want of a farmer constantly amongst them was to be seen. The crop was in the hands of only a few, fifty-three acres of wheat and oats, and five and a quarter of roots, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five bushels of first-class oats were harvested and four hundred and thirty-four of roots, nearly a thousand tons of hay were stacked, and it was thought there would be sufficient for the large herd, three hundred and sixty-one head; efforts were to be made to get more of the band to go into farming.

Mr. Gooderham is energetic, and no doubt under him this band will do better in this respect.

All the houses and stables were examined, and many of them are large, airy and well furnished, and stables are of a good class. Josiah Pratt, a headman, was preparing to burn a kiln of lime and he would sell to other Indians.

Muscowequan's reserve was the next reached, and improvements were noticed here. P. J. Hamilton is farmer in charge. The farmhouse was almost completed, some plastering inside being required, it is a warm comfortable house.

The crop here was fifteen acres of oats, yielding one hundred and seventy-five bushels, and potatoes and turnips, three hundred and twenty bushels, gardens were a failure; five hundred and ninety-four tons of hay stacked, and this was the best hay in the agency. The cattle were in fine condition, and the herd numbers two hundred and eight head; a number of new houses with shingled roofs had been put up, also some very good stables and sheds. Mr. Hamilton was making a specialty of the cattle industry, more of his Indians were to try farming.

FISHING LAKE BAND.

This reserve was visited on way from Yorkton, W. Favel in charge. The farmhouse was in good order, and Mr. Favel had put up during the year a small storehouse.

The crop consisted of potatoes only, forty bushels harvested for the farmer, and thirty for the Indians. The Indian houses were tidy and clean, and stables were put in order for the winter. The cattle of the two bands numbered one hundred and fifty-three head; one hundred and seventy-two loads of hay had been stacked.

NUT LAKE BAND.

This reserve is fifty miles further up. One man, Little Cree, had a new house, 20 x 20, and a good stable, and sixteen head of cattle, these are included in the total of one hundred and fifty-three, and he had plenty of good hay; another Indian had a

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new house alongside, but had no cattle. Little Cree had a small garden, but there was little or no crop. I told Mr. Favel to try and get all his Indians at both places to make a beginning to raise oats. Three miles farther on there is a little village of five or six houses, and on the way the old house of Chief Yellow Quill is to be seen. Little Cree had a mower and a rake. The total number of cattle in the agency was one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight, as against one thousand one hundred and thirteen a year ago, the increases from births and replaces being nearly balanced by sales, killed for beef, and deaths, missing, &c.

The office work was being well attended to by Mr. Gooderham, who was ever on the move in keeping things in good order.

Mr. Martineau, the agent, was energetic and seemed anxious for the welfare of the Indians and the advancement of the agency in general, and was ever courteous and obliging in his dealings.

The births during the year were fifty-three, and deaths thirty-four. The health at the time was fairly good, and a few cases were being attended to by Dr. Carthew.

Some cases of whisky-trading had been dealt with by the agent, and the guilty parties were heavily fined, which had a good effect, as no other cases have been heard of since.

The usual audit of the books was made, and inventories taken, and statements, with detailed report forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

On February 15, I left for Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 27th commenced the inspection of the industrial school, and on March 12, I returned to the Fort, and on the 13th proceeded to Muscowpetung's agency with the view of getting the books checked, and ready for the inventory of transfer of the agency to Mr. Graham. I then proceeded to File Hills agency and on March 21 and 22, in company with Mr. Graham, counted all the cattle at File Hills, before they left the stables. We then returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on March 23, and on the 25th we went over Pasquah's reserve and on the 26th the Sioux reserve and Piapots and ranches 27 and 28, and Muscowpetung's on March 29, counting the cattle at each place. The transfer of the agency was made on March 30, Mr. Graham accepting the various inventories made up to March 31.

The staff of the Muscowpetung agency previous to transfer was : J. A. Mitchell, agent ; Geo. McNabb, interpreter and teamster ; Hugh Richardson, clerk and farmer, Muscowpetung's reserve ; D. J. Grant, farmer, Piapots ; S. Hockley, farmer, Pasquah and Sioux reserves ; D. J. Finlayson, in charge of the department ranch.

Piapots, No. 75, had one hundred and twenty-one acres of grain in 1900, but the yield was poor, only fifty-seven bushels being harvested, and roots fifty-eight bushels ; thirty acres of new land had been broken ; the herd numbered one hundred and thirteen head, and there appeared to be hay enough ; the houses had been whitewashed with white clay and they looked clean and tidy ; one man, a graduate, was building on the bench or high land.

The ranch was in good order and cattle came out right in numbers, one hundred and seventy-two head, including eight horses. The hay supply was sufficient.

PASQUAH'S BAND.

This is the banner reserve of the agency, as regards good houses, stables and nice fields. The crop put in was two hundred and fifty-two acres of grain and seven of roots, results were six hundred and forty-eight bushels of wheat and three hundred and eighty-eight of oats, and six hundred and fifty-five of roots, forty acres of new breaking and thirty-five of summer-fallow.

The Sioux Indians under Mr. Hockley get nothing in the way of help, but they are industrious and are good workers, and they live comfortably, and are always cheerful and pleasant. Their crop was one hundred and seventeen acres of grain, and fourteen and a half of roots, and they harvested two hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat, oats and corn, one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven bushels of potatoes, and

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four hundred bushels of turnips and garden stuff. The herd numbered fifty-one head ; fifty acres of new breaking had been done and ten and one-half acres of summer-fallow. It was reported that more dancing was going on than was desirable, and steps were taken to stop this.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND.

The reserve of this band was about the same as formerly, houses had all been whitewashed with white clay, and they were clean and tidy inside and out, the houses on this, as well as on Piapots, although comfortable, are, as I have previously reported, of an inferior class, owing to the scarcity of larger timber on the reserves. The cattle were looking well after the long winter, showing that they had not been neglected, the herd numbered one hundred and fifty head. The crop put in was one hundred and thirty-one acres of grain, one and one-half of roots, results almost nil, grain, fifty-eight bushels, roots sixty-eight bushels ; thirteen and one-half acres of summer-fallow, and fourteen of new breaking were reported, a few new houses were built during the year and a few stables and older ones enlarged.

CATTLE.

The total number of cattle in the agency, including ranches, was six hundred and seventeen. Cattle sold brought 3½ cents live weight for steers, 2½ cents for oxen, and 2½ cents for cows.

I furnished the Commissioner with a statement of the expenses of the ranch, and the cost of beef it supplied.

In justice to Mr. Mitchell I would add that he had his books and accounts all in first-class order, and was anxious to give all information required, and assistance in closing up the accounts. The individual earnings of the four bands, from December 1, 1899, to March 31, 1901, were \$17,655.01.

Births from July, 1900, to March 31, 1901, were seven, and deaths for the same period, seven.

The doctor had been on the various reserves vaccinating those requiring this, and he reported the general health to be good. I found no cases of sickness in any of the houses I visited. These Indians are almost free of debt.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

W. M. Graham, agent ; L. Ashdown, farmer ; Mark Ward, interpreter and teamster. The File Hill Indians had a most successful year, and consequently were in comfortable circumstances. The agency buildings and surroundings were in their usual neat and tidy condition.

A new granary had been built a short distance from the agency headquarters. It is 36 x 26, stone foundation, and divided into compartments. There is a new blacksmith-shop, and the blacksmith is a graduate of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and he was doing capital work in repairing implements and having them ready for spring work. Besides repairs, many new articles are made, such as whiffletree-irons, clevises, &c. The stables and corrals for the bulls were well kept, and the bulls were in good order.

The crop put in on the four reserves, but principally on Okanase and Peepeekesis, was two hundred and thirty acres, and there were harvested seven thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat and oats, two thousand two hundred bushels of potatoes, one thousand five hundred bushels of turnips, besides garden stuff and a quantity of oats fed in sheaf.

The land ready for crop in 1901 was :—new breaking thoroughly back-set and harrowed, eighty acres ; summer-fallow, one hundred acres ; stubble land for spring

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ploughing, one hundred and thirty acres, or a total of three hundred and ten acres. I drove over these fields before the big storm, and found them in good order for the seeder.

Four hundred and fifty acres of fencing, wire and willow pickets, and fifty acres of rail fence.

The Indians have purchased and paid for out of proceeds of crop : wire, value, \$250 ; binder, \$145 ; seeder, \$125 ; four wagons, \$268 ; mower, \$50 ; twine, sacks, &c., \$150 ; stallion, \$150 ; threshing, &c., \$177.75, and other amounts for furniture for their houses, harness, &c. Hay stacked, over two thousand five hundred tons, principally at the barnyards ; twelve steers were sold at 3½ cents, live weight.

The fair was held on June 30, 1900, and was a grand success, and I referred to it in my last annual report. Preparations were being made for the one to be held in 1901. The women were busy making patch quilts, dresses, aprons, cushions and other articles, and they are always pleased to show me their handiwork. If the exhibition did no other good than give employment to these women during the winter, it would be serving a good purpose. How much nicer it is to find women employed in this manner than sitting on the floor with a pipe, gossiping with a few equally idle visitors ?

The cattle were counted from stable to stable ; total number, six hundred and sixty-six.

The books were checked up to March 31, and all balanced, and these, as well as those of Muscowpetung's agency were transferred into new books for the new Qu'Appelle agency to begin April 1, 1901, and the old books of the two reserves closed up. On April 17, I returned to Qu'Appelle, and on the 19th I left for Moosomin, on my way to Moose Mountain agency.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on April 23, 1901. H. R. Halpin, farmer, in charge of Band No. 70 ; W. Murison, farmer at the western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69.

Agency buildings, stables, warehouse, &c., were in fair order, but required a little attention, also inside of agency house.

The crop put in on White Bear's reserve, No. 70, was reported to be about two hundred acres of wheat and oats, but results were poor, only two hundred and thirty bushels having been harvested ; no breaking or summer-fallowing had been done.

After the death of the old chief, White Bear, those living in the village, principally relations of the old man, moved off to a place about three miles further west, and located on the borders of a lake, near hay meadows and water, seventeen houses and fourteen stables were built, but stables are too low in the roofs and houses too small, and none had open chimneys. Efforts will be made to raise the roofs of the stables, and houses to have open fireplaces put in them all. Dr. Hardy was to make this his special duty, as he is the medical director of the reserve now. There is no excuse to offer, owing to scarcity of wood, as the houses are in the midst of pretty heavy timber.

The cattle were rounded up and a shortage existed, although the agent insisted he had them all. At a later round-up the shortage still existed.

At the western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69, the crop put in was one hundred and sixty-two acres, and three hundred and thirty-eight bushels of wheat were threshed.

The cattle were in fine condition, and none were missing ; the herds of the two bands were one hundred and sixty-seven head. Eleven new houses and six stables had been built during the year, in a well sheltered place in the bush, and near hay and water. Hay was left over from last year, and a good deal would be left over this year also. Mr. Murison and his Indians deserve credit for the good care taken of the cattle ; stables were visited regularly at night during cold and stormy weather. A lot of new breaking had been done, also summer-fallowing, but the land was not

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required, as these two reserves were surrendered to the government this spring, and the Indians joined White Bear's band, and removed there in the end of April and beginning of May. This move is a capital one, and the Indians will now be much more easily managed than scattered as they were before, some thirty-five miles apart, and there is no better reserve than White Bear's, and with proper management, these Indians should not be a burden on the country for a dollar, as there is timber enough to sell, if nothing more, to keep them, and with a little drainage, they have the finest hay meadows in the country, and a good market for hay and wood within nine miles of a railway, and then money can be made from cattle, pasturage being of the very best. There are bright prospects ahead of these Indians if there is the proper head to direct them. The earnings of the three bands, from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, amounted to \$1,954.60.

On May 7 I left for Moosomin, and on the 9th left for Birtle, going across country, Mr. Halpin kindly driving me, and commenced my inspection on the 10th.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

G. H. Wheatley is agent, S. M. Dickenson, clerk, Alex. Caldwell, teamster and interpreter, E. H. Yeomans, farmer of Oak River reserve. I have not time to give details of the various reserves, many of them interesting, as showing progress. In company with Agent Wheatley, I visited every field and garden, and counted the cattle at the following reserves, and I generally found the Indians busy at their crops, and all in good spirits, and the cattle were found in very good order at that time of the year. The crops are well distributed among the Indians, that is, nearly every Indian has a field or more of grain, and all have a garden and potatoes.

The total number of cattle in the agency was six hundred and fifty-six head, and the increase of calves for 1901, which is a good one, to be added.

GAMBLER, OLD RESERVE.

John Tanner is the only one left, and he is independent of the government, and is making progress. He has a good house, comfortably furnished, also good out-buildings. He had in crop thirty-eight acres of wheat, twenty-four of oats and one of garden and potatoes. He had twenty-four head of cattle besides ten calves of 1901, seven horses, including a stallion, four pigs, and eight poultry. He has a gang-plough, a self-binder, a seeder, a fanning-mill, a mower, a horse-rake, a buggy, a cutter, a bob-sleigh, a buckboard, a double wagon, besides harness and small tools and implements, all private property and paid for.

This is about what any Indian can do, if he has the energy and enterprise.

BIRDTAIL BAND.

These Indians are industrious. They had a pretty hard winter, but by selling wood they managed to eke out a living without calling on the agent. They have all comfortable houses and they take quite an interest in their little church; a meeting is held every Tuesday evening, and the one we attended was quite interesting; many of the Indians took part in the service by engaging in prayer, and the singing by men and women, old and young, was very fine and hearty.

The following is a sample of one farmer, Sunkawowaton, who has a new house in a pretty location, shingled roof, square hewn logs, upstairs rooms, house well furnished. He had ninety acres of wheat, five of oats and one of potatoes, as pretty fields as could be seen on any white man's farm, and a great deal better than on many of them. He has two binders, one seeder, one roller, one wagon, one democrat, one sulky-plough, one disc-harrow, one set bob-sleighs, all his own and paid for, and this is no spoon-fed Indian either.

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ROLLING RIVER BAND.

Considerable advancement could be noticed among these Indians, more going into farming, and many building better houses. Mr. Wright, the missionary, is doing capital work here, in advising and helping them in farming and house-building. They have had two exhibitions, both a success, and were preparing for another in 1901.

John Bird had a nice house with three rooms downstairs and an upstairs flat, shingled roof, trees planted around his house, showing good taste, new stable, and did all the work himself.

The cattle were looking well and were correct in number.

Keeseekoowenin's reserve was up to its usual mark of excellence, probably the most advanced reserve in the whole Indian work. The old chief is nearly blind, but he is always pleased to be called upon.

John Bone built a large new house, and added a new stable to his old ones, 18 x 20, a new granary, and was building a house, 14 x 16, for his daughter, Mrs. Lacree.

OAK RIVER BAND.

These Indians are doing well under Mr. Yeomans, whom I consider a capital man for the place. I am pleased to hear that these Indians are harvesting the largest crop by double, that they ever had. Two new frame houses were added during the year. The Indians were all pleased to be called upon, and they pay considerable attention to what is told them.

OAK LAKE BAND.

These Indians had a good crop, well put in. Mr. Yeomans gives them a visit now and again, and they have also the benefit of the example and advice of Rev. John Thunder, the missionary on the reserve.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND.

These Indians had more crop in than ever before, and I found them breaking more land; a good many new houses had been put up, and others were getting out logs. It is a good sign to see an Indian wanting to live in a better house.

The small-pox was completely stamped out, and the health of the Indians was good. I believe two deaths resulted from the small-pox.

Manitou Wigwam, in addition to a fine house and good outbuildings, had sixteen acres of wheat, looking fine, nine acres of oats and one acre of potatoes. The roof of his house was painted red, gables yellow, and the window frames blue. The house had storm windows, curtains, three rooms downstairs, besides a lean-to kitchen. He has a large pasture-field with a two-string wire fence, and was breaking up a new field. He has good heavy horses, four cows, and makes butter, which he sells to other Indians.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

This reserve was the last place visited, and it is eighty miles from Birtle, and not the best of roads, that through about twenty miles of tall trees, where the sun never got near the trail, the road was bad; however, we made wonderfully good time, and when we did get to the reserve, our horses were nearly eaten up and got fairly wild from mosquitoes, flies and 'bull-dogs,' but by smudging we managed to exist until we got out of the place at four o'clock one morning.

These Indians had some nice gardens, about the first they ever had. The cattle were looking well, and came out right in number.

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The Indians were in good spirits, and seemed to be comfortably well off. I had a message from Rev. Prof. Hart to say that he hoped a missionary would be sent to them this summer, which the chief and his men were glad to hear.

On July 2 I left Birtle, driving to Moosomin, and drove to Moose Mountain agency on July 4 and remained there until August 19. My principal business was to make up a statement of the affairs of the agency, cattle, &c., and to put Mr. Murison in charge, in place of Mr. Halpin, who retired from the service.

I transferred the agency to Mr. Murison on July 24, who managed the operations of the agency with considerable ability, and on August 19 the agency was retransferred to Mr. Short, as farmer in charge, and Mr. Murison will superintend the farm work, cattle, &c., and Mr. Short will, it is supposed, attend to the office.

From August 20 until 26 I was on special business at Grenfell, Broadview and Crooked Lake agency, and on August 27 I went to Brandon industrial school, where I remained until September 10, and came on to Fort Qu'Appelle on September 12.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT ON TREATY No. 8,
REGINA, September 19, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—After completing arrangements for the treaty trip, I left Edmonton on March 30 last. Owing to the early breaking up of the ice, the trip was very difficult and I was eight days late in reaching Lesser Slave lake. I am pleased to be able to report, however, that I was at every other point on the date fixed for the payment of annuities. The number of Indians paid was three thousand five hundred and seventy-five, showing an increase of two hundred and fifty-two over last year. The number of births during the year was one hundred and twenty-four, and the deaths numbered one hundred and twenty-one.

The health of the Indians was generally good, with the exception of the Chipewyans, who were afflicted with severe influenza. Dr. Edwards gave them medical attention. There was no small-pox until we reached Athabasca landing, and the efforts of Dr. Edwards in vaccinating the Indians should result in the prevention of the spread of this disease.

The Indians were quite successful with their hunts last year, and with the exception of those who wish to stay on the reserves being surveyed at Lesser Slave lake, they will continue for many years to lead the lives of hunters. There is no demand or pressing need for the setting apart of further reserves.

I append a list of tools and implements asked for by those under the treaty who purpose building houses and cultivating garden plots.

The supplies furnished under contract for the Indians during treaty payment were in every respect satisfactory.

I had not time to have the census sheets given me filled in, I accordingly left them at the different points to be filled in.

I have to report that the Indians of Lesser Slave lake and Lake Sturgeon represented that it would be much better if they could be paid their annuity in the winter

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so as not to interfere with their spring hunt. The Indians at Wabiscow had no complaint to make as to the date, but they are so situated that a winter payment would be more convenient. The Indians of Fort St. John gather there towards the end of May, and it is suggested that June 1 would be the best date for payment there. After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it would be more to the interest of the Indians, and also less troublesome and expensive for the authorities, if provision were made for the payment of the Indians at Lesser Slave lake, Sturgeon lake and Wabiscow in the winter, say Wabiscow on the 19th, Lesser Slave lake on the 26th and Sturgeon lake on December 31. The winter trip could be cheaply and expeditiously made and the treaty officer could return, make his report and go back so as to be at St. John about June 1. He could then proceed down the river, paying at Dunvegan, Peace River landing, Vermilion, Little Red river, Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution. From St. John the trip would be entirely by water and could be so arranged that the officer could avail himself of the steamboat service provided by the Hudson's Bay Company between Forts Resolution and Smith, and Forts Smith and McMurray. Fort McMurray could be paid as he returned to Athabasca landing.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,
Paying Officer.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,

WINNIPEG, October 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The work in my office is generally so pressing that I am unable to visit agencies and reserves as often as I could wish. Such visits, however, when made, being for a special purpose, afford me little opportunity of judging whether there is progress or retrogression on the reserves. On details of this kind the inspectors report to you pretty fully, and it is unnecessary to repeat their remarks. It remains for me, therefore, only to deal with some special occurrences, and to touch upon the four leading features of the department's work for the Indians, namely, their advancement in self-support, sobriety, morality and education.

VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visited Winnipeg on September 26, ultimo, and during the ceremonies at the formal opening of Manitoba University building, forty-two of the boy pupils of Middlechurch industrial school, who, on the suggestion of Principal Dagg, had been given a place on the programme by the committee of arrangements, performed very creditably under com-

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mand of drill instructor Burnham, certain exercises, which consisted in a variety of evolutions with fixed bayonets. Following the drill, Chief W. H. Prince, of St. Peter's band, and some of his councillors, were presented to the Duke and Duchess.

But the principal event in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses, which I should notice, because it is of historical importance, is the Indian demonstration in their honour which took place at Shaganappi point, Calgary, on the 28th of the same month. Pursuant to your instructions, I arranged for a meeting of the Indians of southern Alberta on the date mentioned. Including the school children, nearly two thousand were in attendance. A platform was erected at a suitable point on the ground, and on this platform a marquee was placed, over which in front was painted the Blackfoot word 'Kitaisimatsimpmon,' meaning 'We greet you,' and on the other side, over the entrance to the marquee, the word 'Welcome.' And while the programme was being gone through, the royal standard floated over the Duke and Duchess.

First came the presentation to their Royal Highnesses of the head chiefs of the several bands, in the order in which they appear below on the address, each as he approached being graciously greeted by a shake of the hand.

Then the address of the Indians was read in a distinct and creditable manner by David Wolf Carrier, a Sarcee pupil of the Calgary industrial school, and is as follows :—

'To His Royal Highness George Frederic Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony ; Earl of Carrich and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.L.D., D.C.L., &c., &c.

'May it please Your Royal Highness.

'We, the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony and Cree Indians of southern Alberta, heartily welcome your Royal Highness to the land of our forefathers. For untold generations our tribes hunted the bison on the plains of this country as our means of subsistence. But the white man came and desired to settle on our hunting grounds, which were already becoming depleted of their large game, principally by the reckless slaughter of the animals south of the boundary line. Consequently, about a quarter of a century ago we accepted the terms offered us by the government of Canada, and surrendered our lands by treaty to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, whose death we deeply lament, and of whom you are the illustrious grandson.

'At the time we entered into treaty with our Great Mother, we pledged her our allegiance and loyalty ; and during the rebellion of 1885 in this country, we refused to bear arms against our gracious Sovereign.

'On the auspicious occasion of this visit of your Royal Highness, we beg you to convey to your highly exalted father, King Edward VII., the same expression of devotion to his person, and loyalty to his government, which we promised to his Royal Mother.

'Under the fostering care of His Majesty's Department of Indian Affairs we are gradually adopting the civilized mode of living, and are acquiring cattle and other means of obtaining ample subsistence and comfortable homes.

'It affords us unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge the high honour which Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York has done us by accompanying you on this memorable visit, and in conclusion we fervently pray that you both may be spared to accede in due time to the throne of your distinguished ancestors, long to reign over us, our children, and the other many peoples of the British Empire, in peaceful security and abundant prosperity.

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'Signed on behalf of the above mentioned Indians by

his WHITE PUP, X mark	Head Chief of Blackfeet.
his RUNNING RABBIT, X mark	Head Chief of Blackfeet.
his IRON SHIELD, X mark	Head Chief of Blackfeet.
his CROP EAR WOLF, X mark	Head Chief of Bloods.
his DAY CHIEF, X mark	Head Chief of Bloods.
his RUNNING WOLF, X mark	Chief of Peigans.
his BULL'S HEAD, X mark	Head Chief of Sarcees.
his JACOB BEAR'S PAW, X mark	Head Chief of Stonies.
his JOHN CHENEKA, X mark	Head Chief of Stonies.
his JONAS BIG STONY, X mark	Head Chief of Stonies.
his JOSEPH SAMSON, X mark	Head Chief of Crees.
his MISTER JIM, X mark	Head Chief of Crees.

'Witnessed in the presence of

DAVID LAIRD,
*Indian Commissioner for
Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.*

'CALGARY, Northwest Territories of Canada
September 28, 1901.'

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Short speeches were then made in their own language by head chiefs, one only speaking for each band. As interpreted, the speeches were in substance as given hereunder :—

White Pup, head chief of Blackfeet, told their Royal Highnesses that he hoped they would live long on this earth, and that this was the first time it had been his privilege to meet the Queen's grandson.

Crop Ear Wolf, head chief of the Bloods, presented the treaty made twenty-seven years ago, and he said that the paper was first given to Red Crow, but afterwards it was given to him. For twenty-seven years nothing went wrong when Queen Victoria was over them. He never calculated on having the ground he was living on made smaller to him. He said that Red Crow told him that when the rivers went dry that is the time they would not get anything more to eat. He trusted their Royal Highnesses would take pity on them all the time. The Queen had never had any wrong words with them.

Running Wolf, chief of the Peigans, said that he wanted His Royal Highness to see that they were as well treated as before. He loved the cattle now, but he wanted more weight, and he wanted bigger horses. He said they would never get tired of living on the earth, and they had always tried to get along as well as they could. They always looked to their agent for what they wanted, and he helped to keep them straight. They never had anything to say except what their agent told them. They got all the materials that they wanted.

Bull's Head, head chief of the Sarcees, asked their Royal Highnesses to take pity on them. The Sarcees were very glad when they heard the Duke and Duchess were coming, and had been waiting for them. Again, he asked them to take pity on their children, and see they could get their living. He said their Royal Highnesses had come a very long way, and wanted to know if the earth would be any different here from what it was there. He (Bull's Head) told them that he had received a medal (which he displayed) from Commissioner Laird, and that he was not ashamed of it. He also said that all the Indians around wanted to have lots of grub to make them feel happy when they started for home. He said that was the only thing that kept them alive, having plenty to eat.

Jonas Big Stony, one of the head chiefs of the Stonies, said : 'Thou art the great son of a great King ; I, who am representing the Stonies, say "Welcome" to you to-day, and I also feel that the land we are living in bids you welcome, and your illustrious wife. I feel full of gratitude to you, and I desire that you will bear our greetings to the great King your father. We will hope that the condition of things now obtaining, peace and prosperity, will continue as long as the heavens and the earth, and in gratitude, I again take your hand.'

Joseph Samson, head chief of the Crees, who the Duke remarked was a young man, and who had lately become chief through the death of his father, said that he was 'grateful to the Great Spirit for this occasion, and for giving us this brightening day, and all that is peaceful and blessed. The sun above now is breaking through the clouds and gladdening us with his presence.' He went on to say : 'This is the first time that I have beheld such a crowd of people mingling together in peace, and I am thankful. And I am grateful that we live under one great flag in our great empire, and with one great law controlling all of us. I am thankful to the Great Spirit on the occasion of the hoisting of this flag, which is a token of peace and goodwill among men. Though we are a poor and feeble people, yet, nevertheless, our hearts are rejoiced on the occasion of your arrival amongst us ; and as it has been the case that our fathers made peace with your government, so we hope that this will continue perpetually in the future. We want to be at peace with the white man in every respect. We all send through you our greetings to the great King, your illustrious father.'

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York then made the following gracious reply to the address and speeches of the Indians,—

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‘Chiefs and men of the great Blackfoot confederation, Sarcees and Stonies and Crees,—

‘I have listened with much pleasure and satisfaction to the loyal words of greeting of your address. And I shall hasten to convey to my dear father, the great King, your assurances of loyalty and unswerving devotion to him and his government. I thank you very much for the welcome you have given to the Duchess and me in words that come warm from your hearts. We know of your affection for the beloved Queen who is no more, the Great Mother who loved you so much, and whose loss makes your hearts bleed, and the tears to fill your eyes. We know this not alone from your words, but from the steadfast loyalty you displayed at the time when there was trouble in the land, and when ill-advised persons sought to sow disaffection amongst you. They failed to do so. The attachment you then showed to the Great Queen has never been and never will be forgotten. The Great King, my father, still cherishes the remembrance of your fidelity in those sad days, and it is a source of satisfaction and gratification to His Majesty that now, as then, he can regard you as faithful children of the grand Empire of which you form a part.

‘I am glad to learn of the prosperity that now surrounds the Indian’s teepee, and the beautiful and abundant crops, the herds of cattle and the bands of horses. Those of you who remember the day the government of the Great Mother first came to you, or have heard with your ears what your fathers have said, will recollect that your people were often hungry and wretched, their pipes cold, and their tents melancholy. You know that you did not cry to deaf ears, but the Great Mother listened to you and stretched forth her hands to help you, and now those sad days have passed away never to return.

‘You asked also of the Queen that your children should be educated, and the presence here to-day of the children shows how wise you were in preferring that request, and how faithfully and generously your desires have been met. There are few things that have interested me more in this my journey across the British Empire than meeting these young Indians. I am pleased to notice the advances they are making in that civilization that increases the happiness of every man, woman, or child that comes within its influence.

‘You may still have wants, such is the lot of every one on this earth, but your requests will always be patiently listened to by those who have been set by the King amongst you. The Indian is a true man, his words are true words, and he never breaks faith. And he knows that it is the same, too, with the Great King, my father, and with those whom he sends to carry out his wishes. His promises last as long as the sun shall shine and the waters shall flow. And care will ever be taken that nothing shall come between the Great King and you, his faithful children.

‘I have spoken to you as children of our great Empire. I know that its flag floats on your tents, and that you wear the King’s colours. I feel that your generous hearts have already told you that it is no mean thing to be part of such an Empire, and to share in its glories, its liberties, and its privileges. As you know, it is an Empire on which the sun never sets, but rising or setting shines on the subjects of the Great King, and I wish to assure you that His Majesty, your Great Father, has as much love for you of the setting sun as of his children of the rising sun. We are glad to have seen you. We have come a long way, many thousands of miles across the deep waters and the vast prairies to see you. We shall always remember this day with pleasure, and I will only add a prayer, and that prayer is, that with the help of the Great Spirit, peace, prosperity, contentment and happiness may be your lot, and rest among you always.’

The Duke closed with the following remarks :—

‘From the warmth of your reception I feel that you also will long remember this day. The Great King has ordered a silver medal to be struck to commemorate the day, and one medal will be presented to each of the Head Chiefs which shall always be kept by him as long as he remains in office, and afterwards by his successors. I wish you good-bye, and hope you will all return in safety to your homes. I have arranged that

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you will be supplied with provisions during your stay here and until you are at home again.'

About two hundred pupils from the Indian industrial schools of Calgary, Dunbow, and Red Deer, and from the Morley, Old Sun's, Crowfoot and Sarcee boarding schools, in clean neat attire, and accompanied by their principals, stood in a semi-circle behind the chiefs, in front of the platform. The contrast between them thus dressed and bright-looking, and their seniors in their old-time trappings, was marked, and showed to some extent what the Canadian government is doing for the rising generation of Indians. At the conclusion of the Duke's reply to the Indians, these two hundred children joined in singing 'God Save the King,' and then gave three hearty cheers for the King and three for the Duke and Duchess of York.

This ended the programme proper, and as soon as it was finished, the mounted Indians performed a series of evolutions on horseback which were skilfully executed and picturesque in effect. The reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press says :

'The scene when their Royal Highnesses took their departure beggars description. Surrounded by an escort of the Northwest Mounted Police they passed through thousands of people, both red and white. The smoke was curling from the teepees, the papooses were still crying and the dogs still snarling. Away across the plains for miles could be seen hundreds of people making their way back to Calgary, which lay spread out in the distance. The sun was shining brightly and the hundreds of brilliantly garbed Indians dashing past on their ponies or circling round made a picture which will doubtless never be seen again.'

In making the necessary preparations for the demonstration, I was ably assisted by Agent Markle, of the Blackfoot reserve, and Agent Sibbald, of the Stony reserve. Messrs. James Wilson, R. N. Wilson, and A. J. McNeill, agents, respectively of the Bloods, Peigans and Sarcees, also aided in assembling the Indians, counselling them, and seeing to their early return to their reserves. Inspector Saunders of the Mounted Police did valuable service in selecting the ground, and Inspector Wilson in directing the Indians where to encamp and in marshalling them for the demonstration. About two hundred police formed the escort to their Royal Highnesses, and their presence and splendid evolutions added much to the brilliance and interest of the scene.

Head Chief of the Peigans.—Crow Eagle, the head chief of this band, died of lung trouble on March 25 last. Having been authorized by the department while at Calgary to appoint a successor to the deceased chief, I proceeded thence to the Peigan reserve, where I held a council with the Indians on September 30. Upon inquiry, ascertaining that Black Plume, an upright and progressive member of the band, was perhaps the most suitable one to be their head chief, I proposed him, and asked if there were any objections to his appointment. No opposition was offered to him; on the contrary, Bull Plume, one of the minor chiefs, remarked: 'I have nothing to say against it; nothing can be said against Black Plume. He is the friend of white men and Indians, men, women and children. He is good-natured, cool, young and wise.' I accordingly appointed Black Plume head chief of the Peigans, upon condition that he make the usual declaration before the agent required by the department, when he will be given the medal and other insignia of office.

Health.—The health of our Indians has on the whole been good during the year, although small-pox, which has been so prevalent throughout the Dominion, broke out on a number of our reserves. It was traceable in every instance to visitors who had contracted the disease across the international boundary, or from friends who had lately been there. In the Birtle agency, on Waywayseecappo's reserve, two cases proved fatal, owing to the delicate health of the Indians when they were taken down with the disease. At the Pelly agency the family of Joseph Genaille, consisting of three persons, had small-pox. All recovered. The man is non-treaty and was employed as labourer on the reserve. At Touchwood Hills agency seven cases occurred in two houses—no deaths. At Onion Lake agency there were thirty cases in the Church of

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England boarding school and several on the reserve and at Frog lake. Strange to say, at Onion lake there was only one death from the disease, that of a half-breed child two years old. At Saddle Lake agency there were three cases, and Edmonton agency eleven cases on Alexander reserve, none of which proved fatal. At Hobbema agency, there were seven cases in Ermineskin's boarding school, three cases on the reserve, six cases in the Red Deer industrial school, and a number of cases in the settlement adjoining the reserve; but the patients all recovered. At Crooked Lake agency, Sakimay's reserve was quarantined for what was said to be an outbreak of chicken-pox. During the time the quarantine continued the medical officers of the department were in attendance. Hospitals were established, and where necessary nurses sent in. I am pleased to report that the precautions taken were completely successful and the disease stamped out at every point.

Self-support.—If the quantity of supplies issued to destitute Indians be taken as the criterion of how far short they are of being self-supporting, there is not much marked improvement to note. This, however, is scarcely a fair standard of judging their position. While only a few of the bands of the plain Indians in the Territories are self-supporting, most of them are living much more comfortably than in former years. They are better clothed and housed, and not a few of them have furniture, horses, harness and wagons, earned by their industry in cutting hay for their cattle and for sale, and by freighting. This improvement in their circumstances is a great gain, for it makes them more healthful and contented. In a few years as their herds of cattle and other means of living increase, it is hoped that the vote for supplies to them will correspondingly decrease.

Our Indians who live near lakes or forests have all along done most for their self-support. By trapping, fishing, and in some cases raising vegetables and keeping a few cattle, or cutting lumber, railway ties and fire-wood, they earn a fair livelihood. In New Ontario during the year, the Indians have profited largely by the railway construction in progress through that country. On Lake Winnipeg a number have earned a good deal by fishing, and are not so destitute as they were a few years ago. The only region where serious want has been reported is among the non-treaty Indians of Ile à la Crosse and Oxford House district in Keewatin. In the latter region it is reported that from fourteen to twenty Indians died of starvation in the winter or early spring of 1900, somewhere in the neighbourhood of God's lake and Island lake, but so distant from the Hudson's Bay Company's nearest post that the fatalities had occurred before assistance could be forwarded. This loss of life was caused by a dearth of rabbits, the failure of the usual migration of deer from the north, and a scarcity of fur-bearing animals. Last winter, it is not reported that any deaths resulted from want of food, as game was more plentiful. Steps have been taken to guard against such a serious contingency in future by arranging that relief shall be provided when serious destitution is heard of within practicable reach of a post.

Among the plain treaty Indians and the Sioux, those in the Birtle, Qu'Appelle and Crooked Lakes agencies have attained the nearest to self-support, as only their widows, sick and aged require any food supplies. Mixed farming is their main reliance. The Blackfeet, under Agent Markle's skilful management, have taken a step forward, and not a few of them have taken heifers to care for. The Bloods and Peigans are likewise increasing their herds of cattle. In short, the great hope for our plain Indians in the matter of self-support is in agriculture and stock-raising, the prospects of which industries among them I will briefly deal with under separate headings.

Agriculture.—Our Indians have participated in the bountiful harvest this year in Manitoba and the Territories, which has been so fully commented upon by the press throughout the Dominion. The result of the yield will be more plainly seen in future agricultural operations, as an Indian has to realize the benefit of his labour in any occupation to steadily continue at the work. On the more advanced reserves, the Indians will have a large quantity of grain to market after providing for their own requirements. In the past, the great difficulty has been to keep the Indians at

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work ploughing summer-fallow at the proper time. The most trifling excuses are taken advantage of to put off the work, consequently too much is left to do in the spring with the result that it is late before the seeding is completed.

The hay supply this year will be ample. In some districts the meadows were flooded and did not dry out during the season ; but on the other hand the crop of up-land grass was of first quality and with the straw from the grain an abundant supply of fodder will be available.

Stock.—This industry is in a thriving condition. The cattle wintered well on the reserves, and the natural increase during the year has been highly satisfactory. Several hundred head of heifers were sent into the reserves in Alberta this spring to meet the demand of Indians anxious to commence ranching, and it will require a good number annually for several years before the reserves are fully stocked.

The breeding of a better class of horses on the reserves is now receiving the attention of the department. A Clydesdale stallion was supplied the Blackfoot agency this year. A breed of horses not so large would perhaps be better adapted for the Indians. An all-purpose horse crossed with their ponies would produce a class that would be useful to them in freighting and travelling, and at the same time command a ready sale. With the fine pasturage on most of the reserves, there is no reason why horse-raising should not become an important means of improving their circumstances.

Sobriety.—Too many Indians, like some other people, are only sober when they cannot procure intoxicants. The law against selling or giving liquor to Indians is stringent enough, but the difficulty is to obtain reliable evidence to secure convictions.

In all the small towns that are springing up near reserves, intoxicants are sold, and somehow, either directly or through middlemen, not a few Indians procure strong drink. There have been a good many convictions for drunkenness during the year, which is having a wholesome effect in checking the evil ; but though a large number of illicit sellers have been prosecuted, the proportion of convictions has not been as great as could be desired. It seems to me that if a special detective or two were appointed by the department to watch liquor dens and prosecute all discovered offenders against the intoxicant clauses of the Indian Act, much more would be accomplished than at present to promote the sobriety of the Indians.

I fear also that the Indians of the north are being more or less demoralized by traders taking in and selling to them essences and pain-killers, which contain such a large percentage of alcohol as to render them intoxicating. Essences are not required by Indians for the ordinary purposes common in civilized society, and they might be included among the prohibited articles in the Indian Act. As for pain-killers, it should be tested, and prohibited if it contains over a certain percentage of alcohol.

Morality.—Marriage in proper legal form is becoming more common among the Indians as missionary work progresses and pupils from the industrial and boarding schools settle down in life. Among the pagan Indians not much improvement in morality is noticeable. Polygamy is decreasing ; but wife or husband desertion is not uncommon. This is their method of divorce, and it is attended with even less ceremony than the easy forms in certain divorce courts of which one often reads. In cases of desertion, the agents generally withhold annuity payments for the benefit of deserted wife and children. This being a disgrace is somewhat of a deterrent ; yet the evil is too prevalent. When separation takes place, other alliances generally follow ; but as seldom any ceremony is observed, prosecution for bigamy would be unavailing.

Female child-marriage is to some extent practised among the Blackfeet, Peigans and Bloods. It is detrimental to the health of the women and equally so to that of their offspring. The influence of agents and missionaries, and a greater knowledge of the disfavour with which the practice is looked upon by white men, may in a few years make the Indians ashamed of it. But if the evil is not discontinued, prohibition may have eventually to be resorted to.

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High crimes appear to be on the decrease among the Indians. There was one murder case during the year, namely, the charge of murdering her husband preferred against Mrs. Frog of Cross lake. After a protracted impartial trial before Judge Richards, of Winnipeg, at Norway House, the prisoner being defended by F. Heap, Esq., of West Selkirk, the verdict was 'not guilty.'

Education.—The experiment of assisting boy ex-pupils to commence farming on reserves has been successful. While visiting the Qu'Appelle agency towards the end of July last, I saw a number of boys from Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools at work, under the energetic supervision of Agent Graham, breaking up land on the reserve south of File hills. They had each prepared about thirty acres for crop and when this ground is seeded next year, if the season is at all favourable, these boys, after being given a few heifers on condition of returning in a few years an equal number to the department, ought to be in a position to fight the battle of life without further aid from the government. I would recommend that the system be extended to other reserves suitable for agriculture and stock-raising, as I am strongly of opinion that it will do more to popularize the industrial schools and solve the Indian problem than any other method of utilizing education that can be adopted. Such exhibitions, too, as the one held at File Hills this year and several previous years, are likewise a strong encouragement to industrious Indians, and a valuable means of education to all backward ones who are visitors on such occasions.

Industrial Schools.—The same number of these schools are in operation as last year, namely, ten. The attendance is 1,051, as compared with 1,048 in the previous year, a rather disappointing increase. Some of the schools have considerably increased their attendance, others have lost ground. One of the latter is St. Joseph's school at Dunbow. The Treaty 7 Indians do not take kindly to industrial schools, and it is particularly difficult to get girls there, as many of them marry when quite young. The Elkhorn school has made a gain, but recruiting is not as rapid as could be desired. It is noticed that the feeling of the Indians towards the Rupert's Land school has considerably changed for the better, whilst the St. Boniface institution experiences some difficulty in obtaining recruits. Fort Alexander Indians, who should sympathize with the latter school, prefer to keep their children at home in the hope of obtaining a boarding school, which has been denied them up to the present.

The health in these institutions has been fairly good, the number of deaths being reduced. The epidemic of small-pox has caused no little anxiety, past experience having shown that this disease is very destructive among the aborigines. Red Deer school was the only large school which had to be quarantined. It came through in good condition, as the disease was of a very mild type, some doctors claiming that it was only chicken-pox.

Gradually these large institutions are being provided with adequate fire-protection, and also with lighting apparatus. An electric light plant, with gasoline motor, gives full satisfaction at the Rupert's Land school. A similar system of lighting is about being placed in the Qu'Appelle school. There is an acetylene gas plant at St. Boniface, which gives tolerably good light, but the apparatus is not quite satisfactory.

Boarding Schools.—At present there are thirty-two boarding schools in operation. The Waterhen boarding school, Manitowapah agency, has been closed, the boarders having been transferred to Pine creek. The White Eagle and Old Sun's boarding schools are in process of amalgamation at the Old Sun's camp, Blackfoot reserve. This change will materially reduce the cost of maintenance, the staff being reduced, and less fuel required. A new boarding school has been opened near Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency.

The total number of boarders provided for at present in such schools is one thousand one hundred and thirty-five, with an actual attendance of one thousand one hundred and fifty-two, and accommodation at hand for probably two hundred or three hundred more pupils, as the majority of these schools have room, on an average, for

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ten more boarders than are provided for in the estimates. In all of them full instruction is given in housekeeping, also farming and stock-raising on a small scale, besides the usual class training. In a few of the larger ones industrial training is almost on a par with that of the industrial schools proper. At Emmanuel college, Prince Albert, a limited number of pupils are trained as teachers.

The quality of the work done in boarding schools is excellent. Those comprising their staffs are generally fully qualified for their duties.

The boarding schools are, as a whole, more popular with the Indians than the industrial schools, because they do not necessitate sending their children any considerable distance. There are one hundred more boarders than there were a year ago.

Day Schools.—Since my last report the following day schools have been provided for, namely :—Stangecoming reserve, Couchiching agency ; Oumberland, Pas agency ; Lac la Ronge, Carlton agency ; Paul's reserve, Edmonton agency ; and Bears paw's, Stony agency. Of these, about one-half only have actually been put in operation ; some of them doing well, especially the Stangecoming school.

Of the new school-houses provided for, there is one at White Bear's reserve, Moose Mountain agency, and another at Fishing lake, Touchwood Hills agency. Neither is erected as yet. A new school established last year at Swan lake, Portage la Prairie agency, is in operation, and is said to be doing well, though no returns have yet been received from the teacher. There were also three new schools established within the limits of Treaty No. 8, and I have every reason to believe that they will be successful. As a matter of fact, they have been in existence for some years past, but have been recognized only recently.

In regard to the general working of the day schools, in no case has there been retrogression, whilst at some points there has been a decided improvement. I have resolved upon the closing of two or three schools which are in a stagnant condition, unless there is an improvement noticeable within the current fiscal year. However, it must be taken into consideration that there are many circumstances which militate against a steady and large attendance at day schools, as the department is already well aware. I am glad to say, however, that the Indians are gradually remaining longer periods each year on their reserves, and that the teachers who have been appointed of late are generally of a higher moral and educational standing than heretofore, and consequently take greater interest in their work. These circumstances contribute to place these schools on a higher plane.

Surrender of Reserves.—Acting on instructions from the department, I proceeded, in March last, to Moose Mountain agency, and met the Indians of Pheasant Rump, Ocean Man, and White Bear's bands in council, and obtained a surrender to the government of the two former reserves, containing over forty-seven thousand acres, and the signing of an agreement between all three bands to amalgamate into one band and become equal sharers in the capital funds, and in what was formerly White Bear's reserve. The Indians of the two western reserves moved to the reserve at the agency about May 1, and put in some crop on the latter reserve. The move is a good one, as with the proceeds of the sale of the two western reserves, and the improved direct oversight the united band can receive from the agency, they ought to be scarcely any further burden on the department.

Staff.—The inspectors and most of the agents have done good work during the past year. The Calgary inspectorate has been abolished, and the work will now fall upon other shoulders. A capable Assistant Commissioner has been appointed, but being engaged in completing the half-breed scrip investigations, he has been unable to give much attention to the duties of his new position. With respect to my staff in this office, I have to report that their services continue to be highly satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1901.

Location of Agency.—This agency is the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and to the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons, distinction of separate nations and general characteristics, this agency is designated as under two divisions.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

The supervision of this part of the district begins from Kitselas canyon, the main point of difficulty for steamboat and canoe navigation on the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below this place, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

With the exception of Kitwancool, which lies on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisagegas, on the Babine river—three miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena—the other five villages, with their respective reserves, are situate upon the latter river, ending towards its source with Kuldoe, and in the following account will be dealt with in that order.

KITWANGAR BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kitwanger river, with a timber reserve on the left bank of the former, forming a combined area of three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-two women and fifty children. During the year there were five deaths and four births, giving a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 resources and 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 winter use.

Education.—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, nevertheless the children are making good progress.

Religion.—A fine church has been built, finished and nicely equipped, including an organ. The building and furnishing was done by the Anglican Church Missionary Society. The church is well attended by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are very intelligent, and have much bettered their condition in every respect. Their gardens are receiving more attention, and more land is being broken up.

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KITWANCOOL BAND.

Location.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitksun settlements removed from the river's proximity, and is situate on the right bank of Kitwangar river, twenty-five miles from Kitwangar, and four miles below Lake Kitwancool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-four, eighteen men, sixteen women and thirty children. During the year three deaths and five births occurred, with a migration of four to Ayensk, Nass river ; the result is a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year there was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are observed ; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—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.

These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitksuns, they find some kind of useful employment.

Education.—There is no school in this village ; some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwangar, 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 receive devoted attention in this respect in the last above-mentioned localities.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious, and in spite of their isolated condition have made great advances.

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 nine miles above the latter. The area of the reserves is three thousand one hundred and three acres on both sides of the river.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the two villages is eighty-four, composed of twenty-five men, twenty-three women and thirty-six children. There were seven deaths, and six births, giving a natural decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed good health. They kept their premises fairly clean, and many of the Indians are vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the main resources of this band. The Indians work for the canneries of the coast, hunt, trap, and chop cord-wood.

Education.—There is a school located, centrally, in the old village. A native Methodist teacher instructs the children ; though very attentive to the pupils, their long absence accounts for somewhat slow progress.

Religion.—The Indians are taking an interest in religious teachings, and are nearly all adherents of the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—A steady improvement is here apparent, and the people's steady progress is noticeable everywhere.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The old village is situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and upon the rising ground towards the north of the Hazelton townsite. The intermediate space, dividing both at that point, is a distance of thirty-eight feet. The new Indian village

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occupies, like the old, the same natural terrace intersecting the delta, but on the other end, with the right bank of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river as its terminus.

The total area of reserve land comprises, with the Tsitsks, or Hoquelget village reserve assigned to it, three thousand five hundred and seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of eighty-one men, seventy-seven women and eighty-one children. There were ten deaths and eight births, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary precautions are being observed. A good number of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the main resources, also the wild berry crop, which is gathered for winter use. On account of Hazelton being the terminus of all communication with the coast, and the consequent demand for labour, the Indians find employment, at good wages, in packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cord-wood, and not a few are working about the canneries of the coast.

Education.—The school is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted with the usual grant allowed by the government to day schools. In teaching the course prescribed by the department is followed. The result has been much better since the parents of the children are taking a livelier interest in having them attend. The school-house occupies the north end of the Hazelton townsite, in proximity to the old Indian village.

Religion.—Interest is taken in religious matters. A new church edifice was finished and furnished on the townsite, in which the Church of England service is being held.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are intelligent, industrious and provident. They have acquired an aptitude for mostly any kind of work and are steadily employed for the season. Their earnings are judiciously invested where doing the most good, with a thought for the future.

KISPIOX BAND.

Reserve.—The village and old reserve are located about nine miles above Hazelton, on the opposite side or right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiox river. On the former bank of the Skeena, and about half way from here to Kispiox, is the Sic-e-dash reserve with the lower end on Alipagh creek.

The reserve area of Kispiox and the latter amounts to two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The entire population is two hundred and twenty-five, composed of seventy-seven men, seventy-six women and seventy-two children. During the year there were nine deaths and eight births, giving a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The state of health of the Indians was very good; the usual sanitary precautions are observed; also some were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter, and fishing salmon are the main resources.

Many of this band go to work in the salmon canneries of the coast, also in the mines and do packing into the interior.

Education.—At the old village, school is being taught in a house, improvised for the purpose, at the extreme northern end of the village. When open, it is well attended and the pupils are making good progress.

At the new village of Glen-Vowell—holdings in severalty—on the Sic-e-dash reserve, a school-house, centrally located, was built, furnished and equipped during last February by the settlers (Indian) thereon with their teacher; and school

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was very successfully being taught up to May last, after tuition for two winters in the teacher's house.

The teacher of the former school belongs to the Methodist Missionary Society, and that of the latter to the Salvation Army.

Religion.—In the first above-mentioned locality a church is under erection and divine service is being held in a meeting-house. In the latter, a meeting-house also serves that purpose. Under both conditions, much religious zeal is shown.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these people once were the most obdurate and refractory of any on the Skeena, they are the very reverse to-day.

They are enterprising, law-abiding and most industrious. I here may interpolate that the people of the new settlement—fifty-two all told—are inclusive of those enumerated under Kispiox, and combined, have given in every way a remarkably good account of themselves.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about sixty-eight miles to the north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river with an area of two thousand four hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty, composed of eighty-two men, eighty-eight women and ninety children. There were five births and seven deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians and their children were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—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 head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, also to Stikine. These Indians mostly depend on their resources and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Education.—The school was established by, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and has become endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The mission building used for the purpose is conveniently located southwest of the old village, almost adjoining it, and opposite a new village site, laid out by me. Though the attendance is still irregular, as on other reserves, owing to natural conditions, the children display an eagerness to learn, and have made good progress.

Religion.—The great majority of these people have accepted the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are conspicuously intelligent and industrious, of a quality yet largely displayed on the hunting and trapping grounds. Those of the band with habitations about Bear lake only, seldom come in. The other portion of the people have made signal progress in tilling and breaking up new land every year and in improving their homes and general conditions.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas, on the Babine river, by a very rough trail of about twenty-five miles across the mountains. The reserve contains four hundred and forty-six acres, almost equally divided in area on both sides of the Skeena, the latter intersecting it.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, composed of fifteen men, sixteen women and sixteen children. There are no deaths or births to record.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this people has been exceptionally good. Sanitary measures are observed and the people have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The river furnishes a good supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds give large returns to so few people. The occupations, aside from growing potatoes and gathering wild berries for winter use, are only such fitting the resources.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend that of Kisgegas.

Religion.—There is no church, but the people take an interest in Christian teaching, and what is stated of the school, as an alternative, equally applies to the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of a cheerful and obliging disposition; though remotely situated, they do their best by taking great interest in their potato-grounds, the care of which, as in other localities already reviewed, rests with the children and the old people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following applies to the bands of the forementioned division, collectively :—

Reserves.—The reserves of the division comprise an area of fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres. The bottom lands on the Upper Skeena at their varying widths according to the converging slopes of the mountains towards its banks, contain many fine stretches of good soil and natural meadows, covered here and there with balm of Gilead and poplar. The same features obtain along its numerous tributaries.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is one thousand and sixty-seven men, women and children. There is the slight decrease of nine for this year, without directly any special cause contributing to it, except a migration of four included, but no doubt it is largely due to the effects of the gripe, in a bad form, of a year or more ago.

Tribe and Nation.—The people are all of the Kitsun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpisians, of the coast.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Much attention is being given to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings. As usual, many of the Indians—infants and adults—have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated. No visitation of any kind of contagion became apparent. Consumption among these Indians is not common, but rather exceptional, and the few cases occurring can be traced to the source previously stated; since, however, the disease is highly contagious, special measures by way of best advice and instruction are carefully applied to prevent, as much as possible, its propagation.

Buildings.—The buildings erected and under construction are of modern pattern, with gable roofs and of two and more rooms, on dry and healthy ground.

Stock.—Horses and cattle wintered well and without loss. A great desire is making itself manifest among the Indians to possess themselves of cattle in addition to what they already own. This move is being greatly encouraged, and yet to a certain measure deferred where the conditions for its proper keep do not warrant undue haste.

Farming Implements.—The implements in use in this district are still those of the kind most needed for clearing and gardening.

Education.—The schools are being better attended, and correspondingly better results obtained, greater interest is shown by the parents in having their children attend them.

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Religion.—Allowing for old gregarious habits and the keeping up of old customs, it may be said that the people, generally, have embraced the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are of a highly acquisitive turn of mind, industrious and law-abiding. Retrospectively considered, it redounds credit to their good sense, generally, that the former promiscuous giving of presents at feasts, in exchange for social recognition, is now found after all to be a painful delusive equivalent. From observation of facts, I strongly incline to the opinion that the settling of Indians on holdings in severalty is the fundamental requisite in making them independent and self-reliant, and happily the natural conditions of this agency as such as to favour the department's desire in that direction.

Moreover, already the push and bustling energy displayed in little settlements, in fresh and healthy localities, make the old villages look sleepy and desolate by comparison, their tall weather-stained *totems*, in impersonation of solitude, completing the effect.

Such being the diverse influences at work, the miscellaneous earnings by packing, mining and so forth, are invested by the Indians in the faith that they are laying up a future of more comfort and repose, on their holdings and in the embellishment of their homes. On the former are raised a sufficient amount of potatoes and vegetables to supply the latter. Thereby is asserted no little aptitude for mixed farming, which in itself is a step towards it, and shows the forecast of the work to become more general.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians, partly from habits of providence and indifference to intoxicating liquor, are seldom found in quest thereof; moreover, as the reprisals in transgression regarding the same are immediate, they prove effective. Concerning morality, generally, their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Location.—The area under this division commences within three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and runs in that direction for a distance computed at three hundred and twenty-five miles, and ends at Fort George, on the Fraser river.

In its radius are located seventeen villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, respectively. In addition to these, it contains two nomadic bands of Sikanees and two bands of Na-anees (semi-nomadic). They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Dini nation.

In proceeding with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion, remarks identical in features to all localities alike, without thereby detracting from the object in view here at issue.

Babine Group.

HOQUELGET BAND.

Reserve.—The village of Hoquelget or Tsitsk-kitskun appellation—is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, as the crow flies, on the lofty left bank of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of four hundred and forty-three acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band, for reasons minutely given in my report of 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of fifty-four men, forty-nine women and fifty-three children. There were three deaths and four births, giving an increase of one.

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MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve in area is almost evenly divided on both sides of that river, and contains one thousand six hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-nine, composed of fifty-one men, fifty-three women and fifty-five children. There were two deaths and four births, making an increase of two.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right shore of the Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, whereat a bridge, built by the Hudson's Bay Company, of about two hundred feet long, connects both banks of the former, with a reserve area of two thousand eight hundred and nine acres, partly distributed on each.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and forty-five, with forty-nine men, forty-eight women and forty-eight children. During the year there were three deaths from old age and natural causes, and three births.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right shore of the Babine lake. The area of the reserve is one thousand three hundred and thirteen acres.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarks under the following headings apply to all of the preceding bands :—

Tribe.—They are the Dini, of the Babine group.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health, which, in a measure, atones for the sad affliction of the two Babine villages during last year.

Better sanitary measures are being observed generally, and some of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians of this group are hunting, trapping and fishing ; in all of which pursuits they engage. The Indians of the Hoquelget village and Moricetown follow packing with their horses, and mining to some extent. Only the Fort Babine men do some packing with their horses, and mining, being in direct line of travel to the crossing of Tatla lake for the Omincea.

The old Fort Babine is fourteen miles up the lake, and accessible only by canoe. There, when bringing home or taking off cattle, they improvise a contrivance somewhat in shape of a catamaran, by fastening together two canoes, parallel to each other—in breadth according to space required—platform it with slabs, and propel the same by sails. Thus equipped, I have met them going under sail, or by the use of long sweeps, from the portage, at the head of the lake, to the old Fort, a distance of eighty-nine miles.

Buildings.—None of the buildings erected of late years are of modern pattern, but they are in more suitable localities.

Stock.—Their stock wintered well, and without loss; also a fair amount of provender is being stored in fall in the way of hay, derived from the large flats on the margin of the lake.

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Farming Implements.—There are no other implements approaching that description than such as used for gardening and clearing, and such as scythes and hand-rakes.

Education.—There are no schools, but by the Roman Catholic clergy the people have been taught the use of a syllabary, in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia, as a means for communication and keeping their accounts.

Religion.—The people are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and have a church in each of their respective villages.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are fairly industrious, abiding and faithful adherents of their church. They are constantly making headway in the right direction. They raise now all the potatoes, with some vegetables, for their own consumption, and are steadily acquiring more provident habits.

Temperance and Morality.—Under the first item of this heading little is to be said by way of complaint, and I can commend the people for their conduct; morally.

Carrier Group.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are located at the head of Stuart's lake (Fond du Lac), on the intervening nine miles between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage. The reserve area amounts to eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers eighteen : four men, five women and nine children. There was one death and one birth.

THATCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce river, the latter containing one thousand six hundred and fifty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of twelve men, fifteen women and twenty-one children. There were during the year two deaths and two births.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of Thatce river, which at this point is commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve contains five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The people number sixteen, two men, four women and ten children. No change in the population took place.

TSISTLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The villages and reserves are at the head of Trembleur lake, and left bank and mouth of Tatlo river. The reserves contain nine hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-nine acres, respectively.

Vital Statistics.—The population of both bands is thirteen, consisting of four men, three women and six children. No deaths or births occurred.

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PINTOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and right bank of Pintoe river. The reserve contains seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers forty-five, consisting of twelve men, fourteen women and nineteen children ; there was one death and one birth.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are situated on the left shore of Stuart's lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's river. The area of the reserve is two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of fifty-eight men, fifty-five women and fifty-nine children. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND, INCLUDING STELLA.

Reserve.—The village of the former band with reserve, are located on the left shore of Fraser lake, and at its discharge, the Natleh river ; Stella, with its reserve, is on the other end of the lake, at a distance of nine miles, and on the right bank of Stella river, at its discharge into the forementioned lake. The reserves comprise an area of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, and two thousand and seventy-seven acres, respectively.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers eighty-nine, composed of nineteen men, twenty women, and fifty children. There were six deaths and twelve births, giving an increase of six.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony creek, down to its discharge into Noolke lake. The reserve comprises an area of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-eight, composed of twenty-seven men, twenty-six women and forty-five children. There were five deaths and nine births, making an increase of four.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river. No. 2, is also located on that side of the river. No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4, on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and twenty-two, consisting of thirty-eight men, thirty-six women and forty-eight children. There were during the year three deaths and three births, and no change is to record.

TSISLATHO BAND (BLACKWATER).

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1, is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river ; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake ; and all amount in area to four hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers seventy-six, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-one women and thirty-one children. There were two deaths and two births during the year.

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MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long river. This reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-one, composed of twenty men, nineteen women, and fifty-two children. There was one death and one birth.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikaneees usually meets and camps about Fort Grahame on the Findley river during the winter.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers ninety-five, consisting of twenty-seven men, twenty-five women and forty-three children. There were two births and two deaths.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEEES.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikaneees generally camps during winter on the western shore of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and eighteen : thirty-six men, thirty-two women and fifty children. There were reported of this band two deaths and two births.

OUTLYING BANDS, NA-ANEEES.

Location.—Two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees, hunting and trapping to the north of Connelly lake, winter on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—These two bands aggregate in number one hundred and fifty-two, composed of forty-seven men, forty-four women and sixty-one children. According to best advices there occurred amongst them two deaths and two births during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS RESPECTING HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise an area of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven acres.

In passing through the Hoquelget or Bulkley valley—the best part of this district—in the direction of Fraser's lake, its most conspicuous features are the beautiful prairies of luxuriant grazing land. In their wide expanse, with now and then a lake, rolling and gentle slopes alternate in their general character with well watered vales, whilst groves of poplar and balm of Gilead enhance the whole, at intervals, with pleasing interchanges of their park-like effects.

Population.—The population of this division numbers one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, showing an increase of thirteen over last year's count.

Tribe or Nation.—They are the people of the Dini nation, of the Carrier group. Though the Sikaneees are somewhat regarded as a sept of their own, with hunting grounds from north of McLeod's lakes to the Rocky mountains, and to which the western Na-anees likewise belong, they can fairly be classed as belonging to that group and of the Dini nation.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians are made aware of the necessity of general cleanliness and are mindful of it. Many have been vaccinated, and nothing in semblance of contagion became evident.

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Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of all the bands are hunting, trapping and fishing ; the Indians residing in villages also own more or less cattle and horses. At Stuart's lake (Fort St. James) and Fort George they earn some money by canoeing and boating, and in various other ways, with those of Stony creek. They also periodically attend to their garden patches, more or less to a fair extent.

Buildings.—All the houses built of late years are substantial and of modern style, and arranged with more thought for comfort.

Stock.—Their stock wintered without loss, and year by year better provision is made for its keep.

Farming Implements.—The implements used are still such as scythes and hand rakes with other tools useful in clearing and tilling garden land.

Education.—There are no schools on any reserves of this group and division, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of the district under consideration belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very devout in their religious observations, of whom those of the outlying bands are regarded as the most zealous. At Stuart's lake is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Thatce, Pintoe, Fraser's lake, Stella, Stony creek, Fort George, McLeod's lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are tractable in disposition, law-abiding and free from all former objectionable customs. They are expert in hunting, trapping and fishing. However, those of the outlying bands forbear to avail themselves of the latter for support, as they are averse to the fish diet, and principally subsist on fresh and smoked moose and cariboo meat. They are all undergoing a steady evolution of progress. By degrees they are enlarging their potato grounds and improving their yields by more care, concurrently, bestowed upon them ; and it is pleasing to reflect that, also in this respect, the outlying bands have made a fair beginning.

Of course in drawing inferences from comparisons, especially with the Indians of the first division, all due allowance must be made for the differences in the opportunities and surroundings of these ; however, where will and deed go hand in hand, the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of liquor occasionally finding its way from Quesnel to Stuart's lake village, no trouble is experienced anywhere else in this division ; and for moral conduct, also within it, I can highly commend the Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of both divisions—of one thousand and sixty-seven, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, respectively—comprises a total of two thousand eight hundred and nineteen ; and with a slight decrease in the former and increase in the latter, results in an increase of four in the agency.

Reserves.—With an area of fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres, of the Kitsun division, and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven acres of the Hoquelget division, respectively, this agency contains a total reserve area of forty-four thousand two hundred and nineteen acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, inclusive of some for fishing grounds.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, September 20, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, and extends from Cape Mudge on the north, to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-three acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale, which reserves are occupied by the following bands :—

SOOKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the straits of San Juan de Fuca, about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Victoria, the area of which is one hundred and sixty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-three, consisting of six men, seven women and ten children. During the year one died, one moved to the West Coast ; there were no births.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians all enjoy good health, and keep their premises clean and tidy. They were all vaccinated during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. During the summer they go to the Fraser river for the salmon fishing, and in the fall to the hop-fields in the State of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians have all good implements and stock. Their buildings, including houses, barns and stables, are in good repair. Their stock is well cared for.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve, on account of the small number of children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, devoting more attention to the improvement of their land than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—This band is recovering from the effects of the loss of the schooner *Earle*, by which nearly all the male members of the band were drowned several years ago.

CHEERNO BAND, (BEECHER BAY).

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the straits of San Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contains an area of seven hundred and seventy-nine acres. As most of the land on this reserve is rocky, very little of it is fit for cultivation.

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Vital Statistics.—The total population is fifty-two ; being made up of fourteen men, twenty-two women and sixteen children. During the year there has been one death and two births.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean. During the past year the Indians have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, and fishing for the Victoria market. A few go over to the hop-fields in the State of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Dwellings are fairly good. They have a few cattle and horses of medium quality. They own few farming implements, which are, however, of good quality.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. A few of the children receive rudimentary education from the white settlers living near the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are principally Roman Catholics ; the others pagans and Shakers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, with a tendency to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to intemperance. They are hardly what is termed good moral Indians.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families :—Esquimalt and Discovery island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on Victoria harbour, Esquimalt harbour, and islands in the straits of San Juan de Fuca, the total area of which is three hundred and six acres. Very little of the land is fit for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total population numbers one hundred and sixty-three, consisting of forty men, forty-nine women and seventy-four children. During the year there have been seven births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Living near the city of Victoria their occupied houses are kept in good condition, and are neat.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and working for white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Little, if any, stock is kept by these Indians. Their dwellings and outhouses are in a fairly good condition.

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

Religion.—They are all either Roman Catholics or Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and show a desire to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral, but being situated near the city of Victoria, unfortunately a few are addicted to intemperate habits.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in Saanich district, viz.: the Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquechin, Tsartilp and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being three thousand three hundred and eighteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total population numbers two hundred and sixty-three, consisting of sixty-nine men, ninety women, one hundred and four children. During the year there have been five births and five deaths ; no change in population.

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Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking, also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of these Indians have good, comfortable dwellings, fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are fairly good.

Their stock are of improved breeds and fairly well cared for.

Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartilp. They take a lively interest in education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend church very regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; unfortunately a few of them get into trouble through violation of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of drunkenness occur when the Indians get into the city of Victoria, where they are exposed to temptation by Chinese whisky-pedlars. As a whole they are well behaved.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserve.—The following bands occupy reserves in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Kokasilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of the reserves of said bands is six thousand and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The seven bands have a combined population of six hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of two hundred and thirteen men, two hundred and nineteen women, and two hundred and sixty-seven children. During the year there have been thirteen births, nine deaths; increase for the year, four.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been tolerably good; no contagious diseases prevailed during the year, the principal maladies being consumption, scrofula and rheumatism. Owing to the Cowichan and Kokasilah rivers flowing through the reserves, there is always a plentiful supply of clear fresh water, which conduces in a great measure to good sanitation.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming forms the chief occupation, although during the summer and autumn the Indians derive considerable cash from the fisheries on the Fraser river and from the hop-fields in the State of Washington. They also earn considerable money from the white farmers adjoining their reserves.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is a decided improvement in the character of the buildings. A number of the Indians have built private dwelling-houses on their locations, instead of living in the large rancherie houses at the villages, as they used to do formerly. The interior of their houses is well furnished; several of the Indians own sewing-machines, which the women use to make their own garments.

Some of their stock is of a very superior order; they are replacing their small ponies with heavy draught horses. There are a number of mowers, reapers, binders and steam-power as well as horse-power threshing-machines owned by the Indians on this reserve, with which they earn considerable sums of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers.

Education.—These Indians are provided with two schools. One situated in the Somenos village, the other between the Clemclemaluts and Quamichan villages. Both schools are doing good work. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

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Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics ; a few are adherents of the Methodist Church and some are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, seldom violating it, and are as a whole very progressive people.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them as a whole, they are fairly temperate ; a few unfortunately are very fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with the best Indians on the Pacific coast.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth, and another on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of four hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five, consisting of eight men, ten women and seven children. No births and no deaths have occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians have been very healthy ; no sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed. They all live during the summer months in their private houses.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in farming and fishing, and some cash is earned by working among the white farmers, taking contracts clearing land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good neat buildings, a few barns or stables. Their stock is not of very good quality, but well taken care of ; so are their farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. As soon as the children are old enough, they attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or semi-pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band. A few occasionally indulge in liquor.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserve.—The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is three thousand and eighty-four acres. There are no lines dividing the lands of the two bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and two, made up of thirty men, thirty-two women and forty children. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water located on the beach. There has been very little sickness during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Very little farming is done by these Indians. The principal occupations are fishing and boat-building. Quite a number find employment in the new town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Very little stock is kept, but it is well cared for. The houses are in fair condition, principally the larger rancherie houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Children of school age go to the industrial school on Kuper island.

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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Some of them are above the average in intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, very seldom getting into trouble.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Valdez island, and consists of three reserves, which have a total area of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-eight, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty women and forty-seven children. During the year there have been three births and one death ; increase two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians is very good, due in a great measure to their living on the salt water.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is nearly all rock and heavy timber. Little, if any, farming is done ; fishing and boat-building form the chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Very little stock is kept. The buildings are fair.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. Children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—All these Indians are either Roman Catholics or pagans.

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

Temperance and Morality.—Not being near a town, where they would be exposed to temptation, they are temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve.—This band includes the Llmalche and Tsussie bands. Their reserve is situated on Kuper island and Tent island, and the northwest extremity of Galiano island, and a small reserve at the mouth of the Chemainus river, forming a total area of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-four, consisting of sixty-eight men, sixty-nine women and eighty-seven children. During the year there have been seven births and one death ; increase, six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians is good. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building form the chief occupations. Little, if any, farming is done.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are in fairly good condition. Little, if any, stock is kept. There are very few farm implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on this reserve.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—There is evidence of a steady and permanent improvement in the condition of these Indians, due in great measure to the influence of the industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are tolerably temperate and moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island, forming a total area of six hundred and thirty-seven acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-six, consisting of thirty men, thirty-nine women and ninety-seven children. During the year there have been five births and four deaths ; increase, one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band is very good. Sanitary conditions are fair, no epidemic occurring during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and trim coal in the ships, at which they earn good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians have good, well furnished dwelling-houses. Some even have organs in their houses.

Their stock are fairly good.

Their implements are fair, but not very well cared for.

Education.—They are supplied with a school, and take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and show a disposition to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their proximity to the town of Nanaimo, their habits are fairly temperate and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has a total area of two hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, being four men, seven women and two children. No births nor deaths have occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—They are fairly healthy. Sanitary condition is good ; their places are tolerably clean.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—They are either Methodists or pagans.

Characteristics.—They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate, being rather addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of one hundred and ninety-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, consisting of four men, four women and five children. There were no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary condition is good.

Resources and Occupations.—They do a little farming, fish and act as guides for hunting and prospecting parties.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are fair. Stock not bad. The implements are well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has not been much improvement made during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

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COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose Spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is three hundred and seventy-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one; twenty-two men, twenty-two women and seventeen children. During the year there have been two births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been fairly good; no diseases nor epidemic prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, fishing and hunting.

Religion.—Sixty of these Indians are Presbyterians, and one is a Roman Catholic.

Education.—The school on this reserve is closed on account of the indifference of the parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but not very ambitious to improve their condition; not much progress has been made during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a few buildings in fair condition. Their stock is of medium quality. There are not many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not much addicted to drink. Their morality is on a par with that of Indians elsewhere.

GALIANO ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the northwest extremity of Galiano island, and is included in the area of the reserve of the Penelakut band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-one, consisting of eight men, eight women and fifteen children. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations. There is no farming, though a little gardening.

Buildings and Stock.—There are many buildings on this reserve. There is no stock.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of the reserve is included in that of the bands in the Saanich district.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-seven, consisting of six men, six women and fifteen children. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition of the Indians on this reserve are good.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This being only a fishing station, there are only a few cedar slab shanties on the reserve. There are no stock and implements for the same reason.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and make a good deal of money by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet. It has a total area of one hundred and thirty acres. There is at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relations on the west coast of the island. There have been no deaths nor births during the year. In religion, they are Methodists.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout the agency are on the whole industrious and are becoming more self-reliant, showing a desire to settle small disputes among themselves by the advice of the local Indian councils.

In a large measure the success of the Indians is due to the various missionaries working among them, also to the principal of the industrial school on Kuper island and the teachers of the several day schools established throughout the agency, who teach the Indians habits of industry, order and cleanliness, and also, how to think and act for themselves.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 26, 1901.

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, 1901.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN THE 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 six 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 three hundred and fifteen, an increase of nineteen since last census. During the year there

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were eighteen births, eleven deaths and twenty-eight migrations. The migrations were chiefly occasioned through intermarriage with Indians of other bands ; there were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians of these reserves engage chiefly in agriculture 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, and are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually found on the farms of their white neighbours, a continued improvement from year to year being noticeable in their horses, the Indian ponies being replaced or crossed with good 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 the Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters. During the early part of June last, upwards of two thousand Indians assembled on Skwah reserve from different parts of the province to attend the ceremony of opening a new church on the reserve by His Lordship Bishop Dontenwill, assisted by many priests. On the last day of the gathering (June 8) the Indians gave a tableau of the Passion Play in the open air, which was exceedingly well rendered, and was attended by a large number of white people, some of whom came long distances.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding, but lack perseverance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, as a general rule, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands, known as the Squamish 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.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and seventy-four, an increase of eleven during the year. There were fourteen births, twelve deaths and twelve migrations during the year ; migrations chiefly occasioned by intermarriage with other Indians.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have 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 cattle and horses are well cared for, and are of good breed.

Their implements also are well taken care of.

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Education.—A boarding school was opened adjoining the Mission reserve about two years ago by the Roman Catholic bishop, with four sisters in charge as teachers, also a chaplain. This school fills a long-felt want, and is much appreciated by the Squamish 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, and obedient to the advice of their elders.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral ; a few only are fond of liquor.

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 one, a decrease of six since last census. There were three births, four deaths, and five migrations ; migrations caused through intermarriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having made its appearance among them. Their 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 all have 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 in their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, 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 up stream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and sixty-three. There were nine births and five deaths, making an increase of four since last census.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians on the whole 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, dairying, fishing, and hunting, are the chief occupations of these Indians, as in previous years. James of Scowlitz, and Johnny Leon, Chief

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of Chehalis, take the lead in dairying, the former milking nine cows and the latter six cows, during the summer, other members milking 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 English Church. They are attentive to the instructions received from their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making steady progress and are law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Couquitlam river, and about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-six, two births and one death having occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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.

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, and contain a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is five hundred and four, being an increase of twenty-three since last census. There were twenty-four births, nineteen deaths and thirteen migrations during the year; migrations caused by intermarriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them 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. Owing to the high

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water last year all crops planted at Pemberton Meadows, as well as at other points, were destroyed by the floods.

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 Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals and are well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay having been cut to feed them during winter. Farming implements are well cared for.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have three churches, one at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck and one at Pemberton Meadows.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, simple, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral and are strictly honest, very few 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-nine. There were three births and two deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the Indians have all 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.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses and keep them in good order. Their farming implements are well cared for and suitable for their requirements. Their stock also is well cared for and looked after.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by these Indians ; most of their children of school age are attending school at St. Mary's mission.

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 where services are held frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, 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 was one birth and one death during the year ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good ; most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

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 all have comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their cattle and

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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 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 built 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 more than average intelligence, and to him is due the credit in a great measure for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

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 fifty-seven. There were two births, nine deaths, and one migration during the year; deaths were mostly of children and were the result of measles.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles among children, 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 small amount of farming being done.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are mostly good frame dwellings, although some of them are not so, and are of the old-time houses. Their stock are never housed, but manage to get along fairly well, as there is very little frost or snow on this part of the coast. They keep no horses, and the only implements they have are those they can use by hand, such as spades, shovels, &c.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a nice church 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 asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, not a half-breed being among either band.

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 three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated from time to time.

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Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and farming, each family doing a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are well cared for, 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 in most cases being anxious to get their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held from time to time, and are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people. In past years many of them were of intemperate habits, but I am glad to say they are much improved in this respect.

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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-four, a decrease of four since last census. There were no births and four deaths during the year ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, although consumption seems to have a hold on several of them. Their villages are kept clean, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, good barns and stables, which are kept clean and in good repair. Their cattle and horses are of good breeding, and are well taken care of, as also are their farming 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-six, an increase of four since last census. There were five births and one death during the year ; no other changes in the population.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have all comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their horses and cattle are well cared for, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians are anxious to have their children receive a good education. Some have their children at the Coqualeetza Institute, some at St. Mary's mission and others again at Kuper island school.

Religion.—Eighty-three of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists and three are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole temperate and moral, a few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles east from New Westminster, and contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-two, an increase of two since last census. There were four births and three deaths and one migration during the year; migration occasioned through marriage. No other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All of these Indians 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 well cared for, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take a keen interest in educational matters. Most of the younger members of the band having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's mission. They are attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, very few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, comprising an area of about ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians have a population of sixty-five. During the year there were three deaths; there were no births and no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing and hunting. They supply the local market with a good deal of the fish and game required.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own their own residences in the city of New Westminster, on which they pay taxes. Very little farming is done by them, just a few garden patches. They do not keep much stock.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education, and are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on the reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people ; only a few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

NIOOMEN AND SKWEAHM 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-six. There were two births and four deaths ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 occupation 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, barns and stables. Their stock are well cared for, as also are 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 are not much troubled over religion. They have a small church at Skweahm which is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, follow their old customs a good deal, but are improving gradually.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, moral, but many of them are addicted to the use of liquor.

SEMIAHMOO 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-seven. There was one birth and two deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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, and Stock.—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 similar quality 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 fishing season they fish for the canneries.

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Education.—These Indians take an active interest in education. Most of the children of school age attend 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 the 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-six. There was one birth and four deaths; no other changes in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupation of these Indians, each family doing a little mixed farming, and during the fishing season they fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in fairly good repair. Their horses and cattle are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, most of the parents being 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 are Roman Catholics. The members of each denomination have their own church, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, and are easily managed.

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. There was one birth and one death; no other changes in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those found with their white neighbours, and are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

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Education.—Only a few of these Indians can either read or write, and owing to the inadequacy of school accommodation provided, there is no room for any of these children at the mission school.

Religion.—They 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 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 ; but, on the whole, there is little to find fault with.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eight hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-four. There were eight births, eight deaths, and eight Indians migrated from Sliammon during the year ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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.—Fishing, hunting, and hand-logging constitute the principal occupations of these Indians, a little gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, which are kept in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large during summer and winter, but on the whole do fairly well.

Religion.—They 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, are easy to get along with, and are strictly honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people ; drunkenness is practically unknown among them, and to their credit there is not a half-breed among the band.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of 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. There were no births and no deaths during the year. There were eight migrations, one family, consisting of father, mother and six children, having moved to Skwah reserve.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have all fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of good grade, and are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

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Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever attended school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-eight are Methodists and twenty-two are Roman Catholics. They are very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent and giving little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina straits, and contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. There were two births and eight deaths during the year. In previous years a number of Indians belonging to Sechelt, Klahoose, and Homalko, and who were intermarried with Sliammon Indians, had been enumerated by mistake twice. This is now rectified, the correct number being one hundred and two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good, and excepting an epidemic of measles, which caused the death of eight children, no sickness of a serious nature occurred among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and hand-logging, only a little gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians are improving their dwellings from year to year. Their stock run at large during summer and winter, and do fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are much attached to their religion. They have erected a beautiful church on their reserve during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an easy-going, simple-minded people, obedient to authority and scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. To their credit there is not a 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. There was one birth and one death during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They take good care of their stock during winter, as also of their farming implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where service is held regularly. They are attentive to their religious duties.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority, and live on 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-five. There were three births, one death and three migrations during the year ; migrations occasioned through intermarriage with other Indians ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians.

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 have sent their children to Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very much given to religious ideas. They have no church on their reserve, and when they come to church they generally go to Kiekiet reserve (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are on the whole a simple, good people. Having enough for their immediate wants, they have little thought for to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say many of them are fond of liquor.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth, and contains eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, a decrease of six during the year. There were no births and six deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Four Indians, who had been suffering from consumption for quite a while, died from the disease within 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, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. A few work as section hands on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They do not keep many cattle or horses, but what stock they have are well cared for, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and are anxious to see them on a par with their white neighbours.

Religion.—Sixty-three of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and twenty are members of the Church of England. They are very attentive to their religious duties, each denomination having its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

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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 a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are slowly but steadily improving. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up house on their own account show a marked improvement in their homes, as compared with those of their less fortunate neighbours who have not received any school training. The four schools in this agency, viz.: All Hallows, Coqualeetza Institute, St. Mary's Mission and Squamish Mission, have been well attended; the pupils attending them have made marked progress, and show the good training received. To the principals in charge of these schools, as well as to their 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, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement, on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in, and scattered over, the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 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 Nesikeep, 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 hundred 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 Nesikeep, 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 Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, the death-rate being about three and two-thirds per cent. 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 in operation near the latter place, and they have made good progress and have been well behaved.

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-nine. During the year there were three births and two deaths.

Progress.—During the year one new house has been built and fencing improved.

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BOSTON BAR BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Skuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-three. There have been three births and three deaths during the year. The population of Kapatsitsan is fifty-two. There have been four deaths and three births during the year.

The Skuzzy reserve has become almost deserted and the population, thirty-five, 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. Chief George, Kapatsitsan, has a nice little orchard and garden producing well. Some improvement has been made in their houses, noticeably at Tquayum.

BOOTHROYD BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain one thousand five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Sook-Kamus band is seventy-four. There have been two births during the year and no deaths.

The population of Nkatsam band is eighty-seven. There have been two deaths and five births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and exceptionally law-abiding. Drunkenness or violation of law is almost unknown among them, consequently they are better off than many of the Fraser Indians. They make a comfortable living by working on the railway, by mining, fishing, and from the proceeds of their lands and stock. They have built a small church and improved their lands and fences during the year.

KANAKA BAR BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain an area of one thousand and sixty-seven and one-half acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Hlukhlukatan is fifty-six. There have been two births and two deaths during the year.

The population of Siska band is thirty-two. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and steady, and are well-behaved. They have little ground which can be improved. They have built one house during the 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 Klickumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yeut, Nesikeep and Skappa bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Klickumcheen is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been ten births and eleven deaths during the year.

The population of Spapium band is thirty-four. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

The population of Nhumeen band is thirty-one. There have been four births and five deaths during the year.

The population of Stryne band is fifty-seven. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

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The population of Sanahaim band is forty. There have been three births, one death and two migrations from the band during the year.

The population of Skapp band is twenty-three. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year.

The population of Yeut is forty-four. There have been two births, one death and two migrations into the band during the year.

The population of Nesikeep band is twelve. There has been one death and no births during the year.

The population of the Skappa band is eighteen. There have been no births and no deaths 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 for increasing their tillable land are limited, still some progress has been made in this direction. Yeut and Snahaim bands in particular have greatly increased their agricultural products. The fine appearance of the orchards at Yeut and Spapium attract attention. Two houses have been built and fencing improved.

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 a 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 Nicaomin band is forty-nine. There were two births and four deaths during the year.

The population of the Shhahanih band is eighty-one. There have been four births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting, and working as labourers on the railroad for the farmers 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, which they are improving ; 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 Church. They have no church, and consequently seldom have service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and they are making some progress in farming and in improving their stock. A much larger crop was grown last season than formerly.

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 Paskha and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nkumcheen band is eighty-one. There were two births and one death during the year.

The population of Spatsim band is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been eight deaths and six births during the year.

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, excepting a few at Cook's Ferry. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise quite a number of horses of fair quality, cattle 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 progress in farming and improving its stock.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL 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 thousand 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 no births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 to some extent, which is curtailed from a lack of water for irrigation, fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys, freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs ; older ones are inferior and covered with earth ; the modern ones are much better and roofed with shingles, more commodious and better ventilated.

They possess a number of fairly good 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 have grown more farm produce than formerly and are improving their lands by fencing. One good log dwelling has been added during the year.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one church 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 six thousand one hundred and fourteen 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-nine. There have been eleven births and six deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. A few of the later constructed show an improvement. These Indians have a fair proportion of rather good horses, and some cattle. They are fairly 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. They have to depend largely for a living on what they earn as labourers from place to place and are consequently unsteady in their habits and spend as they earn. They were able to grow better crops last season on account of a greater rainfall.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic church, and they have built recently a very respectable church edifice.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of these Indians has been good and sanitary conditions are favourable.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR SKICHISTAN 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 are 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 twelve. There have been eight births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians. Sanitary conditions are favourable and regulations have been attended to.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order, of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. The house built last winter is an improvement. 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.

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 improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future. They last spring expended considerable in horses and provisions towards bringing a ditch into their land, but too late to be of use the present season. One good log house has been built.

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-three. There have been eleven births and nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—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 majority of them remove to the fields and hills and live in tents. They have been vaccinated from time to time.

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 twenty years ago still do service in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The buildings erected in recent years are of a much better class, but altogether they compare unfavourably with many others less favourably situated.

In stock the Indians have a large band 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 an elegant church, which they have rebuilt and enlarged during the year, making it probably the finest in the agency. I think it surpasses any in the city of Kamloops. They are regular attendants, strict adherents to the teachings of the church, and 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 improving their lands as they might do. They are devoting themselves more to the raising of hay and vegetables, which they dispose of in Kamloops at a fair price. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases arising out of the liquor traffic

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among them. I am pleased to say that, owing to the rigorous enforcement of the law in this respect, to the appointment of a paid Indian constable among the Indians, and to increased provincial police force, there has become apparent a marked improvement among these Indians. I might say in this connection that the Indians have built a lock-up in their village, where drunk or disorderly characters found on the reserve at night are confined until they can be brought over and handed to the authorities. The plan appears to be working well.

CHUCKCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the north Thompson river.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

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-two. There have been sixteen births and seventeen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians. The relatively large proportion of deaths among them have occurred almost exclusively among children, and can only be accounted for on the ground of unnecessary exposure during winter and to the miserable character of most of their houses.

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 a fairly good church, and otherwise the poorest class of buildings in the agency.

They have a number of horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They are exceptionally pious, and in the building line have pretty well exhausted their efforts in the erection of a church edifice.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their way, very inoffensive and law-abiding. They hunt more than many other bands, still they are making considerable progress in agricultural pursuits.

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 slopes ; on Salmon arm, natural meadows and bottom, brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-nine. There have been seven births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemic has appeared among them, and they keep their houses and village clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers and woodmen, constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

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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 supplied with nearly every kind of farm implement and machinery.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They have added largely to the tillable area of their reserve by reason of water-works for irrigation having been constructed, and are now in a position to do well. The improvement in this respect is very marked.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM 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 eighty-one. There have been fifteen births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. No infectious disease has appeared among them, and sanitary regulations are well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage 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 of cedar logs mostly and roofed with cedar shingles.

They have good work and saddle horse, and some cattle and other domestic animals, and are well supplied with necessary and up-to-date machinery and implements for farming extensively.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers, and infractions of the law are almost unknown among them. They have added to their system of irrigation works, increased largely their acreage in crop and done considerable fencing and building improvements during the year.

KUAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, 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 eighty-two. There have been seven births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their houses and village.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming ; 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.

These Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and they have sufficient farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hard-working Indians. As they are situated they have to work hard to make a living, and they are making commendable progress in clearing their land.

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 correspond.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are as a class comparatively moral, but the tendency among some of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtans and Kamloops bands have probably the worst reputation in this respect. I am convinced, however, that with the slight increase there has been made in the police force, and the vigour with which offenders have been prosecuted, this nuisance has to a considerable extent been abated.

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 Quinshaatan, Quinskanaht, Naaik, Zoht, Nziskat, Spahamin and Hamilton creek bands.

QUINSKANAHT 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 benches along the river, and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and farm implements sufficient.

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 belong to the Anglican Church with the exception of four, who are Roman Catholics. They have no church.

QUINSHAATAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coldwater, 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 eleven. There have been two births and five deaths during the year.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably, and raise horses and cattle. They 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, several horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and exceptionally law-abiding. They have made good progress in clearing, cultivating and fencing their land, but are not as well off as some of the Nicola bands. They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery to carry on their farm operations.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; seven are Anglicans. The Catholics have a good church and they are a very religious band.

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 land, 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 forty-one. There have been twelve births and eight deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm produce. 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 of the district. They do not hunt or fish as much as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have numerous houses and outbuildings of logs and frame, and of good 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 all necessary farm implements and machinery they are well supplied.

Religion.—A large majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have a good church and are good attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are in consequence increasing in wealth. Their reserve is better fenced, cultivated and improved than any in the agency. They will shortly, at the present rate of progress, have all the tillable land under cultivation. During the year considerable land has been cleared and broken, several buildings erected and a number of implements acquired.

ZOHT BAND.

Reserves.—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-one. There have been two births and one death 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 hunting and fishing, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour 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-five 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-one. There have been two births and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm a little and have some stock, chiefly horses. Some of the men are old and one of them is blind. It is remarkable the amount of freighting the latter does, 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.

Religion.—Eleven of them belong to the Anglican, and ten to the Roman Catholic Church. 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-five. There have been nine births and four deaths during the year.

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 neighbouring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have mostly good houses and buildings, well furnished and well kept. The buildings erected in recent years are a decided improvement on older ones.

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 of every description.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are earnest worshippers.

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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. They have a large tract of range land fenced, and they are constantly adding to it. During the year they have done considerable fencing, cleared eighteen acres of land, and added some to their houses and implements.

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 thirty-eight. There have been four births and six deaths 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.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination, a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building and are seldom visited by a clergyman.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. With the exception of a slight outbreak of enteric fever among the Spahamin band during early spring, which resulted in the death of one Indian of Spahamin and one from Zoht, who happened to be at the former place, no epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and the regulations are well carried out. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly, and gather up and burn the garbage which accumulates about their villages. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. Vaccination has been well attended to.

Education.—A very limited number of children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school at Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, in which a number of them are able to correspond.

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 Shennosquankin bands.

CHUCHUWAYHA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on 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.)

At the junction of Twenty-mile creek with the Similkameen, the canyon of the latter opens out into some nice benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered

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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 have been two births and two deaths 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. A wagon road has recently been completed from Princeton to Keremeos.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and for the past year have been visited regularly by a priest who has taken up mission work among them.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have a number of good horses for packing and riding; some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with implements to conduct their farm operations. More wagons are coming into use among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in farming, the incentive being greater than formerly, as they have now a good market for hay, grain and vegetables.

ASHNOLA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola creek. It adjoins Chūchūwayha, 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 sheep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-four. There have been two births and one death 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, a number of good horses and cattle, and they are fairly provided with farm implements. As they have some fine natural meadows, they are able to provide well for their stock during winter.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building. A priest has been appointed to visit them periodically.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do. They are making good progress in farming, clearing and fencing their lands.

SHENNOSQUANKIN 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.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three. There have been five births and three deaths 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 freighting 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 good bands of superior horses and herds of cattle. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They all 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, selling each year a number of cattle, besides horses.

They are making good progress in farming, improving and providing for their stock.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians (Similkameen) have been fairly temperate and moral. In recent years liquor licenses have been granted, without adequate police protection, in the vicinity of some of these reserves ; a large immigration of miners and prospectors has been coming into the country, and the effect morally has not been for the good of the Indians. Still, no serious trouble has occurred during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Education.—They are without any means of education, except that afforded two or three of the children of Shennosquankin, 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 bands Duck lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen bands.

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 and 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm-hands and stockmen.

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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 farm implements.

Religion.—They all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church, and for the past year have been visited periodically by the priest. They are religious people.

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 all bearing well. Strawberries are also grown quite extensively. These Indians are making steady progress in farming.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the southwest end of Okanagan lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan river and 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 forty-two. There have been nine births and three deaths during the year.

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 sufficient.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one building; they have been more frequently visited by the priest during the year, and evince a lively interest in church 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 had become too much addicted to drink, and spent too much of their time in running about. Matters reached a climax early in the year, when an Indian, Antoine, was killed as the result of a drunken row. A constable was immediately appointed and stationed near the reserve. Since then there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians, and the law is being enforced.

They are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing.

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 excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

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Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck lake and Okanagan lake) is two hundred and thirty-six. There have been twelve births and thirteen deaths 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 modern machinery and implements, having last year (fall) purchased a steam threshing-machine—the only one of the kind in use among the Indians.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. Some are very zealous; others show little concern in religious matters. They have three churches. A remarkable feature about these churches is that one of them has been built by Chief Louie Jim, who is classed as a pagan, and he maintains a form of worship of his own.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is noticeable about their reserve, and their condition financially is improving. They have made good progress during the year. The purchase of a steam thresher will retain among them a large amount of cash which heretofore was paid to white men to do this work.

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 thirty-two. There have been five births and two deaths during the year.

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 a good deal of money at hop-picking, and from the sale of wood in the winter-time, which is cut from land in the process of clearing. They are well supplied with implements and vehicles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church building, and are good-living and remarkably honest people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are improving their land by growing more hay and by clearing new land. They are progressive and up-to-date Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—All of the Okanagan Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Some among them are addicted to drink when they have an opportunity, and this is but too frequent; still, as a whole, the traffic of liquor among Indians is fairly under control. The Spallumcheen band has the best record in this respect.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands, and the general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good, regulations well observed, and Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians, except that an occasional one may attend the industrial school at Kamloops.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the resources of Indians mentioned, the women of the various bands assist very much, 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 for food or for sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants. An Indian woman is rarely idle.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been operated to its fullest capacity, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies and trades, general appearance and address. The principal and teachers of this institution are diligent, energetic and painstaking.

The Indian hospital at Lytton has benefited many Indians, and is carefully managed and looked after by the secretary, Rev. R. Small, and nurse, Miss Bine. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, visits the hospital monthly.

The Indians as a whole are steadily, and in some cases rapidly, improving, and adapting themselves to a civilized mode of life. The change in this respect might not be so apparent from year to year, but if followed back for the last twenty or more years, it is remarkable.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, July 25, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east; by the United States territory on the south; and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves in the agency contain an aggregate of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, made up as follows:—

The St. Mary's reserve, situated on the right bank of the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, has an area of seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres;

Isidore's ranch contains six hundred and eighty acres;

Cassimayook's, in the Kootenay valley, has an area of one hundred and sixty acres;

Bummer's Flat hay reserve, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, three miles above the mouth of the St. Mary's river, contains one hundred and ninety acres;

The Tobacco Plains reserve, adjacent to the international boundary near the State of Montana, has an area of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres;

The Columbia Lake reserve, situated in the Columbia valley between Lakes Fairmount and Windermere and the Rocky mountains, contains eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six acres.

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The Lower Kootenay reserve is in the west Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, about three miles north of the Idaho boundary line, and has an area of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and a half acres.

The Shuswap reserve is situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek, in the Windermere district of East Kootenay, and contains two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

In addition, the industrial school reserve has thirty-three acres, and there is a reserve of eleven and one-half acres at the Indian office near Fort Steele.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed good health during the past year. There has been no epidemic amongst them, the deaths that occurred being from ordinary causes. Vaccination was attended to, as small-pox was prevalent amongst the United States' Indians south of the international boundary line and amongst the whites in several towns in the district. A strict quarantine was kept up to prevent the disease spreading. The usual spring cleaning was carried out at the St. Eugene's Indian village. The refuse was removed and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—In the St. Mary's band, stock-raising, farming, hunting, fishing, packing to the mines, and herding cattle are the principal occupations of these Indians. They find a ready sale for all the hay and vegetables they can raise.

The Indians of the Tobacco Plains band depend largely now upon farming and cattle-raising. They do a little hunting and fishing. The Crow's Nest Railway Company is extending its line to the international boundary from the Fernie coal-fields, which will give the Indians a good market for all the produce they can raise. Recently an irrigation ditch of about two and a half miles was built to cover the bench lands, which will ensure them good crops, and enable them to put a larger area of land under cultivation.

The Lower Kootenays depend chiefly on hunting and packing to the mines for a living. A few of them are beginning to raise cattle. They generally put up sufficient hay to carry the stock safely through the winter. Some cultivate little gardens, and are succeeding fairly well. During the year they visit the mining towns around the Kootenay lake and earn a good deal of money by picking and selling berries. The women make moccasins and gloves, which they dispose of readily to the miners.

The Columbia Lake Kootenays make their living by cattle-raising and farming. Hay, grain and vegetables bring good prices at the mines, which are only a few miles distant from the reserve.

The Shuswap Indians depend chiefly on farming and cattle-raising. A few hold and work mineral claims, which they generally sell at a good price. They raise good crops, principally hay and grain, which are in demand. Their reserve is the best farmed one in the agency, and they keep their fences in excellent repair.

Buildings.—An improvement is noticed in the few new buildings recently erected, the low log cabin giving place to a neat frame cottage. At St. Eugene's village and the Shuswap reserve, dwellings of a better class have been built. More attention is given to sheds for cattle, horses and implements, and on several of the reserves good barns have been erected.

Stock.—The Indians throughout the agency are making an effort to improve their stock. The Shuswaps have several well-bred stallions amongst their band, and a better class of horses is being raised. The same can be said of the Columbia Lake Kootenays, the Tobacco Plains and the St. Mary's bands. Now that we have excellent facilities for getting in stock by the railway, I look forward to our Indians being able to purchase a few thorough-bred bulls, so that they can improve their cattle.

Farming Implements.—More attention is given to the care of farming implements, and those whose means will permit provide themselves with reapers, mowers, rakes and ploughs, which are carefully housed in the winter. There is a threshing-machine on the Shuswap reserve, purchased and owned by the Indians.

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Education.—The industrial school at St. Eugene's village was well attended during the year. The progress made by the pupils was most satisfactory. The boys are taught useful trades, farming and the care of stock; the girls housekeeping, dairying, cooking, the use of the sewing-machine, knitting, and the making and mending of nearly all the clothing used in the institution.

The parents of the pupils visit the school regularly, and appear to take a great interest in their progress. No difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance, and there is great anxiety shown by the Indians to get their children admitted. Very great credit is due to the Rev. Principal Cocola and his assistants, the Sisters of Charity, who work faithfully and zealously to keep the institution up to a high state of proficiency.

Religion.—All the Indians in the agency are Roman Catholics and attend the services of their church regularly. There are five churches, the largest at the St. Eugene's village, where the Indians of the different reserves meet and celebrate the great festivals of the church, especially Christmas, Easter and Corpus Christi. The reverend fathers visit the different reserves from time to time and hold services, which are well attended. In their absence the Indians gather at the church on the reserve every Sunday, when services are conducted by the chief or some one carefully instructed in his religious duties, and selected for his good moral and religious character.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the agency are industrious, and many of them are becoming good farmers. In fact, a number of them will compare favourably with their white neighbours. Amongst those who are steadily advancing may be mentioned Luke, Adrian, and Chief François, of the St. Mary's band; Louis Stowekin, Isaac and Baptist Paul, of the Shuswaps; François and Chief Paul, of the Tobacco Plains band; Terry and Joseph, of the Columbia lakes; and Anastas and Little Cyrus, of the Lower Kootenays.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that without exception the Indians of this agency are the most temperate and moral I know of. They use no intoxicants. They are law-abiding and industrious, and their progress is most satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
QUATHIASKI COVE, August 2, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

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 four, including men, women and children.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians generally has been good during the last twelve months. No epidemic has appeared among them. There is a decided improvement in the cleanliness of their houses, particularly among the younger members of the different bands.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, cutting timber for saw-logs, work at the canneries during the fishing season, act as guides and canoemen to tourists and prospectors. The women make cedar bark mats and baskets, and a few of the men among them work in silver and gold, making bracelets, rings, broaches, &c., which find a ready sale. They can nearly always obtain an unlimited quantity of fish for both summer and winter use, and also a large quantity of oulachon oil, which they eat with everything and which is a most nutritious article of food. A few among them go fur-sealing. Very little attention is given to agricultural pursuits; much of the soil of most of the reserves being gravelly and worthless.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A large number of the houses are still built in the old style, of split cedar boards, and are roofed with the same; but there is an increase every year in the number of good comfortable frame houses built and inhabited by the younger people. No stock of any kind, except a few pigs, is owned by these Indians. The old chief at Campbell River reserve, who sold all his cattle a year ago on account of their being so wild, could not resist the temptation when he had the money to distribute it among his friends, instead of buying some young stock.

They own few farming implements, except hoes, spades and mattocks.

The ease with which these Indians obtain a living in various ways, prevents them from engaging in agricultural pursuits.

Education.—There are three day schools, one industrial school for boys, and one boarding school for girls in this agency. The attendance at all these schools has been fairly good, but there is still a good deal of opposition shown by the parents to their children attending the schools. There is no lack of intelligence in the pupils, as is shown by these who attend regularly, who make good progress. The industrial school at Alert Bay does excellent work under the able management of Mr. A. W. Corker, ably seconded by Mrs. Corker, who acts as matron. Mr. W. M. Halliday continues as trades instructor and band-master, and the boys under his charge are making good progress. Mrs. A. J. Hall is indefatigable in her position as teacher in the Indian day school, and girls' boarding school at Alert Bay, which is proved by the great progress made by the pupils.

Religion.—Regular services are held in Christ church, Alert Bay, by the Rev. A. J. Hall, Anglican missionary, the attendance generally being very good. Services are also conducted every Sunday by Mr. E. A. Bird at Quace, and Mr. R. J. Walker, Methodist missionary at Cape Mudge, but as yet the majority of the bands in this agency do not show much interest in religion.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been, I am sorry to say, a good deal of intemperance among some of the bands in this agency. The licensing of several houses, and the number of men employed in the logging camps in the vicinity of some of the reserves, are chiefly answerable for this, as also the great want of proper police supervision.

There is, I think, an improvement in the morals of these people generally, but there is still much to be desired in this respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency generally are law-abiding and fairly industrious. No serious crimes have been committed. That they do not make as much progress as one could desire, must be put down in a great measure to their surroundings, and the ease with which they can obtain a comfortable living. There is a decided improvement in their way of dress and also in a less degree in their houses and manner of living.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK, *Indian Agent.*

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, August 5, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this day my annual report of Indian affairs in the Northwest Coast agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

My statistical statement and government property list will follow in due time.

Population.—The population, although slightly decreased at some places, notably the Nass river settlements, has throughout the agency increased in number during this year. The total Indian population is now four thousand one hundred and forty-one, an increase of ten for the year. During the ten years just ended there has been an increase of one hundred and thirty.

The natural increase of births over deaths is greater than appears, because of occasional emigration of Haida Indians from Massett to Alaska. There is a Haida settlement in the Alaska territory, which seems to attract some of our Haida Indians nearly every year, and which renders the count of the Massett band fluctuating.

Agriculture.—There is a gradual increase of agricultural products amongst the Indians, principally potatoes. The Indians of the Upper Nass river valley are growing more and more potatoes each year, and are now supplying quantities to the salmon canneries.

There is also a noticeable increase in the number of cattle and horses owned by Indians

The members of the Aiyansh band on the Upper Nass river have expressed a desire to secure individual allotments, of ten acres each man, of arable land on their reserve for agricultural purposes on a more extended scale, and to raise cattle, sheep and horses thereon.

The Indians of Queen Charlotte island, although they have but little agricultural land, have very good cattle runs, where large numbers can find food and shelter, in the woods, all the year round. Their stock of cattle and horses are increasing yearly. They occasionally ship fresh beef by schooner or sail-boat to the mainland settlements for sale, and for this they find a ready market.

The Indians on the mainland coast are precluded from following agricultural pursuits on account of the scarcity of arable land, and are mostly dependent for a living upon fishing, hunting, trapping, cutting timber for saw-mills, boat-building, salmon-canning, freighting and other industries and enterprises carried on by white men.

Many Indians have, alone, and in companies, gone into the business of store-keeping and other forms of trade and enterprise, but have had little success, owing partly to their lack of confidence in each other, family jealousies, lack of business experience, and a too costly manner of living. Some of the younger generation are, however, rapidly gaining business experience, and are in a measure able to keep business accounts.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the people is good, although much mortality has occurred through consumption and other pulmonary diseases during the year, especially so amongst the Nishgar tribes in the Nass river valley.

A mild type of small-pox reached the Nass river at Kincolith Indian village in

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the month of May, brought hither from Alaska by an Indian family who visited Kincolith and Fishery bay, and immediately returned to Alaska. The result was the infection of a family of six Indians at Kincolith, and one Indian woman at Fishery bay. This woman ignorantly carried the disease from Fishery bay to Skeena river, where fourteen Indians caught the infection. It was, however, confined to those few, although there were not less than three thousand Indians mingling together at Skeena river during this time. Fortunately the disease was not allowed to spread further, and by the end of June it was entirely stamped out. No deaths resulted from this invasion of small-pox, save one, a puny infant whose mother had the disease.

Great praise is due to the Venerable Archdeacon Collison, Mr. John Flewin, provincial government agent, and Doctors Gibbs, Bolton, Wrinch and Ardagh, of Skeena river, and Doctor Large, of Rivers inlet, for their active help in checking and stamping out the contagion. The promptitude of the departmental officers at Victoria, in dispatching medicines and help to this agency, assisted us largely in overcoming the spread of the disease. The managers of the salmon canneries also, at Skeena and Nass rivers, promptly placed their cannery steamers and crews at the disposal of the officers and doctors whenever needed. Within two weeks about four thousand Indians including those from Alaska and the Babine agency, were vaccinated, irrespective of whether or not they had been already vaccinated within seven years.

Sanitary matters throughout the agency have received the usual attention from the Indian councils and chiefs, who have rendered the agent great assistance in keeping the Indian villages and houses in a good measure clean and wholesome.

Education.—There is no diminution of the efforts of the missionary teachers and the government teachers in the education of the Indians of this agency. Some of the most promising of the half-breed children are now being educated at the provincial public school established at Port Simpson some years ago, and at Metlakahla this year.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, September 23, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1901.

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 Tseshah tribe, containing one thousand and thirty acres, mostly good land, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiaht tribe, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. There is good bottom land at the mouth, and along the banks of the Sarita river, but part of this reserve is unfit for cultivation and contains large deposits of iron and copper. Sixty-seven acres of this land is leased for mining purposes for the benefit of the band. The acreage of the other reserves, ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres

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each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

Principal Reserves.

Tsashaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Tsahaheh, west bank of the Somas river, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres. The population consists of one hundred and thirty-four men, forty women and fifty children.

Opitchesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somas river, Alberni, ninety-six acres. The population consists of sixty-four—fifteen men, twenty-three women and twenty-six children.

Howchucklisah, No. 2 Reserve.—Elhlateese, at the head of Howchuklesit harbour, Alberni canal, four hundred acres. The population consists of forty-seven—fifteen men, eighteen women and fourteen 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. The population consists of one hundred and sixty-three—fifty-five men, sixty women and forty-eight children.

Toquaht, No. 1. Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village passage, Barclay sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres. The population consists of twenty-one—nine men, eight women and four children.

Ewlhuilhlah, No. 1 Reserve.—Ittats, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and fifty-six—fifty-four men, forty-seven women and fifty-five children.

Clayoquot, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres. The population consists of two hundred and forty—eighty-three men, ninety-seven women and sixty children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores island, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres. The population consists of seventy-one—twenty-eight men, twenty-six women and seventeen children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahktosis, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, two hundred and fifty acres. The population consists of two hundred and seventy-seven—eighty-eight men, eighty-seven women and one hundred and two children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiaht harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and fifty-four—forty-four men, fifty women and sixty children.

Mooachaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly cove, Nootka sound, two hundred and ten acres. The population consists of one hundred and eighty-five—sixty-six men, seventy-five women and forty-four children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh island, Nootka sound, twenty-nine acres. The population consists of sixty-two—twenty-one men, twenty-five women and sixteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza inlet, sixteen acres. The population consists of seventy-five—thirty-seven men, twenty-seven women, and eleven children.

Ehattishat, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza inlet, thirty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and one—thirty-nine men, thirty-four women and twenty-eight children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aktese, Village island, one hundred and eighteen acres. Kukamukamees, Mission island, seventy-five acres ; Barrier island, Kyuquot. The population consists of three hundred and forty-one—one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and thirty women and sixty-six children.

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Chaiclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Acous, Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, one hundred acres. The population consists of one hundred and eighteen—forty-three men, thirty-seven women and thirty-eight children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca strait, viz. :

Tsoquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres. The population consists of twenty-five—nine men, nine women and seven children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres. The population consists of sixty-five—twenty-four men, twenty-three women and eighteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres. The population consists of sixty-nine—twenty-two men, twenty-three women and twenty-four children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres. The population consists of fifty-two—fifteen men, twenty women and seventeen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages 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 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 sea ; 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 village, Port Renfrew, situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, contains one hundred and fifty-three acres. The population consists of sixty-three—eighteen men, twenty-seven women and eighteen 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine—eight hundred and seventy men, eight hundred and eighty-six women and seven hundred and twenty-three children. I have counted those over sixteen years of age with the men and women, as most of them marry and have children before they are twenty. Number of births for the year, seventy-seven ; number of deaths, ninety ; birth-rate, thirty-one per thousand ; death-rate, thirty-six ; this shows a decrease in the population of thirteen, but owing to a migration of ten, among others two widows with children having married into these tribes from other agencies, the census only shows a decrease of three ; in more than half the band the deaths are in excess of the births. The Ahousahts numbering two hundred and seventy-seven show the most vitality, the births this year being eighteen, eleven in excess of the deaths ; this may be accounted for by the fact that when the husbands and fathers are away sealing the wives and families stop at home and do not travel to the salmon fisheries and hop-fields, as many do in other tribes, where they are exposed to temptations, to immorality and epidemic diseases ; and also to the faithful labours among this people of the Presbyterian missionary, Mr. J. W. Russell.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the tribes has been good during the past year, no epidemic sickness but a slight one of influenza in some of the bands, which carried off a few of the old people and children. The sanitary circular of the department has been explained at meetings of the different tribes, and the missionaries work with the agent in endeavouring to improve their way of living. There are medical officers at Alberni, Ucluelet and Clayoquot who attend all urgent

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cases of sickness among the Indians, paying occasional visits to other tribes, and patients come to them from the outlying villages for medical advice.

Resources and Occupations.—While seal-hunting is the principal and most remunerative occupation of these tribes, some of the middle-aged and old men make their living entirely by fishing. Indians from the west coast fish and sell salmon and clams in Victoria and Seattle, W.T. ; and men and women from most of the bands in this agency go to the Fraser river salmon fisheries and are beginning to find work again at the American hop-fields in Washington territory. While travelling the women make a little money by selling cedar mats and mats and baskets of various sizes made with fine grass, dyed various bright colours. At the white settlements at Alberni and along the coast the Indian finds a market for fresh fish. At Kyuquot some of the old men do not leave the reserve but are engaged all summer in salmon and halibut fishing. The salmon can be sold to the Kyuquot trader for salting purposes, and the halibut cut in thin flakes and dried in the sun finds a ready market. At Alberni some of the young men have made good wages supplying the saw-mills with logs and cedar blocks for shingles ; they are also able to hire out some of their horses at the mines for packing and hauling. Deer are plentiful along the coast, and venison is used for food more or less by all the tribes ; elk are also occasionally got. Bear, land otter, marten, mink and coon skins are hunted and trapped for and sold to the traders every year. While on a sealing voyage the carcasses of the fur seal are used for food. The hair seal is fairly plentiful, and with the sea-lion in demand for food, the oil being eaten with their dry fish food. Several whales have been harpooned and brought in by the Oiahts and Clayoquots ; the blubber and oil being prized as articles of food. A good many cedar canoes are made every year, but are principally sold to their own or adjacent tribesmen, a few going to the east coast of the island. There is a demand every year for sealing canoes, as they get broken or worn out on the sealing schooners. The old people still make dog-fish oil, but this industry has much decreased of late years.

Buildings.—Some thirty frame cottages have been built during the past year, and improvements made in painting and lining. The young men are very handy with wood-working tools and naturally clever at carpentry, and put up houses, and in many cases finish them tastefully without help from the white man.

Stock.—There is an increase in the number of stock ; the Nitinahts have bought some cows and calves, and the Oiahts several head of young stock, and the Alberni Indians have several more horses. Tom Nahwâik has bought a pair of good plough-horses.

Farming Implements.—Except a plough and two wagons at Alberni, there are no farming implements in the agency, only scythes and gardening tools.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and five day schools in this agency receiving aid from the department. As the Alberni boarding school now receives a per capita grant from the department, the day school grant formerly given to that institution, is withdrawn. The Indians generally show more interest in the education of their children, and I think that the children being thoroughly taught in the two boarding schools, will cause emulation to the other children on the coast.

Boarding Schools.—The Alberni Presbyterian boarding school, formerly opened as an Indian girls' home, now containing more boys than girls, was built six years ago, from plans approved of by the department. It is hard finished throughout, heated by furnace in basement and supplied with water from the river by aid of a windmill ; with all necessary barns and outbuildings, and has been put into a thorough state of repair by Mr. Motion, the principal. The mission occupies sixteen acres of land, the greater part of which is cleared and laid out in orchard and garden, situated on the banks of the Somas river, adjoining Tsaahah, the Tseshaht, No. 1 reserve. The school is built on a plateau of high ground overlooking the lower fields and the Somas river. The management of this institution is all that can be desired ; the principal being firm and kind in his treatment of the pupils, who are well clothed and fed and

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happy in their school life. Steady progress is made in all branches of study under the tutition of Mrs. Cameron. And with regard to Christian knowledge, the pupils would compare favourably with our white Sunday school scholars of the same age. I was much pleased to be present at an entertainment given by the school last March, consisting of songs, choruses, recitations, with tableaux and club-swinging, at which the pupils acquitted themselves admirably.

The Roman Catholic (Bishop Christie) boarding school, Clayoquot, is situated on Meares island, in Deception passage, about two miles by water from the Opitsaht village. It is built on table land, with sandy beach, at the foot of the rising ground, which makes a grand play-ground for the pupils. On my visit to this school last December, I was much struck by the improvement in the manner and appearance of the children, they were all neatly clothed, the girls dressed alike; the boys in their class-room were orderly and attentive and a good advance made in their studies. In the girls' room the sewing class was in progress, and the younger girls showed me with pride garments made and socks knitted by their own hands. At first there was some little trouble to command ready service, now all are willing to help with work and study their lessons, and their thought seems to be how to please their teachers. After school the scholars all gathered in the upper class-room and sang several school songs, a kindergarten song and another with an accompaniment, the principal playing the organ. The singing was good, intonation of English distinct, some of the pupils having really good voices. The instruments were provided for a brass band and the Rev. Father Maurus was teaching the lads the gamut on each instrument. On my visit to the school in May they were able to play several pieces in a creditable manner. The principal told me that he could get what boys he wanted for the school, but had more difficulty with the girls, the parents parting with them less easily, but that he hoped shortly to have the full complement of pupils in the institution.

Day Schools.—The Ahousaht Presbyterian day school, on the Mahktosis, No. 15 reserve, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, is built on rising ground on the northern end of the village. The school-house has been improved by shingling the walls outside and the addition of a turret and bell, the upper floor formerly used as a residence by Mr. Jno. W. Russell, the missionary, is now turned into class-rooms, and Miss McNeil, assistant teacher, takes classes there in succession during school hours. Mr. Russell has the largest average day school attendance; his teaching is nearly all oral, with help of blackboard, such as writing down a noun, verb and adjective for the pupils to write down a sentence on their slates, bringing in the words; and practical questions in simple arithmetic. Those who attend at all regularly learn quickly, and the writing of the scholars was very good. On my visit to the school last December sixteen of the pupils were ready for the third standard, having been through the second primer. I visited Ahousaht again in May, but the children were away at the outside village, and only five present when I visited the school.

The Ucluelet Presbyterian day school is situated on the Ittatsoo No. 1 reserve, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound. The children at this school are well taught by Miss Armstrong. A few of the pupils read very well. Five children from this school have been received into the Alberni boarding school.

The Roman Catholic day school at Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot sound, is regularly taught by the Rev. Chas. Moser; the boarding school has taken many pupils from this school, but there is a small regular attendance. St. Mark's Roman Catholic day school on the Actese reserve at Kyuquot is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry. There is a small attendance at this school, the Kyuquots, with a few exceptions, taking little interest in the education of their children.

The Nitinaht Methodist day school is on the Clo-oose reserve. The Rev. W. Stone was away from his mission travelling in Ontario in the interests of his church, and the school was closed for two quarters. On my visit to Nitinaht in June, I found school re-opened with a better attendance, the pupils bright and attentive and learning rapidly.

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The Presbyterian day school for the Oiaht tribe, on No. 1 reserve, Numakamis and No. 8 reserve, Haines island.—Mr. A. McKee teaches at the school-house on Haines island reserve in the summer months, and at Numakamis in the winter, having a good attendance of children when the Indians are at home. This school receives no aid from the department.

Religion.—Regular services are held at the Roman Catholic churches. St. Mark's church, 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 bands at Chaicleset, Ehattisaht and Noochahtlaht. The Rev. Father Brabant has returned from Europe to resume charge of the missions at Heshquiaht and Nootka; the Heshquiahts during his absence were regular in keeping Sunday and going to church to say their prayers. This is the only tribe that will not allow liquor on their reserve or Indian doctors to practise. The Rev. C. Moser has charge of St. Anselm's church on the Opitsaht reserve; Sunday services are attended by the Clayoquot Indians.

The Rev. Doctor Service, Methodist medical missionary, holds services in an Indian house on the Opitsaht Clayoquot reserve; also attended by Indians.

The Rev. W. Stone, Methodist missionary, has returned to his work among the Nitinahts and holds services in the school-house on the Clo-oose reserve on Sunday and prayer meetings during the week.

The Rev. M. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary, visits the various villages in Barclay sound, preaching to the natives in their own language. Sunday services for the Indians and Sunday school for the children are held in the school-houses at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht; well attended by the Indians.

Mr. Motion, principal of the Alberni boarding school, has services for the two tribes at Alberni in their own villages, and services at school for the pupils on alternate Sundays; every other Sunday the children of the school attend the service at the Presbyterian church, some of the adult Indians and former inmates of the school also attending this church.

The classification of the Indians into religious denominations is a very difficult matter, the different religious bodies holding such widely divergent opinions as to what constitutes an Indian a member of their particular church, and Indians where there are two denominations at work, will tell the agent that they attend one church in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and they are both good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and law-abiding. No serious crimes have been committed in the agency, and the different bands are happy and contented communities. The practice of giving feasts and presents to their own or friendly tribes, and the destruction of the personal property of deceased persons, prevent in a great measure the accumulation of property. As a rule these bands are honest and independent, and make a good living, and owing to the efforts of the different missionaries at work among them there is a steady, if slow, improvement in their way of living.

Temperance and Morality.—While I may still report favourably with regard to the sobriety of some of the tribes, there has been some drunkenness, at Ucluelet, Clayoquot and Kyuquot, especially at the time the crews leave for Behring sea, but there is little immorality in any of the west coast bands.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, July 15, 1901.

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, 1901.

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 numbers one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, consisting of six hundred and ninety-three men, seven hundred and two women and five hundred and seventy-six children, a decrease of two during the year, there having been seventy-eight births and eighty deaths during the year.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau on both sides of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands, good grazing lands, and, when cultivated, all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty: twenty-two men, twenty women and eighteen children. During the year there were three births and four deaths, a decrease of one since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them. Their houses are comfortable and 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 reservation, and they also put up and sell quantities of berries of different kinds.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and horse stables made of hewn timber and mostly all shingled. They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Only a few children from this reserve have received any education; these have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are devout Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve, and take a great deal of interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, making a slow but steady advance in cultivating their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, and with one or two exceptions are 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. It 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 in consequence quite a large portion is used for pasturage. There are also some very fine hay meadows on this reserve, 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.—The population of this band consists of forty-nine men, fifty-eight women and fifty-one children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-eight, a decrease of fourteen since my last report. There were sixteen deaths and only two births.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There was an epidemic of grippe amongst the members of this band, which, in a great many cases, proved fatal. Their premises are kept clean, and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers ; they raise quite a quantity of grain and vegetables. Quite a number of the men are employed as farm-hands with white settlers, and the women earn money by the sale of gloves, moccasins and other articles that they manufacture from the tanned deer-skins. They also gather large quantities of berries, which are preserved for winter use or sold to their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings, mostly of hewn timber and shingled, good horse stables, have good horses and some 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. They have a neat church on the reserve, finished in modern style, at which they attend both morning and evening. A missionary makes occasional visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off. The greater portion of this reserve is under fence.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate people.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—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.—The population of this band consists of seventy-nine men, seventy-four women, and sixty-three children, making a total of two hundred and sixteen. During the year there were ten births and four deaths, making an increase of six since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good ; with the exception of a few cases of grippe, there was no sickness of a serious nature amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising, having one of the best reserves in this agency. They have excellent hay meadows. Quite a number of men find employment as farm-hands, drovers for stock-raisers, while quite a number are employed as freighters, using their own wagons and horses.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, good horse stables, and plenty of horses and cattle. They are well supplied with farming implements of all kinds, and also wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education, there being no schools within seventy-five miles of the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and are frequently visited by missionaries.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hard-working, becoming better off and paying more attention to the cultivation of their lands than formerly. During the year they erected five new dwellings and two horse stables.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they 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 natural features are bottom lands and good hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands and timber of excellent quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, twenty-four women and seventeen children, making a total of sixty-five. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been 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 good vegetables and fruit gardens. Some of the men are employed as farm-hands, some go to the coast during the salmon-canning season, some are employed in gold-mining, and others in cutting saw-logs on Crown lands which they raft across the lakes where they are disposed of to the saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse stables, quite a number of horses, a few pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and are frequently visited by a missionary. They take a great deal of interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate people, and it is a rare thing to hear of any of them using an intoxicant.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the Indians manage to raise good crops of grain and vegetables. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

The natural features are bench lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation, and good grazing along the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-six men, thirty-six women, and thirty-three children, making a total of one hundred and five. During the year there were five births and two deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No sickness of a serious nature visited these Indians during the year. Dwellings are kept in a good sanitary condition, and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising fair crops of grain and vegetables. Their occupations are various : working as farm-hands with white settlers, freighting, using their own horses and wagons, gold-mining, packing over trails to the Bridge river gold mines, acting as guides to tourists and hunters. The women earn a good deal of money from the sale of gloves, moccasins and other articles that they manufacture from the tanned deer-skins, and they also sell and preserve for winter use quantities of berries, which are very plentiful near the reservation.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and good horse stables, good horses, a few cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church and 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 industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

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, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation only a very small portion is cultivated. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

The natural features are open bench lands and good grazing lands, and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-two men, sixty-two women and forty children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-four. During the year there were two births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are kept clean, and the Indians are regularly vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and work as farm hands for white settlers, and as cowboys with stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings, good horse-stables, a great number of horses and some cattle, and a good supply of farm implements, 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, and have just completed a magnificent church, which, they tell me, cost them \$4,000.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, they are moral and temperate.

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 three hundred and ninety acres.

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The natural features are : bench lands, following the river, and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eleven men, thirteen women and ten children, making a total of thirty-four. During the year there were two births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good ; no serious sickness amongst them. Vaccination was attended to and all sanitary precautions taken.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers, hunting, fishing and gold-mining are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly comfortable homes and good stables. They have a few horses, wagons and sleighs and sufficient farming implements for their wants.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated four miles from Cayoosh creek No. 1 band, on a bench above the Fraser river, and contains six hundred acres. The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation ; on the mountain slopes good grazing lands and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five men, four women and six children, making a total of fifteen. During the year there were no births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good ; the one death occurring being from old age. Their houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these Indians, while the women contribute by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable houses, 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.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church on the reserve but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles from the reservation.

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.

The natural features are 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 consists of fifteen men, sixteen women and thirteen children, making a total of forty-four. There were four births and three deaths during the year.

Health.—There was no sickness of a serious nature amongst these Indians, the deaths being those of infant children.

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Resources and Occupations.—They raise some grain and vegetables, also quite a quantity of hay, work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter season cut and sell large quantities of fire-wood in the village of Clinton. The women earn a good deal of money selling berries and making gloves and moccasins ; they are also employed by white families as washerwomen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very fair buildings, good horses, a good supply of farming implements, and also wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band attend any school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve, where daily service is held. A missionary makes regular trips amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people. Occasionally an Indian from some other reservation or a white man goes on their reserve drunk, and I am at once notified of it and the offence dealt with.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in 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.

The natural features are open bench lands, requiring irrigation ; good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-nine men, seventy-six women and fifty-seven children, making a total of two hundred and two. During the year there were nine births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of the usual colds and a few cases of grippe, this band was free from sickness during the year. Sanitary regulations were attended to and all vaccinated who had not been successfully vaccinated before.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming. Some are engaged as gold-miners, farm-hands, and teamsters.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle ; wagons and sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very intelligent, industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress in 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 a stream of that name, and contains an area of thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres. Its natural features consist of open bench lands requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five men, six women and four children, making a total of fifteen. During the year there were two births and one death.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There was no sickness of a serious nature amongst these people. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in farming, working as labourers with white farmers, acting as cowboys for stock-raisers; hunting and fishing are the chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings, and horse stables, a few good horses and cattle, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious workers, law-abiding and honest, and are making good progress in fencing and cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—They 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 natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation; owing to the scarcity of water for this purpose, the land cultivated is very limited. There are good grazing lands on the reserve and in the vicinity.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eighteen men, fifteen women and seventeen children, making a total of fifty. During the year there were four deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been good and their dwellings have been kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—They farm on a small scale, have good vegetable gardens, and raise quite a quantity of small fruit, such as currants and raspberries. They hunt, fish, work as labourers with white settlers, and guides to hunters and tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These people have fair dwellings and horse-stables, a few good horses, some cattle, and sufficient farming implements for all their requirements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve, and pay strict attention to religious matters.

Education.—None of the children have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. The scarcity of water for irrigating their lands prevents them from making much progress on their reserves.

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. The natural features consist of bench lands and meadow lands along the river bottoms, good grazing lands, and the rest of the reserve is covered with excellent timber.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, thirty women and twenty-nine children, making a total of ninety-two. During the year there were five births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these people has been good ; no contagious or infectious diseases visited them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwelling-houses and horse stables, good horses and quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements and machinery.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have one of the finest churches in this agency. They take great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard workers, law-abiding, and are making steady progress on their reservation.

Resources and Occupations. Farming, stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing are the principal pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral people.

LILLOOET BAND No. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of Fraser river, near the village of Lillooet, and the remainder six miles below, on the east side of Fraser river. The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are bench lands, a good portion of which is suitable for cultivation, but water for irrigation cannot be obtained. There is good grazing and some fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and eighteen children. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of grippe, there were no serious cases of sickness amongst these Indians. Their houses are clean and comfortable, and they make great efforts to attend to sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, freighting, owning their own teams and wagons. Quite a number are employed cutting and supplying fire-wood for the village of Lillooet, and experienced guides earn many hundreds of dollars accompanying hunters in search of large game in the mountains. Their women also contribute a good deal by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements. They have 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 attended the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a neat church on the reserve, and a regular service, a missionary being now stationed amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. During the year they erected one new dwelling and cleared off a few acres of new land. The majority of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, but many temptations are put in their way by the lower class of whites and half-breeds, and the Chinese are also a nuisance in this respect, giving the provincial police a great deal of trouble, as they are the most difficult class to convict.

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LILLOOET BAND No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, and about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet. It contains six hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands suitable for cultivation, all requiring irrigation, and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two men, one woman and one child. There were no births or deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these people has been good; houses and surroundings are in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of this small band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses are fairly good. The Indians have a few horses and a fair supply of farming implements.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church; they have no place of worship on the reserve, but occasionally attend church at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They 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.

Its natural features are open bench lands, all requiring irrigation, good grazing and fair timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, twenty-eight women, and sixteen children, making a total of sixty-eight. During the year there were no births or deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary regulations are observed and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working with white settlers, hunting, fishing, and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—During the year they have added one new dwelling-house. They have good horses, wagons, sleighs, a few head of cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, and take great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and are steadily improving their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river and four hundred and fifty miles from its mouth and three miles from Quesnel village. It has an area of one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight acres. Its natural features consist of flats along the Fraser river covered with brush and on the upper benches covered with heavy timber.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, twenty-two women and eighteen children, making a total of sixty-seven. During the year there were ten births and fifteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—In January of this year there was an outbreak of small-pox at this reservation, and when discovered three cases had developed. These were at once isolated and the whole of the reservation quarantined. Fortunately the disease did not spread; only one new case occurred after the three first cases were isolated. The patients all recovered, and after forty-six days of quarantine the doctor in charge pronounced a clean bill of health. The majority of deaths are those of infants.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as boatmen, hunting, fishing, trapping, and farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are fairly good, with the exception of their horse stables, which are poor. They have a number of horses and sleighs and fair supply of farming implements and one wagon.

Education.—None of the children have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and take a great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and are making better progress in cultivating their lands than heretofore.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake and contains an area of ten hundred and eighty-five acres. Its natural features consist of open bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, nineteen women, and twenty-five children, making a total of seventy-one. During the year there were three births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. The houses and their surroundings were kept in good order, and vaccination has been attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and gardening on a small scale, packing with horses from the reserve to the Bridge river gold mines, as labourers at various occupations, hunting, fishing, and gold-mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are fairly good, mostly of hewn timber. They have a number of horses, a few head of cattle and pigs, and farming implements sufficient for their needs.

Education.—None of the children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are not making much progress; they are unable to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND NO. 2.

This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake and about six miles from its outlet and has an area of one hundred and sixty-six acres. Its natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and no grazing lands.

There is only one man and one woman residing on this reserve. They make a living by hunting, fishing and gardening.

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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. Its natural features consist of bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twelve men, twelve women, and ten children, making a total of thirty-four. During the year there were no births or deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river mines. A few years ago these Indians earned a great deal of money boating across Seton lake in canoes; that occupation is now gone, as there are two steamers on the lake owned by white men.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have a fair class of buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, where daily service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working, most of their land has to be cleared of brush, and they are constantly 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. Its natural features consist of bench and bottom lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered; there are no grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty men, seventeen women and sixteen children, making a total of fifty-three. During the year there were four births and no deaths.

Health.—The health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, trapping and as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a few good horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious. Their reserve being so small it is difficult to make much progress on it.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A missionary visits them regularly, when services are held in a small church on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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 has an area of three thousand and five acres. Its natural features are: in the portion along the Fraser river, bench lands; while that along the Cariboo wagon road is meadow land; good grazing at both places and fairly good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, thirty-two women, and twenty-two children, making a total of eighty. During the year there were two births and six deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were from consumption of long standing. Otherwise the health of the Indians was good. Their houses are kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, and teaming their products to the gold mines, working as farm-hands for white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping. The women manufacture and sell moccasins and gloves from tanned deer-skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very fair dwellings and good horse-stables, a few good horses, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and made great improvements on the reserve during the year by building a new house, breaking up new land, and constructing a large ditch for irrigating purposes.

Education.—A few of the children belonging to this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have a very neat church on the reserve, where a missionary visits them regularly. They take a great interest in religion.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcote river and contains an area of four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres. Its natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and good hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-six men, thirty-seven women, and thirty-three children, making a total of one hundred and six. During the year there were three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These people had very little sickness amongst them and this not of a serious nature. They keep their houses and surroundings in a good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, work as labourers, as farm-hands for white settlers, and many are employed as cowboys with stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good houses, good horses, sleighs, harness, saddles and a fair 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 until lately took more interest in hunting and fishing than in cultivating their lands; now they are getting ready to cultivate a good portion, and have expended time and labour in constructing a large ditch by which they can bring a good supply of water for irrigation purposes on to the reserve. They have also constructed good dwellings and stables this year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcote river. This reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres. Its natural features are open prairie lands requiring irrigation; hay meadows, and excellent grazing lands.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty men, seventeen women and twenty-two children, making a total of fifty-nine. During the year there were four births and no deaths.

Health.—The health of these people has been good ; there was no sickness amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, as labourers, as farm-hands with white settlers, and as cowboys with cattle men.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very fair buildings. They have horses, wagons, sleighs, cattle, harness, saddles and good farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making good progress on the reserve. They removed all their buildings from where they were formerly situated to a more convenient place on the reserve, and added a few comfortable dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams lake valley, and contains an area of four thousand six hundred and five acres. Its natural features consist of good bottom lands, excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-one men, fifty-five women and thirty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and forty-three. During the year there were four births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There was a great deal of sickness, such as grippe and pneumonia at this place. The houses are kept clean, and all the Indians have been vaccinated by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hauling their products to market, working as labourers at various occupations, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good buildings, horses, cattle, pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a very neat church on the reservation.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making good progress on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are on the whole steadily improving, particularly in the cultivation of their lands and the attention paid to their homes, which are much better furnished than formerly, and kept cleaner and more home-like. Good cooking and heating-stoves are noticeable in nearly all their houses.

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The industrial school at Williams Lake, where fifty pupils are taught, is doing good work, and has no difficulty in keeping up the standard. The pupils have made good progress in their trades and studies.

Too much praise cannot be given the Rev. principal, the matron, and teachers in charge of this school, for the care and attention they give the pupils, at times under very trying circumstances.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, October 5, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The reports and statistical statements of the several agents, as also the reports of the respective industrial and boarding schools, as far as received, have been transmitted to the department as soon as possible after their receipt; and the information conveyed in these returns under their several heads is of such a detailed nature that it only remains for me to make such general comments as appear to require special mention.

Vital Statistics.—A comparison made of the population of the several agencies, from which statistics have so far been received, with the figures for the same agencies for the previous fiscal year shows that a decrease, though inconsiderable, has occurred. However, the statistical statements due from some of the agents may on the other hand more than offset this decrease.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indian population of British Columbia has enjoyed fair health during the period covered by this report, and were it not for the two unfortunate outbreaks of small-pox that occurred, the one at Quesnel, in the northern portion of the Williams Lake agency, and the other on the Nass and Skeena rivers, in the Northwest Coast agency, little sickness, other than that incidental to their untutored condition, overtook the Indians. As a result of the prompt and energetic measures taken by the department, the small-pox cases were isolated and kept under strict surveillance, and all suspects were quarantined, so that at the expiration of the time prescribed by the medical practitioners in charge, both the sick and the suspects were permitted their liberty as before, all the usual sanitary precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the contagion having been previously taken. What a general small-pox outbreak in the Northwest Coast agency would result in to the department and the province at large, may be inferred when it is stated that at the time of the outbreak on the Nass and Skeena rivers there were between three and four thousand people congregated there, the majority of whom were Indians. So well were the cases treated, both at the Quesnel reserve and on the Northwest Coast, that at the former place no deaths occurred; and at the latter only one succumbed, that being a child of anything but a vigorous constitution. While on this subject, it seems only fitting to the occasion to state that much praise is due to the Venerable Arch-deacon Collison, the Rev. J. B. McCullough, Dr. Joseph Gibbs, as well as to the medical

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men working in conjunction with him, namely, Drs. Bolton, Wrinch and Ardagh, for the assiduity with which they laboured to care for the afflicted and to stamp out every vestige of the loathsome disease. In the Kootenay agency also small-pox made its appearance, but it is a pleasure to state that the disease did not spread beyond a few white people who evidently had come in contact with the sickness which appears to have been quite prevalent at several points in the western United States, in close proximity to the international boundary line. Grippe and measles, two diseases which hitherto have made such inroads into the Indian population, seem to have almost wholly disappeared. Consumption and scrofula are the two inherent tendencies in the Indian constitution that make up the major portion of his ailments, either direct or indirect, and when coupled with unnecessary exposure, both on the part of the parents and the children, which is so often the case, the combination is one not tending to the physical well-being of the aborigines.

With the advent of civilization the Indian is gradually abandoning his time-honoured, airy, large, one-roomed, barn-like abode, with its glowing fire placed in the centre for the comfort and cheer of the several occupants of the structure, in favour of the small cottage closely constructed of rustic. This is often over-heated in inclement weather and sometimes so stifling as a result of the exhaustion of the life-giving principles of the air as to become most unhealthful to the inmates. It is a difficult matter to impress upon the aboriginal mind the importance of a continuous supply of fresh air. The Indian rather regards fresh air as something intangible, and therefore an entity that may be set aside at pleasure with impunity. He may be scrupulous as to the use of pure water for drinking purposes, and will often refuse certain food products that do not parallel his standard of right living, but the matter of the air he breathes does not seem to cost him a thought. In this respect it may be mentioned that good work is being done by the missionaries of the various denominations working amongst the Indians, and by the department's agents in endeavouring to inculcate into the minds of the Indians a proper regard for the observance of all sanitary precautions so far as known to science. The agents have from time to time been requested to take special pains to explain to their charges the department's instructions issued at periodical intervals regarding questions of sanitation; and it is hoped that the near future will witness an improvement in the direction of an intelligible appreciation of the benefits accruing from a correct understanding of the laws of nature, particularly in relation to the causes and amelioration of the conditions which make consumption possible. Vaccination is practised both by the Indian agents and medical men, and nearly every one of the Indians of the several agencies has at some time been operated upon; and re-vaccination is resorted to wherever it is thought advisable to perform the operation. The Indian hospitals at Port Simpson and Lytton continue to render invaluable service to the bands residing and sojourning in their respective localities; and the grants made to these institutions by the department very materially aid in their proper management. Full advantage is taken of the establishment of these hospitals by the Indians requiring such treatment; and many cases are recorded where life has been saved by resort being made thereto. The Indian hospital at Metlakahla has been closed during the fiscal year owing in a measure, it is said, to the inability to secure the services of a medical practitioner therefor. It is hoped, however, that this difficulty will soon be overcome.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The efflux of time witnesses the gradual abandonment of the old so-called Indian rancherie habitation for the more pretentious symbol of civilization—the cottage, which may now be seen in more or less numbers on most of the reserves, according as the inhabitants thereof have evinced a desire to imitate their white neighbours in their mode of living. In some portions of the Northwest Coast agency whole villages are composed of dwellings of the cottage type; and such houses are usually fairly well supplied with the conveniences, and even some of the comforts of civilized life. Sewing-machines, cooking-stoves, beds, and tables, liberally furnished with equipment similar to that of their white neighbours are to be

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seen in the homes of the Indians. A similar remark would apply to several of the other agencies in the superintendency. The tendency throughout the province is in the direction of progress, and each year bears witness to some mark of improvement on almost every one of the many reserves. Improvement is noticeable in the style and method of construction of some of the barns, sheds, and outhouses generally; and in places where the reserves are specially adapted to cultivation, well-stocked barns of hay and grain meet the eye at almost every turn. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a limited extent in the agencies on the mainland of British Columbia, and in the Cowichan agency, but not by any means to the extent to which that industry is capable of being conducted when the resources at the disposal of the Indians are considered. Large tracts of land there are that could profitably be utilized for grazing; and there is every reason to expect that in the course of a few years many more of the Indians will devote, if not their whole time, at least as much of it as the importance of the question demands. Large numbers of cattle (which term includes the domestic animals generally seen on the ordinary farm) are annually imported into the province to supply the incessant demand which seems to be ever on the increase. Markets for such animals and their products are rapidly opening up in all parts of the country; and this fact will no doubt stimulate the occupants of land on the various reserves to a realization of the profits awaiting them from this important branch of agriculture—one that tends to the enriching of the land, and not as in the case of the production of grain and roots, which rapidly depletes the soil of its fertility, unless suitable recompense be made to it for its recuperation. The character of the stock possessed by the Indians is each year becoming better and more suited to improved conditions. From time to time during the past year, as well as hitherto, numbers of cattle of improved breeds have been imported into British Columbia from not only points in Eastern Canada, but from Great Britain as well, by several well-to-do persons and energetic live stock associations; and these animals scattered as they are all over the province, cannot but tend materially to the improvement of the stock possessed by the Indians. Already the progeny of some of these imported cattle has found its way into the hands of some of the Indians, and there exists quite a friendly rivalry between members of the different reserves in the matter of the possession of the best cattle.

Owing to the expenditure for irrigation incurred by the department on some of the reserves in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency—notably at Halant and Halkam—considerable areas of land hitherto unsuited to agriculture for the want of water have been brought under a good state of cultivation. Surveys for similar constructive work were made for the Bonaparte reserve, and with the advance of money made to the Ashcroft Indians much permanent good seems sure to follow as a result of the steps taken for the advancement in agricultural pursuits of the Indians so generously dealt with.

Numbers of mowing and reaping machines are owned by the Indians on the various reserves in the agricultural districts; and in the Cowichan Valley it may be said that all the threshing performed, both for white farmers and for Indians, is done by Indians operating their own machines.

Most of those Indians who went for employment to the salmon canneries on the Fraser river returned at the close of the fishing season to their homes with little, if any, money. Large numbers of people of many nationalities were on the river for the purpose of taking part in the operations attendant on the catching, cleaning, and canning of the fish; and no sooner had the fishing season opened than rumours of trouble began to be heard on all sides. A difference arose between the cannery-owners and the fishermen, who comprise chiefly whites, Indians and Japanese, as to the contract price of fish. The white fishermen, in contradistinction to the Japanese fishermen, asked a higher rate per fish, which they were to catch, than the cannery-owners were willing to pay. The Japanese fishermen were willing to fish on the terms laid down by the cannery-owners, but not so the white men and Indians. The Indians, along with the white fishermen, held out persistently for the higher rate and there

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occurred such friction between some of the whites and Japanese, resulting in cutting of expensive fishing nets and other overt acts, that the local justices of the peace found it necessary to have despatched a detachment of the local militia to the scene of the disturbance at Stevenson, where they were held in readiness for operations, for some days, should a riot occur. Fortunately, the Indians took no active part in the demonstration against the Japanese, although it required the greatest tact on the part of Agent Devlin to prevent some of the Indians of the Northwest Coast agency from asserting their hostility to the Japanese. Mr. Devlin is deserving of the greatest credit for the manner in which he kept the Indians in check, which perhaps prevented a resort to brute force. Some of the Indians, seeing the state of affairs, would not remain longer at the canneries, and returned to their homes. Altogether it may be said that the earnings of the Indians on the Fraser river fell far short of expectations. To aggravate matters still further, the Indians of the Pemberton, Douglas and Harrison districts in the Fraser agency lost most of their crops, poultry and stock by floods; and were it not for the intervention of the department in supplying seed to them, considerable suffering would no doubt have resulted.

With the exercise of economy and their ablest efforts, these Indians should soon be as comfortable as before being overtaken by their calamity. At the salmon canneries on the Skeena and Nass rivers, as well as at Rivers inlet and Alert bay, good catches were made by the fishermen, and in consequence the Indians made splendid earnings, considering the duration of the fishing season. They were thus enabled to make ample provision for their wants, and in the Northwest Coast and Kwawkwalth agencies, where these good catches were made, the Indians felt that they had much to be thankful for when the result of the operations on the Fraser river were compared with their season's work. A large run of salmon up the rivers of the Northwest Coast agency means also an ample winter's food supply for the Indians of a great portion of the Babine agency. Large quantities of salmon, which is one of the food staples of the Babine agency Indians, were caught by them, and reports from that district indicate that the Indians laid in all the food in this line that they required.

Of late years considerable sums of money are being earned by certain of the Indians of the Babine agency in packing for prospectors and miners, in acting as guides and in the various avocations incidental to those pursuits in life. Some of these Indians also repair to the canneries on the Skeena each year, where they find remunerative employment. A few of them have been known also to seek employment at the hop-fields in the State of Washington, D.C., but, as a rule, the Indians who go there to look for work are chiefly those from the West Coast and Cowichan agencies.

A number of Tsimpshans from the Northwest Coast agency also pick hops in the fields of the State of Washington, but when their expenses to and fro are deducted from their earnings thereat, so little is left them that it were almost better had they remained at home. With the assistance rendered to certain of the Kootenay agency Indians by the department for the irrigation of some of their lands, much encouragement has been given them, and with good markets in their vicinity, consequent on the opening up of the various mineral deposits for which that part of the province is noted, no further stimulus would appear to be necessary to cause these people to abandon altogether their hunting life and devote the most of their time to the pursuits of agriculture.

Education.—The new boarding school at Squamish mission, Fraser agency, and the Clayoquot boarding school, West Coast agency, opened under favourable auspices, and so far give every reason for believing that the work that has been so well undertaken will be carried on with zeal and intelligence.

As a rule the Indian children do not at first take kindly to boarding and industrial schools; the necessary discipline, involving as it does a certain degree of restraint, rather tries their patience, and it is difficult to curb their longing for a return to the scenes and associations of their parents, where their movements are as free as the wind that blows.

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The quarterly reports and other returns from the several industrial and boarding schools of the superintendency, which have periodically been transmitted to the department during the year, indicate that, on the whole, a slow, yet steady, advance, both in the elementary branches of education taught at such institutions and the manual training given the pupils, is manifest. There is, however, scarcely the same incentive to study among the Indian children of the various establishments as is the case with children of white people similarly situated. In the latter instance many of the parents of the white children have a keen appreciation of the advantages of a good education bestowed on their offspring, but on the other hand the parents of the Indian children knowing little, if anything, of the subjects dealt with from day to day by the teachers in charge of their children, naturally cannot take that degree of interest in the studies assigned the pupils.

The school work must, therefore, suffer just to the extent indicated by the lack of interest displayed by the adult Indians, when compared with studies pursued by children of white parents in similar institutions of instruction. The principals and teachers, recognizing this fact, do their best to urge the pupils to increased action, and every effort is put forth by the management of the school, as well as by the agents of the department, to foster among the Indians generally that spirit of interest in education which forms so essential a feature of school life, and the results attained testify in a measure to the assiduity of the task. Habits of neatness, orderliness and an appreciation of the value of time and discipline must result from the education afforded such of the Indian children as are privileged to attend the many schools now in operation for their benefit.

As the country is rapidly opening to settlement and the white population is consequently coming daily into closer contact with the aborigines, the lessons of experience thus acquired by them from day to day may in time prove a factor for incitement to still further efforts for general advancement.

Religion.—Most of the Christian denominations have their representative clergymen stationed at convenient centres throughout the superintendency; and it may be stated that the spiritual needs of the several bands are fairly well supplied. Religious worship is held by each of the missionaries at regular intervals, and the attendance is all that could be desired.

In some instances the places of worship are quite remote from the houses of some of the Indians; yet that fact does not militate materially against the attendance at church, for if the Indians feel that the distance is too great to be conveniently undertaken on foot, they then call into requisition their own vehicle, if possessed of one, or, if not, of one borrowed from an Indian neighbour. If no vehicle be at hand, and the journey can be made by water, a canoe is made the mode of conveyance. The Indians rather enjoy attending divine service, for in addition to the spiritual benefits received as a result of prayer and teaching imparted to them, they are given an opportunity of meeting friends and acquaintances from far and near. Considerable sums of money are yearly expended by the Indians in the erection of new churches, and in the making of repairs to old ones, and keen interest is at times manifested by them when matters of a religious nature are introduced, either in the course of ordinary conversation or at the many meetings held on the various reserves from time to time to discuss subjects affecting their welfare.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of the superintendency have a fondness for the earning of money, and to such an extent is this the case that often when in search of employment nearly as much cash is expended in journeying from their homes and returning thereto as is earned at the work sought for. This is the case with the great majority of those who resort to the hop-fields in the adjoining State of Washington. It is pleasing, however, to contemplate that the Indians evince such a desire to provide for their wants; and their display of energy and industry is worthy of the highest commendation.

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Many of the Indians of the Babine and West Coast agencies eagerly look for, and obtain, employment as packers, guides and canoemen for prospectors and miners, and give general satisfaction. Where there is money to be made, the Indians are eager to earn it, and in former years their labour was entirely depended on for the yearly catch of salmon at the several canneries in the province. Latterly large numbers of Japanese have entered the field of labour and the earnings of the Indians at the fisheries are consequently considerably reduced. Along some portions of the coast considerable sums of money are earned by certain of the Indians in hand-logging, which occupation is at present quite a remunerative one.

With regard to the respect shown for the observance of law and order, it may fairly be said that the Indians are almost models in this matter, the major portion of the charges laid against them being for the possession or use of intoxicants.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking into consideration the circumstances, surroundings and associations of the Indian population, it should be considered a matter for congratulation that their conduct is as good as it is. The number of convictions obtained against Indians on account of the liquor habit, and the evils arising therefrom, is not many when a comparison is made between it and the total Indian population of the province. Good work is being done by the zealous and energetic missionaries of the several churches working amongst the aborigines and the tendency under the head now reported upon is towards a higher degree of refinement.

General Remarks.—Less than a score of years ago many Indians along the sea-coast of the province found profitable employment working as deck-hands, and at other such labour on the passenger and freight steamers plying to and fro; of late years, however, white labour has almost wholly supplanted that previously employed; and the Indians hitherto engaged had to look elsewhere for work, or remain at home on their reserves. In the canneries, particularly those of the Fraser river, large numbers of Chinese and Japanese are employed to the detriment and monetary loss of the Indians. The tendency at present existing is for most of the Indians to remain either on or in the vicinity of their reserves and earn as much as possible without going any distance from their homes. On the Skeena and Nass rivers, Chinese and Japanese appear to be fast supplanting the Indians, and a similar state of affairs is noticeable at Rivers inlet, further south.

The medicines supplied to the missionaries and others by the department have done much good in the alleviation of suffering. Drugs are usually sent only to outlying districts where no doctors are stationed, and only the destitute sick are given medicine at the expense of the department.

The seed grain and implements kindly supplied from time to time have proved quite acceptable to those Indians who were so unfortunate as to require such aid.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, October 24, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon work performed during the past year by the Indian Reserve Commission and by the Surveyors employed in connection therewith.

On April 25 last, Surveyor Skinner, under my instructions, proceeded to Skeena river, there to complete the survey of reserves for the Kitwangar, Kitselas, Kitsumkaylums and Kitkahtla bands of Indians ; this work was finished by September 6 ultimo, when he discharged his field staff and returned to headquarters, reporting himself at Victoria on the 17th ultimo.

Three days later he was sent to Canoe creek, on the upper Fraser, and instructed to survey the following reserves, viz. : No. 4, Spilmouse, 400 acres ; No. 5, Fish lake, 105 acres, and No. 6, Toby lake, 440 acres. These reserves, I may state, were laid off by the late Reserve Commissioner in 1895. Mr. Skinner returned to Victoria on the 14th instant, when he reported the completion of the last named work satisfactorily ; he has since been engaged in the office completing his accounts and getting his field-notes, &c., in order. His report for the season's work, I may add, was forwarded to the department on the 16th instant.

Surveyor Green's work in the early part of the year has been the plotting and examining of the field-notes of Messrs. Skinner and Devereux in connection with work done by those gentlemen in 1900 ; he has also been engaged in making tracings of the plans resulting from the above, for the department, for the provincial government, for the different Indian agents, and for the respective Indian chiefs whose people were particularly interested in such work. Later, under my instructions, he surveyed reserves at Sicamouse and Lytton, whilst at other times he has been employed at Chilliwack, Katzie, Nanaimo, Niskainlith lake and Cowichan, on business connected with Indian lands ; detailed reports in reference to the same having been duly forwarded to the department.

In accordance with arrangements made, of which the department was advised, I left Victoria accompanied by Surveyor Green on the 5th ultimo for Bella Coola with the intention of proceeding from that point for the purpose of defining reserves for the Indians inhabiting the country to the north of Chilcotin. Two bands of Indians resident at Uhlcatcho and Cluskus lakes, respectively, have been visited, and reserves, which include their fisheries, hay meadows and gardens, have been laid off for them much to their satisfaction. At Uhlcatcho the natives number seventy-one, and at Cluskus there are seventy-nine.

Owing to the extreme roughness of the country traversed, its wild and unsettled condition, the long distances to be covered, the absence of reliable means of transport, &c., I was forced to be absent from Victoria much longer than I anticipated, especially as I was detained upon the coast for nine days after my return to Bella Coola on account of the very irregular steamboat service prevailing in these waters.

As soon as it is possible to do so, a full report in connection with the work last mentioned will be forwarded to the department, together with sketches, minutes of decision, and all further returns usual in connection with such matters.

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In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that the work yet to be done as regards *the laying off* of reserves for Indians in this superintendency has been within the last two or three years reduced to a minimum ; the principal work requiring attention at the present time being the survey of those parcels of land already apportioned for the needs of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent and Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, B.C., October 16, 1901.

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 obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on April 25, by the steamer *Princess Louise*, en route to the Skeena river, to complete the surveys for the Kitwanger, Kitselas, Kitsumkaylum and Lakelse tribes, and arrived at Port Essington on the 30th.

I was detained at Port Essington until May 4, when taking passage on the steamer *Hazelton*, I proceeded up the river, and arrived at Kitselas on the 7th, where I set camp, and commenced the surveys for the Kitselas tribe.

The work upon Kitselas reserve No. 1, occupied me until June 6, when owing to the rapid rise in the river, rendering it impossible to proceed up, I moved to reserves No. 4 and No. 4A, the work upon which occupied me until June 27. From this point I moved to reserve No. 5, on the 28th, and commenced work the next day, completing the survey on July 5.

On my return to Kitselas on July 6, I found the water still too high in the canyon to permit passage by canoe. I therefore placed all my camp equipage on the steamer *Hazelton* on the 8th. An accident to the steamer while in the canyon caused the loss by drowning of one of the men engaged by me, the steamer being subsequently compelled to return for repair.

On July 10, I started up river on the steamer, and arrived at Kitwanger reserve No. 8 on the 11th. Commencing the survey of this reserve on the 12th, I completed it on July 15, moving to Kitselas reserve No. 7 the following day. Having completed this and reserve No. 3, I moved to reserve No. 2 on July 25, commencing work the next day.

The work upon reserves Nos. 2 and 2A occupied until August 13, the ground being very rough, with a dense growth of timber and brush.

From reserve No. 2 I moved to No. 1, and completed the survey of the south boundary, concerning which I had asked for instructions.

Leaving reserve No. 1 on August 19, I arrived at reserve No. 6 and commenced work the same day, completing the survey on August 20, thus having surveyed all the reserves for the Kitselas tribe of Indians.

From this place I moved to Kitsumkaylum reserve No. 1, on the 20th, and checked the lines and traverse upon this reserve, moving to reserve No. 2 on August 23. Having completed the survey, I returned to reserve No. 1 on the 28th, and moved to Lakelse river the following day.

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At this place I found the reserve quite deserted, no Indians were residing there, and no improvements of any kind had been made for years past, except one small fishing house, situated about six chains outside the reserve, as defined by the Minute of decision. Under the circumstances, I decided not to make a survey before reporting the facts to you.

Leaving Lakelse river on August 30, I arrived at Port Essington on the 31st.

On Monday, September 2, I started for Pitt island to survey the reserve there for the Kitkahtla tribe of Indians. Arriving at the reserve on the 3rd, I finished the survey on the 5th, moving back to Essington the following day, where I paid off the men engaged on the river. I was detained at Port Essington until the 12th, when taking passage on the steamer *Tees*, I arrived in Victoria on the 17th.

Leaving Victoria on September 20, en route to Canoe creek, I arrived at Clinton on the 23rd, where I secured the services of the necessary men and provisions. Leaving Clinton on the 24th, I arrived at Canoe creek reserve No. 6 on the 25th, commencing work the following day. Having finished the survey of this reserve on September 30, I moved to Canoe creek reserve No. 2 on October 1, from whence I made the necessary connection to reserve No. 4. Moving camp to reserve No. 4 on the 3rd, I commenced the survey on the 4th, completing it on the 7th. From this point I made the connection to, and the survey of reserve No. 5. This completed the surveys for the Canoe creek tribe of Indians.

A serious accident to my transit instrument would, I found, prevent my undertaking the surveys for the Douglas tribe of Indians entrusted to me. I therefore left Canoe creek on October 11, and returned to Victoria, where I arrived on the 14th.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and mileage run, which will, I trust, be satisfactory. The extremely rough and mountainous nature of the country on the Skeena river section, coupled with the difficulty in obtaining competent labour, prevented rapid progress.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner—1901.

Date.	Tribe.	Name of Reserve.	No.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
May.....	Kitselas.....	Kitselas.....	1	900.09	11	20.09
June.....	".....	Kshish.....	4	479.43	3	59.20
".....	".....	Zymoetz.....	5			
July.....	".....	".....	5	160.65		
".....	Kitwanger.....	Chiginkaht.....	8	154.28		
".....	Kitselas.....	Ketonedá.....	7	131.47		
".....	".....	Ikshenegwolk.....	3	148.93		
".....	".....	Chindemash.....	2	234.97	10	30.40
August.....	".....	".....	2	247.49		
".....	".....	".....	2A	217.92		
".....	".....	Kulspai.....	6	55.50		
".....	Kitsumkaylum.....	".....	1	392.22		
".....	".....	".....	2	185.00	13	58.13
September..	Kitkahtla.....	Klapthlon.....	5A	164.03		
".....	Canoe Creek.....	Meadow.....	6	240.00	5	04.03
October.....	".....	Spilnouse.....	5	260.00		
".....	".....	Connection.....		113.37		
".....	".....	Fish Lake.....	4	148.70		
".....	".....	Connection.....		72.48	7	34.55
					54	46.40

E. M. SKINNER,

Surveyor in Charge.

(Received too late for publication in proper position.)

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, June 30, 1901.

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, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Indians of Yarmouth county is eighty-four, a decrease of one for the past year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been very poor during the past year.

Occupations.—About ninety per cent of the Indians live by hunting, fishing, berry-picking, making baskets and mast-hoops ; the remainder of them do logging and work in saw-mills.

Education.—The attendance at school this year has been very poor ; on account of the small-pox scare the Indians fled to the woods.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, the Indians are temperate ; they are also moral in other ways.

I have, &c.,
W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, on a high and airy hill, about one and a half miles west of the town of Fort William, on the Fort William Indian reserve.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school on this Fort William Indian reserve in the district of Thunder bay, is but one acre. It belongs to the reserve and is vested in the Crown. The land is sandy and needs much careful work in order to raise anything. When well cultivated, vegetables, seeds, &c., grow very rapidly.

Buildings.—The main building is of frame, two stories high, with stone foundation and good basement. It is used as a home for the pupils. Since last report we have had the walls in many of the rooms painted, some of which work was done by the pupils.

The outbuildings consist of a building used as a storehouse, a smaller house for the chickens, which was painted during the past year, and another building a short distance from the main building, used for class-rooms.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five pupils and about six of a staff.

Attendance.—The total number in attendance during the year was about thirty-five, and also about thirty day pupils.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Most of the children are fond of class and are very attentive. Outside of school hours the pupils have regular time for study.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with the school. Gardening is done on a small scale. We have some of the different kinds of vegetables planted, all growing nicely.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught or trained in the art of general house-keeping, also in laundry-work, baking, mending, knitting, dressmaking, cutting, &c. The garden furnishes considerable occupation for the boys during the summer months. In the winter they are employed with the wood and water, sweeping and errands of trust, &c., when not in class.

Moral and Religious Training.—Our main source of consolation is the moral and religious training of the children, which receives special care. Obedience and respect for authority is insisted upon. Morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel, and a certain time every day is devoted to instruction in Christian doctrine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been good during the year. One case of pneumonia, however, ended fatally, taking from us one of our biggest girls, who was ill only five days. This spring, the village was visited by a bad form of measles and our children did not escape the contagion. For a while we had to turn our home into a kind of hospital, as nearly all the pupils were very

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sick at the same time. We were sorry to lose one dear little girl ; the disease seemed to go to her lungs and carried her off very quickly. The sanitary condition of the school is good, owing to its healthful location and general arrangement.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the river by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the top of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—The school has three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers placed in different parts of the building, also two fireman's axes in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The Home is well heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The only means at present of lighting the building is coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are encouraged, and freely indulged in by the pupils. The boys enjoy football, rowing and fishing more than any other games. We have a grand river for rowing, and both girls and boys delight to go out for a row. It is considered a great reward for work well done to go out on the water for an hour.

General Remarks.—We gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, also the kindness of our agent, Mr. J. Hodder, to whom we feel indebted for his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school. The conduct, as a whole, of discharged pupils has been satisfactory.

Our staff consists of six teachers, viz. : Sister M. Matilda, employed as cook, who teaches the bigger girls the art of baking, cooking, laundry work, &c. ; Sister M. Dionysia has charge of the pupils out of school hours, teaching them general housework ; Sister M. Magdalene is seamstress and general help ; Sisters Ambrose and Ignatia instruct the pupils in school, and Sister M. Aldegondes acts as principal.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, August 7, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institute, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

This institute 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, seven miles from the Grand River reserve.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and ten acres, as follows :—Lot No. 5, Eagles Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres, Crown grant (on this are the buildings) ; one hundred and ninety-four acres by license of occupation ; part Lot 2, Eagles Nest, in the city of Brantford, twenty acres, purchased ; Mohawk Glebe Lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres, 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.

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The basement of the main building contains girls' play-room, clothes-room, lavatories, kitchen, dining-rooms for employees, pupils' dining-hall and store-rooms.

The first floor contains two large school-rooms, sewing-rooms, officers' quarters and offices.

The second floor contains dormitories and hospitals.

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.

The boys have a two-story play-house at some distance from the main building. The basement (brick) contains clothes and dressing-room; lavatory, with shower-baths; the upper story (frame) contains band-room, reading-room and play-room.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle, seventeen horses and one hundred and twenty pigs. There are also two greenhouses, three silos, an ice-house, two poultry-houses, one of which has been erected this year, as was also a new dairy (brick), 17 x 13 feet, costing \$222.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, fifty-five boys and seventy girls, and a staff of eleven officers.

Attendance.—The quarterly returns for June 30, 1901, show an attendance of fifty-six boys and sixty-nine girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	9
“ III.	51
“ IV.	26
“ V.	10
“ VI.	23
	125

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-six.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario.

The educational progress has been very satisfactory, as may be seen by comparison of last year's classification with this. For improvement in English-speaking a kindergarten teacher from the city schools gives three lessons a week, in the afternoons, in English conversation upon common things.

One pupil passed the entrance examination and is taking her training as a pupil teacher in the junior school here, another has been appointed teacher at the Bay of Quinté.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., in summer; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

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.—The balance-sheet of this department shows that the result of the year's work is encouraging. The grain and potato crops were not as good as usual, and much of the wheat had to be ploughed up, being winter-killed; other crops were satisfactory; corn was a magnificent crop, from which, in addition to filling three large silos, we had seven hundred bushels of matured corn.

Dairying, and in connection therewith, hog-raising, are the best paying branches of farming at present.

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Industries Taught.—*Carpentry and Painting.*—Under instruction the boys do all the work for the institution, farm and the mission stations on the reserve.

Brass Band.—The band-master returned from South Africa in November last and re-organized a band of fifteen boys, who have made excellent progress.

Farming and Gardening.—This forms the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hothouses and a dairy of thirty to forty cows.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. Those completing the course have no difficulty in finding situations at good wages.

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 pupils has been exceptionally good, though unfortunately two deaths occurred, one from heart disease, the other from meningitis; there were also two cases of typhoid fever, one contracted through a visit to the city with friends, the second was a newly admitted pupil who had not been here a week—both recovered.

Water Supply.—Water is pumped by a windmill from a well to two large cisterns on the top of the building, and to meet the increased demand, caused by flush-closets, a new tank and tower have been erected this year. There is a horse-power attachment to the pump for use in the absence of wind.

Fire Protection.—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 and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces (six), furnishing a constant supply of warm, fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off from the floors. All buildings, stables included, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening, in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one-half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the master and governess 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.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, August 14, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With unabated pleasure and delight in this work, I herewith transmit to you my twentieth annual report of the conditions and prospects of this growing institution. I am happy to say that this first year after our jubilee report promises to be a record-breaker in all but the wheat.

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 Michigan Central railway, 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, and nearly one hundred acres are rented on the Muncey side of the river. 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 the farm, it would wonderfully assist.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that our jubilee harvest last year gave us about 1,700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of corn on the cob, 300 tons of ensilage, over 200 tons of hay, and an abundance of roots and fruit for institution purposes. We were able to handle to advantage two hundred and twenty head of cattle, and horses, hogs and poultry in like proportion. Having all modern appliances for harvesting, threshing, and grinding, also a competent staff of white men to take the lead in all departments, the work is largely converted into a recreation.

Buildings.—Apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences: one for the foreman of all departments, and the other for the foreman over the live stock. The reconstruction of the old institute gives us two excellent school-rooms, two private residences, one for the cook, the other for the watchman, and also a hospital of four wards. This building, with its elevated shape, slate roof, all new doors and windows, and covered with cement blocked in imitation of stone, is not thought of as an old building.

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 over one hundred pupils successfully. Our text-books, promotion papers, and higher examinations are all the same as the public schools of Ontario; and 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.

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Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is one hundred. Our average for the year is slightly in excess of that. The completion of the two attics for dormitories affords accommodation for fifteen more girls and the same number of boys. Our pupils this year 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 maps, blackboards, charts and plenty of music. We have two missionary churches at less than a mile from the institution, in opposite directions, and the pupils attend these once a Sabbath alternately. 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 a 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,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 13, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of the central part, and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario. The homes are not situated on any reserve.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots one and two in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared. The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes. A large portion of it is quite useless for farming purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river, and are sheltered on the north and west by woods, and groves of birch and maple. They consist of :—

The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes, or main block, one hundred and sixty feet by thirty-seven feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, main dining-hall, kitchens, visitors' entrance, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, store-rooms, lavatories and dormitories. A little to the east, and almost in line with the main block, stands a large two storied frame building, sixty feet by thirty feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-

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room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior class is held ; a bright, cheery room, equipped with automatic desks, large wall maps, globes and all necessary school material.

Some fifty yards from this building, partly screened by clumps of maples, and standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883 by funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

Facing the homes and chapel are two more buildings : (a) our hospital, with attendants' cottage adjoining, standing in all its usefulness of isolation. A bright, cheery building, with wards containing six beds, convalescent room, kitchen and dispensary ; (b) the farmer's cottage, with frame laundry, twenty by twenty feet, annexed, five minutes' walk from which brings us to the factory or carpenter's shop, situated on a point running well out to the river, and with foreman's cottage close by. Add to the aforementioned buildings the shoe-shop, situated in rear of the main block, barns, stables and various minor buildings equally indispensable in their particular spheres of usefulness, and a good idea is obtained of the Shingwauk property as it stands to-day. Since my last report, the following repairs and alterations to the girls' home have been effected, viz. : completion of flooring, painting of interior and exterior, and building new closets and coal shed, building lumber fence back of girls' home, building refrigerator and ice-house, laying tile drains, and general repairs, such as glazing and painting.

There is accommodation in the schools for one hundred pupils (sixty boys and forty girls), and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The total number of pupils in residence during the year was eighty-six, namely : seventy boys and sixteen girls. The average daily attendance was seventy-one.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 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.

Excellent progress was made in both schools. Thirty boys qualified for promotion into higher grades, and one passed the high school entrance examination.

Interesting as every part of our work is, the junior school affords special interest and attraction. It is here that patience, tact and kindness are so especially essential in breaking down the young Indians' natural shyness and reserve, in bringing them out of themselves and winning their confidence. If the newly-admitted boy is wholly untaught, and quite devoid of any English—as many of our pupils are on admission—his progress at first is necessarily slow. He is first taught and made to repeat after the teacher the names of different objects in the room and out of it, and with the aid of kindergarten material, he learns to count and form letters. If a fairly quick lad, in a few weeks he will be in the A.B.C. class ; once there, his sole aim and desire is to pass into the first part of Book I, which, as soon as accomplished, scores for him his first recognized promotion. From now on promotion should be more rapid, but depends necessarily to a large extent upon the pupil's personal efforts.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking and farming ; the girls sewing and general domestic work.

Carpenter Shop.—Our carpenter shop, or factory, a detached building, twenty-four feet by forty feet, is fitted with steam power and machinery for planing, sawing and turning. A steam pump, for pumping water from the St. Mary's river into tanks situated in the main buildings and laundry, is also operated here. Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attractions for our boys, and they quickly becoming adept at it. Seven boys are at present apprenticed to the trade.

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Shoe Shop.—This important branch of our work was kept fully engaged, principally in the resoling, patching and mending of boots and shoes for seventy to eighty pupils. Some new boots, and over sixty pairs of shoe-packs, were also manufactured here during the year.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys, with a practical farmer in charge. About forty acres are under cultivation, twenty of which consist of hay land. The soil is light, and is only worked to advantage when the seasons are particularly favourable. Barely sufficient roots and vegetables for our requirements were raised. Dairy produce realized \$220.57. In winter, besides the care of the stock, the farmer and his boys are engaged in teaming, chopping and sawing wood for the institution.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend either the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's pro-cathedral. 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.—Since October fourteen boys and four girls were laid up successively with typhoid fever, which has been so prevalent in our town and district during the year, and which malady, I regret to say, resulted in the death of one little Delaware boy, fourteen years of age.

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.—The water is pumped from the river 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, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached. The Shingwauk home 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 plant comprises two No. 8 and one No. 7 Daisy boilers, sufficient Stafford radiators and connections. The system works well, and is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating all other detached buildings, including the chapel.

Recreation.—In summer the chief recreations are football and baseball. Indoor games are provided in the winter, but skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river afford the principal attraction. Swings are provided for the girls and smaller boys. Books and magazines are also supplied from the school library.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the past year.

Location.—This industrial school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, ten miles north of Manitowaning agency in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, some years ago, granted us 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 have their class and study-rooms, with refectory, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-story frame house 50 x 100 feet. The chapel, the rooms for the sick, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the main building of the mission. Therein is also the lodging of the staff. It is a large stone structure 110 x 60 feet, with two stories and a high French roof. The dormitory is very large, beautiful and healthful, being 110 x 45 feet, and 17 feet in height; connected with it are the bath and shower-bath rooms, and the most perfect system of water-closets.

The girls' school is a frame building 108 x 50 feet; on the second floor is a class-room, 40 x 20 feet, the chapel, a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the first floor is another class-room, the dining-rooms, the kitchen and two parlours. The dormitories and wardrobes are on the third floor. 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. Close to the shore is the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill and wood-working 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, in connection with the farm, three barns with spacious stables in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

Accommodation.—Ninety boys can be accommodated, and about fifty-five or sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty-five boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty pupils. The department allows this year a grant of \$60 per capita for one hundred pupils, but we have been notified that henceforth the same grant shall be paid for one hundred and twenty.

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 9.00 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.15 to 4.15 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7.00 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. In the same manner the big girls give the most of their time to sewing, dressmaking, knitting and all kinds of housework.

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The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are 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 to 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 are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from seven to ten a.m., and from three to six p.m. We had this year five carpenters, three blacksmiths, one shoemaker 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 and on the farm.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school, a windmill supplying them with the water necessary.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and great progress is made in that respect every year by the pupils in general. They attend all the religious services held in the church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—An epidemic of typhoid fever that prevailed in this part of Ontario last fall broke out also at Wikwemikong. In nearly all the houses of the village as well as in the schools there have been some more or less severe cases.

In the schools we had at a time twenty-two pupils dangerously ill. It lasted nearly two months. But while in the village and in the surrounding towns many patients died, we have been fortunate enough to save all our dear children. About five weeks after the typhoid fever seemed to have disappeared, another epidemic of la grippe, very severe and painful, spread through the country, and again many pupils were laid up for a while.

Twice it became necessary to allow some parents to take home their children for two or three weeks.

Since March 15 the general health has been slowly improving. As Wikwemikong is habitually a very healthy place, we hope that at the opening of class next August, our young people will be again in good spirits and in excellent condition to resume the work of their education.

Water Supply.—A windmill and a large tank erected two years ago supply the water necessary to the whole institution. 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.

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 good play-grounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls like the swing better and other quieter amusements. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S. J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE—KREWATIN,
BERENS RIVER P. O., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report on the Norway House boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situate on the reserve at Rossville village and commands a fine view of the lake both south and west.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The building is frame, built on a stone foundation, 46 x 100 feet, and is two stories high, with basement containing three cellars.

First floor.—This comprises ten rooms, one 14 x 14½ feet, used as principal's office, another, 14 x 14½ feet, used as a dining and sitting-room, also one 17½ x 15½ feet, used as a bed-room, girls' play-room, 29 x 14½ feet, boys' play-room, 29 x 29 feet, dining-room, 19 x 40 feet, assistant principal's room, 15½ x 11½ feet, kitchen, 15½ x 39½ feet, two store-rooms, one 18 x 15½ feet, and the other 15½ x 11½ feet.

Second floor.—This consists of five rooms, one 30 x 30 feet, used for boys' dormitory, one 30 x 30 feet, used for girls' dormitory, two rooms, 18 x 10 feet, used by staff as bed-rooms, and one 19 x 21½ feet, used as sewing-room.

Outbuilding.—One built of logs, 15 x 15 feet, used as a store-room.

Stable.—One 9½ x 24 feet, used for cow stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for five members of staff and fifty-eight children.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory, our numbers varying from forty-six to fifty pupils, the whole year.

Class-room work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to as much as possible, with the addition of singing at sight by note and also drawing.

Industries Taught.—Nearly all the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils themselves. The boys cut the wood, carry all water needed, attend to the gardens, and assist in kitchen and also baking. The girls do plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking, baking, ironing, washing and other housework, also all the mending required to be done. Four girls can run the sewing-machine and four children are being taught music.

Garden.—Ground is being rapidly broken by the older boys themselves, and as fast as it is cleared will be used for growing produce for the school. There is about one and one-quarter acres cultivated for potatoes, and three-quarters of an acre also for small seeds. It is in contemplation to clear much more ground in the coming fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are held daily. On Sunday the pupils attend two services in the church, and also attend Sunday school every Sunday at 6.30 p.m.

Health of Pupils.—With the exception of one girl who died at the school, the health of the children has been wonderfully good.

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Water Supply.—The school is situate close to the lake, from which a bountiful supply of good pure water is always to be obtained.

Fire Protection.—Four barrels are constantly kept filled with water, and also an ample supply of pails, axes and ladders close at hand.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by two 'Economy' furnaces. The fuel used is wood.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engaged in the usual outdoor and indoor amusements. As music is one of their greatest attractions, a beautiful organ has been purchased and the closest attention will be paid to voice-culture, such as solo, part and chorus singing and singing in general. The children are kept in the open air as much as possible, and weather permitting bathe daily in the lake during the hot weather.

General Remarks.—This school is just now in its infancy so that at present too much cannot very well be expected of the children. This is the first boarding school established on Lake Winnipeg. I am glad to say the Indians to all appearance seem to have full confidence in the present staff of the school, and are thoroughly satisfied with the way in which their children are treated.

I have, &c.,

E. F. HARDIMAN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS P. O., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, as follows :—

Situation.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Winnipegosis is the nearest post office.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belong to the school. This land has been acquired as a homestead. Most of it is used as a pasture. Five acres are under crop.

Buildings.—The boarding school is one hundred and fifteen feet long by forty five feet wide. It has two stories, a basement and the attic. In this building we have the kitchen, refectory, dairy, cellar, wash-room, class-rooms, chapel, sewing-room and dormitories.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year was very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to learn, and they do all in their power to meet with the wishes of their teacher.

Farm and Garden.—There are five acres under crop. Vegetables are the principal products.

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Industries Taught.—The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, washing, dairying and the care of poultry. The boys are taught the care of cattle and horses, and also farming.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day to the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Health.—The children are all enjoying good health.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained from the river by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—There are only two fire-extinguishers at the school, as a protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted with oil lamps.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 10, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—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 the girls and one for the boys.

Building.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation.

Attendance.—The class-room attendance is regular, the pupils being all boarders. The progress made by the children has been encouraging; some have done remarkably well. Music, both vocal and instrumental, is a source of pleasure to the children, especially the girls.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for forty children.

Industrial Work.—The girls are trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen, laundry, and in all other departments of household work.

The boys are taught to work as much as possible, cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, and such work as they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—An hour in the morning is devoted to religious teaching, and also one in the evening. One of the boys (Angus Mackay) received a beautiful Bible from the superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school for regular attendance and for knowing the greatest number of memory verses. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been fairly good, but a few, who were suffering from tubercular affection, were discharged by the department. Two of the number, a boy and a girl, died at their homes a short time ago.

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Water Supply.—There is a good well, amply sufficient for our needs, and one soft water tank in the basement.

Fire Protection.—The school is more or less provided with fire-appliances, such as fire-extinguishers, tank, pumps, two small chemicals, one axe and one ladder.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in their own play-ground, also walks, accompanied by some one. The boys have athletic sports. Football seems their most popular game during the summer months. In winter, skating and hockey is the principal pastime for the boys. The girls also enjoy skating in winter.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 2, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, and is distant about two miles from the Canadian Pacific railway station.

Communication with the town of Rat Portage is mainly by water in summer, as a deep inlet separates the property from the town limits. The shore around is mostly abrupt and high, but the school is on a terrace-like incline, and the eye is regaled with charming scenery during the summer season.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is placed under the patronage of St. Anthony of Padua.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Roman Catholic mission. It is properly described as subdivision 1-8, township of Jaffray.

Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there, and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The interior is plaster-finish, except the ceilings, which are of wood. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension at the south end 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. Besides there is a lean-to kitchen, attached to the rear of the main building, 16 x 14 feet.

The other buildings are : cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation. It contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principal's residence.

Work-shop, 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation.

Stable and carriage shed under one roof, 46 x 18 feet.

Wood-shed, 20 x 12 feet.

Log house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

A new building, measuring 48 x 18 feet, has been put up during the year. It is a frame building on stone foundation. A partition divides it into two equal parts,

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one of which serves as laundry and the other as storehouse. The laundry is equipped with two laundry boilers of a capacity of forty-five and thirty gallons respectively. A stairway leads from the laundry to the loft, which is disposed the full length of the building for a drying-room.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five children and a staff of five, distributed as follows: girls' dormitory on upper flat of main building, 36 x 30 feet, less apartment for assistant matron. On second floor are: sewing-room, girls' recreation-room, and Sisters' private apartments, four rooms in all.

The ground floor comprises: hall, office, private dining-room, children's dining-room and pantry.

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 standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the children and to teach them to converse in English. The boys are particularly successful in English.

Farm and Garden.—Three acres of land are at present under cultivation for garden purposes and very satisfactory results are obtained.

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. 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.

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 very good this year. One case of pulmonary affection and a few cases of scrofulous disorders are causing us some alarm.

The food supply is wholesome and abundant. Besides the three regular meals, the children are given a substantial lunch in the afternoon.

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 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 the favourite pastimes during the summer season.

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General Remarks.—I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of our inspector, Mr. J. A. Leveque, in all our dealings with him, and to thank him for the interest he takes in the school.

I may remark that the girls who were somewhat backward in English conversation, have made noted progress during the year. In general there has been a better spirit in the school for the last year ; desertions are a thing of the past, and children are happy and contented here. We have ceased allowing them to go home during the holidays and find that it saves us a deal of trouble.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, July 1, 1901.

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, 1901.

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. We are greatly favoured in having the experimental farm adjacent to us on the east, and the view looking over the fertile valley toward the city of Brandon is a beautiful one.

Land.—We have 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, carpenter's shop, ice-house, and two root-houses comprise the buildings at the school.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and all the members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been one hundred and three, and the attendance in the school-room and on duty has been regular.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils attend school for three hours, and many of standards I and II for six hours per day, and during the year progress has been fair. All pupils are on duty on Saturday forenoon ; the afternoon is 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 :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	42
“ III.	29
“ IV.	26

We have a singing class every week, led by a qualified teacher from Brandon.

Farm and Garden.—Farming and gardening are considered the most important industries. We have under cultivation one hundred and thirty-seven acres, with the promise of an abundant harvest. The acreage under cultivation is as follows :—

Wheat, thirteen acres ; oats, thirty-six acres ; barley, five acres ; brome grass, five acres ; rye grass, eight acres ; corn, seven acres ; potatoes, eight acres ; mangolds,

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two acres ; turnips, three acres ; garden, five acres ; summer-fallow, fifteen acres ; breaking, sixteen acres ; and meadow, fourteen acres.

The remaining one hundred and eighty-three acres comprise pasture and uncultivated land.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden, carpenter-work ; and other handicrafts are taught as well as possible to enable a boy to suit himself to his environment when he leaves the school. Girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry and all useful branches of household duties. Quality of work is insisted on rather than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Devotional services are conducted every morning and evening. There is a special class every Monday evening, in which the pupils take an active part ; Sabbath school each Sunday afternoon, where all the members of the staff are teachers ; preaching service every Sunday evening. All our boys, and as many of the girls as we can take, attend the Sunday morning service in Brandon. In all of these services we endeavour to inculcate the principles of true morality and the Christian religion.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have to report three deaths during the year, and two of the pupils have been sent home on account of ill health. We have now one serious case of pneumonia ; scrofula has shown itself in two or three cases ; otherwise the general health, especially of the boys, has been excellent.

The building is well lighted by electricity, well ventilated, and the drainage is good. Careful study and attention is given to the practice of the rules and conditions of good health. An abundant use of vegetables, wholesome food, cleanliness of person and premises, together with outdoor exercise, all prove conducive to health.

The attendance of Dr. Fraser, the physician in charge, is always available at our call. A graduate nurse permanently on the staff is hoped for in the near future.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good pure spring water from the well on the hill-side is pumped by a windmill into two large tanks on the top flat, and from these water is supplied to all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—Some small chemical fire-extinguishers are kept for use. Our main protection is a large McRobie engine in the basement, with a drum on each flat, with sufficient hose to reach all points of the same. Hose to our water-works, and pails at convenient points, are kept full of water. We have also two fire-escapes, providing a means of exit from all four dormitories.

Heating.—The whole building is heated by hot air. Three large wood furnaces (two of them Smead-Dowd have been converted into an ordinary furnace system), and two coal furnaces, with an excellent apparatus, constructed according to the most modern principles that govern heating with hot air, keep the building in a comfortable condition all winter through. Our fuel bill has been a trifle less than \$1,000, so we can say our heating system is very satisfactory.

Recreation.—Indoor games consist of checkers, forte, crokinole, Indian clubs, and dumb-bells, while the favourite games outside are football, skating, sleighing, baseball and croquet. Our school programme is so arranged that each boy and girl can have a roam with their teacher a half day during each month.

General Remarks.—In all our training and teaching we seek the best interest of the children, and in every department such methods are adopted as will best fit the boy or girl for the circumstances that may surround them when they graduate from the school. The atmosphere of the school is made as home-like as possible, and with the aid of a properly qualified and efficient staff, we are endeavouring to make the school a success.

About one thousand visitors from all parts of the world have signed the roll, which is only about one-fourth of those who have visited the school during the year.

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Before closing this report, I wish to express my gratitude to the various officials of the Indian Department, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, for their uniform courtesy and kindly spirit shown and expressed to the principal of this institution during the year.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, July 26, 1901.

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, 1901.

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, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, being the southwest quarter of section four, and southeast quarter of section five, township twelve, range twenty-eight, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land. This land is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, laundry and gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and boot shop, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow stables, coal shed, boys' and girls' outhouses. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank. Connected with this is a windmill used in emptying the tank, which was placed in position this spring.

The department erected during the year a substantial root-house, 14½ x 60 feet, which gives ample storage for all the roots and vegetables grown on the farm.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils, and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance.—There has been an increase in the attendance over last year, although our number is not yet as large as in former years.

Class-room Work.—In this department the work is most satisfactory. In standards IV and V there has been remarkable progress. Miss Marks is to be congratulated on the work done by the pupils. I feel that I must make particular mention of two essays: 'Victoria the Good,' written on the occasion of our beloved Queen's death, by Agnes Flett, of St. Peter's, and the other 'The Elkhorn Industrial School,' by Samuel Pratt, of Touchwood Hills; in both, the style and composition are very clever. At the promotion examinations in June, the average marks were high, and the papers were by no means easy, the work done being in advance of the curriculum.

Farm and Garden.—The acreage this year under crop is as follows:—wheat, fifty-five acres; oats, twenty-five acres; vegetable garden, seven acres; summer fallow, seventy-three acres; of the remaining portion of land about one hundred and thirty acres is inclosed for pasturage and the rest uncultivated. All the work

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of preparing the land, cultivating and seeding, was done by the pupils under the supervision of Mr. Smith, farm instructor.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, boot-making, baking, farming and gardening. A number are kept constantly employed in general choring about the institution and improving the grounds.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and dressmaking by Miss Dicken, a competent dressmaker, who has been a member of the staff for a number of 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. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday school. There is also a junior and senior Bible class conducted weekly. A number of the pupils are communicants, all of whom take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the year has been very good. Punishments have been of rare occurrence, and no serious 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 wrong-doing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory. I am again thankful to say that only one death occurred in the institution during the year. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. There is a large tank at considerable distance from the main building, into which the sewage is carried from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; this is pumped out with the windmill on the open prairie. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school building, 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 into a tank on 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 and fire-axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by a system of hot water. The department is now having a lighting plant placed in the school.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football is the most popular game in summer. Our boys feel much elated over their winning the 'Middleton Cup' for this year. In winter they have the large gymnasium, with swings and horizontal bars, from which they derive much pleasure. In summer the girls have swings, croquet and tennis and take long walks with some member of the staff. Skating is the chief amusement in the winter.

General Remarks.—This year has been one of steady progress and satisfactory work, and the prospects for the future are most promising. In August, the Hon. David Laird, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visited the school. He made a careful inspection, giving special attention to the financial affairs, which have now been placed on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

In September, the meeting of the Rural Deanery of Brandon was held in Elkhorn. A number of clergymen were present; they were one and all delighted with the school.

The Rev. C. N. F. Jeffery, Secretary of the Synod and General Missionary for the Diocese of Rupert's Land, said in his remarks on the school: 'I cannot but feel deeply thankful that these children of our Indians are so well provided for, both spiritually and temporally, and that such facilities for self-improvement are theirs as are afforded to them in this splendid home under its capable management.'

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On the first anniversary of the opening, September 7, a missionary meeting was held in the school. The speakers were the Rev. McAdam Harding, Rural Dean of Brandon ; Rev. J. W. Hodgins, of Seaforth, Ont. ; Rev. C. N. F. Jeffery, of Winnipeg, and Rev. Mr. Eaton, incumbent of St. Mark's parish. There was a large attendance of townspeople, and the meeting was most successful.

In October, the Hon. James Smart, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, and Mr. E. F. Stephenson, visited the school. They were much pleased with the institution generally.

A reception was held at the school in honour of the soldiers of our locality who had returned from South Africa. The main entrance and dining-hall were very prettily decorated with flags, streamers, appropriate pictures and mottoes, making the room look particularly bright and attractive. At about eight o'clock p.m., a large number of people from the town and surrounding country assembled in our spacious dining-hall, where an interesting programme was rendered. The soldiers were most enthusiastically received by the pupils and visitors singing 'The Soldiers of the Queen.' After which short addresses of welcome were made by some of our leading citizens, which were followed by very interesting speeches by the guests of the evening, describing their experiences while at the front. At ten o'clock the entertainment, which was most enjoyable throughout, was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The event of the year was the visit of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, with regard to which the *Manitoba Free Press* of October 29 says: 'Mr. Sifton visited the industrial school in Elkhorn on Saturday, and after receiving a most cordial reception from the staff and pupils, he was presented with a kindly-worded address, accompanied by a bouquet. The honourable gentleman spoke nicely to the children in reply, thanking them for their tokens of esteem and encouraging them to prosecute their studies diligently. He was highly pleased with the work being accomplished there. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson entertained him at lunch after the inspection was completed. The school is an admirably equipped institution, and the work being accomplished there, both in mental and physical training of the pupils, is indeed creditable.'

It is to the Superintendent General our very grateful thanks are due, as it is owing to his desire to further the work that the present adequate and efficient means have been provided.

We have a competent and reliable staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the welfare of our Indian wards and are striving in every way for the up-lifting of this race, for whom our government is doing so much.

There have been trials and difficulties with which to contend ; but through all there has been the knowledge of the loving care of the Great All Father, and to Him do we ascribe the honour and praise for the blessings vouchsafed during another year.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERTS LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg and about twenty miles from the St. Peter's reserve.

Land.—The farm consists of about four hundred acres of land, being lot No. 18, in the parish of St. Paul. The land was purchased by the Dominion government, which is now the owner of the same. About three hundred acres are well adapted for grain-growing purposes, the soil being of a splendid quality of black loam; the rest of the farm is admirably adapted for hay-land and grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, three stories high, with a basement. During the year a new laundry twenty feet by thirty has been built, and an engine and dynamo-house twelve feet by sixteen. The buildings are all in good repair and most of the frame buildings have recently been repainted.

Accommodation.—There is at present, accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and eighteen of a staff. This can be considerably increased when the principal's residence, which is in course of erection, is completed.

Attendance.—The attendance has been up to the full capacity, viz., one hundred and twenty-five, the whole year.

Class-room Work.—Special attention is devoted to the class-room. Two very competent teachers have charge of this department, and the regular public school work is adhered to—some of the older pupils being prepared for entrance examinations. An older pupil is also engaged teaching the younger children and those who do not understand English when they are admitted.

Several of our discharged pupils are now engaged teaching reserve schools and are apparently very successful.

Farm and Garden.—Last year our farm was not a success owing to the extreme drought and our garden was a total failure. This year we have one hundred and twenty-five acres sown, and present appearances indicate a very excellent crop. Our garden is good and prospects for an abundance of vegetables, roots and potatoes are favourable.

Industries Taught.—A good deal of attention has been given to the several industrial departments. Under competent instructors carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, tailoring, painting and glazing are taught the boys, and as a good deal of new work has been done and a great deal of repairing necessary, considerable progress has been made. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, darning, baking and other useful industries necessary to housekeeping. Several of our girls have got situations as servants in Winnipeg, and they are well spoken of as being peculiarly adapted as such, owing to the thorough training they receive in the various departments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the dining-room and religious instruction is given in the school-rooms daily. All the pupils attend St. Paul's church every Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7. p.m. Sunday school

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is held in the school at 2.30 p.m. every Sunday, where each member of the staff teaches a class and the Rev. R. C. Johnstone, incumbent of the parish, teaches the Bible class.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There has been no disease of a contagious nature and we have had no deaths during the year. We have been able to select healthy pupils for admission owing to the numerous applications we have had, and in this way, have been able to keep entirely free from scrofula and consumption.

Water Supply.—The water is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped into tanks in the attic by a hot-air engine from which pipes run to the various parts of the building. There are also two good outside wells which are used for all outside purposes.

Fire Protection.—Large mains run through the building from a large tank in the attic, to which hose are attached, which reach to any part of the building. We have also the McRobie fire-extinguishers, with hose attachment, on each floor. Hand-grenades are distributed throughout the building. Fire-axes and pails are conveniently situated in each room and dormitory.

Two fire-escapes from each floor are provided.

Heating and Lighting.—We recently installed an electric light plant, operated by a gasoline engine, with one hundred and twenty lights. This being the first plant of this kind in this country, there was some doubt as to its success; but on account of the superior kind of engine, I find it works perfectly, not the slightest flicker being noticed in the light. It is somewhat more expensive than coal oil, but the safety and cleanliness more than compensate for this.

Recreation.—All kinds of games are played by the boys, such as football, base ball and cricket. The girls play tennis, croquet and basketball. Our principal recreation is drilling for the boys and calisthenics for the girls, both of which interest the pupils very much.

General Remarks.—Our school has been steadily progressing and we have done all we could to popularize it so as to make the children as happy and contented as possible. We have a band of thirty instruments, that provides music every evening, which they all enjoy, and our system of military drill, by the cadet corps, and calisthenics for the girls, as well as fancy marching for the smaller children, interest them very much, so that they rarely ask to go home. For the past two years we have taken the whole school for two weeks camping to one of the adjacent reserves, while the Indians were being paid their usual annuity. This has created a greater interest in the school by the parents, and has increased their anxiety to have their children educated, as has been evidenced by the number of parents who voluntarily bring their children and ask us to take them to school.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on the town site of St. Boniface, about half a mile from the town-hall, and two miles from the Winnipeg post office.

Land.—About forty acres is all the land belonging to the school ; this was offered to the department by the late Archbishop Tache, who had purchased it from the Sisters of Charity for this purpose by giving them in exchange a whole section of six hundred and forty acres, two miles from the present location of the school. It is to be regretted that the school was not built there in the first place, as then there would have been ample land for all purposes. Fifteen acres is all that can be put under cultivation, and it is not all in one piece, though with good drainage it would be well adapted for growing roots ; giving employment to the younger boys and those who are not strong enough for the ordinary farm work.

Buildings.—All the buildings with the exception of the pantry are in a good state of repair. The carpenter's shop and the laundry have been given a fresh coat of paint. A small addition, 12 x 10 x 10 feet, has been built to the side of the boys' band-room for a carbide-generator and storehouse for carbide. Two ventilators, eighteen-inch diameter, have been put in the dormitories, making a great improvement.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient space for one hundred and ten children, sixty boys and fifty girls. The only defect is in the dormitories where space is insufficient. There is no accommodation for the staff ; what is now used as a bed-room, is a class-room divided into three apartments ; the girls' infirmary is used by the lady teacher for the younger pupils, boys and girls.

Attendance.—The attendance has been poor, we have eighty-one on the register. Only seven new pupils have been admitted during the year, and one of them, being fifteen years old, remained only a few months, then ran away and was discharged owing to the fact that his parents being disreputable characters could not be kept away from the surroundings and were a cause of trouble. As it stands now, there is little hope of increasing our number ; unless means are used to secure recruits it will be impossible to keep this institution free from debt.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are in three class-rooms, bigger boys, bigger girls, and little ones, boys and girls. The progress in English is good, and we remark that the children like to speak English and therefore try to learn it.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the drought the crop last year was very poor, except three hundred bushels of barley, and about five hundred bushels of potatoes. We could not procure sufficient hay, and had to send some of the cattle out for the winter. The garden also was not good for want of rain.

Industries Taught.—Eight boys are continually employed on the farm. If we had more suitable land for cultivation, more boys could be taught this very necessary industry. Four boys are kept busy in the carpenter's shop, repairing and doing necessary work around the buildings.

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Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given every day in school, also morning and evening prayers ; on Sundays the pupils go twice to church, and the principal has Sunday school during the afternoon.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally speaking was good, except in those cases where children were predisposed to consumption. We have had no contagious diseases. The sanitary condition is very good.

Water Supply.—The water is good and plentiful, being pumped from a well under the house, and stored in great tanks at the top of the building.

Fire Protection.—We are well provided in case of fire, but I am happy to say we have never had occasion to use our appliances, which are, the McRobie fire-apparatus with two hundred feet of one-inch rubber hose ; six Dominion fire-extinguishers ; six axes and twelve buckets.

Heating and Light.—Two hot-water furnaces are placed in the basement, heating the whole house and giving perfect satisfaction. For lighting we use acetylene gas and find it answers splendidly, very much superior to lamps—less work, cheaper, better light, and no danger.

Recreation.—For recreation we have two large recreation-halls and two playgrounds, separated ; where during play-time the children amuse themselves to their hearts' content ; boys with baseball, football, marbles, kites, putting the shot, running races ; in the winter they flood part of the play-ground, turning it into a capital skating rink. The girls are fond of playing ball, skipping, picking flowers, and other quiet amusements. During berry season they are often taken to the bush to gather the fruit—nothing gives them greater pleasure. The boys also have a very good band.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., October 14, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the Indian schools in Couchiching, Rat Portage, and Savanne agencies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

LONG SAULT DAY SCHOOL.

The Long Sault day school was inspected on July 20. It is in connection with the Church of England. Miss M. A. Johnson, teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, four girls ; number on roll, nine : boys, four ; girls, five, classified as follows : five in standard I, two in standard II, one in standard III, and one in standard IV.

Building.—The building was in good order and very clean.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

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Industrial Work.—This consisted of sewing, and making their own dresses. Some good specimens of socks, dresses, pinafores, &c., were to be seen, which the pupils make for themselves.

General Remarks.—Miss Johnson visits the families when the pupils are absent, and also visits the sick. She is a graduate nurse, and is therefore able to render them good services.

There is a good fence around the school plot forming a large place for recreation. Miss Johnson has had several years experience teaching in public schools, and was doing splendid work among the Indian children.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 20. It is in connection with the Church of England. Mr. John Jackson, who took charge of this school in May last, was sick at the time of my visit, and his home quarantined; there were no pupils present for examination. The number of children of school age on the roll is twenty-two: boys, nine; girls, thirteen. Progress was reported fair.

Building.—The building was in good repair and clean. The fence surrounding the school plot is decaying, and instructions were given for its repair.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

LITTLE FORKS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 23. It is in connection with the Church of England. Mr. D. W. Wood, formerly of the Manitou school, is teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, seven: boys, four; girls, three. Number enrolled, thirteen, classified as follows: eight in standard I, two in standard II, and three in standard III.

Building and Grounds.—The building was in good order and very clean, also the surroundings. There is a fine garden between the school and the teacher's dwelling.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Industrial Work.—Mrs. Wood has a class of knitting and sewing.

General Remarks.—The pupils were clean and fairly well dressed. Mr. Wood is doing good work, and the children were making fair progress. The teacher had only been in charge since last spring, and was likely to make a fair success of this school, if the parents could be prevailed upon to send their children to school.

COUCHICUNG DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 25. It is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. J. H. Dubois, teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twenty-four: boys, eleven; girls, fifteen, classified as follows: seventeen in standard I, five in standard II, two in standard III.

Building.—The building is old and uncomfortable. Plans and logs and other lumber were prepared for a new building.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

General Remarks.—Mr. Dubois visits the families when the pupils are absent. He is a painstaking teacher. He took charge of this school last fall, having before taught in the St. Boniface industrial school, Manitoba, and the children were doing very well under his tuition.

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RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 18 and June 19, 1901, and visited on several occasions during the year. This institution is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

Staff.—Rev. Charles Cahill, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sisters Marie Christin, matron; Ste. Lucie, seamstress; McQuirk, teacher, and Maria, cook; St. Paulus, monitor and gardener.

Grading of Pupils.—The number of pupils present was twenty-eight: boys, nine; girls, nineteen. Number on roll, thirty, two being at service. The classification was: twenty in standard I, five in standard II, and five in standard III.

Buildings.—The school building is a suitable one. The whole place was in perfect order, and the dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, cellar and stores were models of cleanliness. The garden was a feature of the school, and a fair crop was expected therefrom, but unfortunately a hail-storm that passed over the place later on did considerable damage.

Outbuildings.—These buildings are in good order. Not far from the dwelling-house, a frame building on stone foundation has been erected, forty-eight feet by eighteen feet, which contains a laundry and two storehouses. The laundry, twenty-three feet six inches by seventeen feet six inches, is well fitted up for the intended purpose with boilers and tubs, and the attic the full length, with the necessary apparatus for drying purposes. The storehouse rooms are of the following dimensions: eight feet by seventeen and a half feet and fifteen feet ten inches by seventeen feet six inches, well lighted, and provided with proper shelves and drawers. A girls' closet, eight by five feet, has also been erected.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, and the care of stock and poultry are taught, under a competent instructor, and the big boys display much interest in these industries. The girls are taught dairy work and baking, sewing, cutting out, making and mending clothes, cooking, washing and general housework.

Class Work.—The class work has been attended with fair progress, and the result of the examination moderately satisfactory and encouraging, inasmuch as an improvement is indicated. The school-room should be enlarged, as at present it is too small for the full class.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the pupils is very satisfactory, and as there is a regular system of discipline, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 7, 1901. It is in connection with the Church of England. Mr. J. S. Newton is teacher and catechist.

Attendance and Grading.—The number of pupils present was seventeen, boys ten, girls seven. Number on roll twenty-two, classified as follows: eighteen in standard I, and four in standard II.

Building.—The building is old and uncomfortable. The walls for a new one have been erected, and all the necessary lumber, shingles, &c., for its completion will be purchased and shipped this coming fall.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Class Work.—The teacher has had several years' experience, and was doing fairly good work. The children were a bright lot of boys and girls, well dressed and clean. The attendance is better in the winter than in summer, berrying-picking taking families away and of course the children have to go too.

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SAVANNE AGENCY.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 17, 1901. Mrs. Amy Johns is the teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, nineteen—boys nine, girls ten. Number enrolled, twenty-six, classified as follows : eleven in standard I, fifteen in standard II.

Building.—The school-house was in good repair and clean, equipment and material sufficient.

Class Work.—The examination was satisfactory, good faithful work being done. The pupils were comfortably dressed and clean. Chief Shabaquay attended the examination and seemed interested and pleased ; he said he would do all he could to make the children attend regularly.

General Remarks.—Mrs. Amy Johns has now had several years' experience in teaching in this school, and continued doing splendid work among the Indians of this reserve.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 22, 1901. It is under the auspices of the Church of England. Mr. James Fox is teacher and catechist.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twenty-one—boys, fourteen, girls, seven. Number on roll, twenty-two, classified as follows : twenty in standard I, two in standard II.

Building.—The building is a new one, built of logs and clapboards, and was in good order and clean.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Class Work.—The work in the school is efficiently performed, and the pupils showed a fair knowledge of the subjects taught and laid down in the programme of studies.

CANOE RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is on the Lac Seul reserve. It was inspected on August 23, 1901. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Louis de la Ronde is teacher. He is a half-breed and former pupil of the Battleford industrial school.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, seventeen—boys, six, girls, eleven ; number on roll, twenty, classified as follows : eleven in standard I, nine in standard II.

Building and Grounds.—The building is in good repair and clean. A fence has been placed around the building and the teacher's dwelling by himself. There was no garden, but one will be prepared for next year.

Equipment.—School materials and equipment are sufficient.

Class Work.—The work of the school is efficiently performed. The teacher, although young, is full of energy, and the pupils show a fair knowledge of the subjects taught.

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TREATY POINT DAY SCHOOL.

This school is also on Lac Seul reserve. It was examined on August 26, 1901. This school is also under the auspices of the Church of England. Rev. Thomas Pritchard is resident missionary and teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, thirty-one—boys, sixteen, girls, fifteen. Number on roll, thirty-one, classified as follows: eighteen in standard I, ten in standard II, and three in standard III. The attendance is better in summer than in winter when all the Indians are at home from their winter hunt.

Building.—The school-house was in fairly good repair, and equipment and material was sufficient, only a few items being asked for.

Class Work.—The pupils were clean, and the teacher was doing his best to bring them forward and was meeting with fair success. Some of his pupils have been transferred to the St. Paul's industrial school.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 11, 1901. Mr. A. J. Bruce is teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of children present, eleven—boys, six, girls, five. Number on roll, fourteen, classified as follows: eight in standard I, six in standard II.

Building.—The school building is in a fair state of repair.

Equipment.—School material was sufficient; some improvements in the school-room which would add to the comfort of the place were suggested and reported to the Commissioner

GENERAL REMARKS.

The several teachers of the day schools throughout this inspectorate are loud in their complaints that the Indians as usual take their families with them whenever they go to fish, hunt or visiting, and in consequence the average attendance of pupils is not as large as it should be, and therefore it is impossible to make any satisfactory progress under such circumstances.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MAN., July 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report on the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Birtle school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail creek, and is within the limits of the town of Birtle, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres of land belonging to the school and twenty-five acres of rented land. This land is all in one block and is fenced all around. About five acres are suitable for cultivation; the rest is only suitable for pasture.

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Buildings.—The school is a large three-story stone building. The barn is frame, upon a stone foundation. The hen-house is frame, and the milk-house made of logs.

Accommodation.—The school is large enough to accommodate sixty pupils including staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was very good, there being an average attendance of about forty-three.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard IV...	4 pupils.
“ III...	12 “
“ II...	6 “
“ I...	5 “
Class 2	4 “
“ 1	14 “

The average attendance in the class-room was thirty-five. All the subjects on the programme of studies were taught more or less. Most stress, however, was laid upon the acquisition of the English language.

Garden.—About five acres are under cultivation as a garden, in which were grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school, besides turnips and mangolds enough to fatten three or four head of cattle.

The bigger boys with the help of a hired man do all of the gardening.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught tailoring, dressmaking, knitting, cooking, baking, washing and ironing. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and carpentering.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are taught morals chiefly by frequent reference to, and explanation of, the Ten Commandments. The religious training consists of regular daily instruction in the Bible, the memorizing of verses, and catechism, and regular attendance upon the Sabbath services in the Presbyterian church of the town of Birtle.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children during the year has been exceptionally good, there being no serious sickness whatever. Owing to the splendid situation of the school, upon a high elevation, the sanitary condition could not be better.

Water Supply.—We have not, as yet, been able to get water at the school, although several trials have been made. We expect to have the government drill, some time this summer, to make another trial. At the present time, the drinking water is drawn from the town spring. This spring supplies the whole town and is excellent water.

Fire-Protection.—Our fire-protection consists of four chemical fire-extinguishers, one dozen fire-pails, two long ladders and one force-pump in the cistern outside.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by three large hot-air furnaces, and is lighted with coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—In the winter most of the children go to the skating rink twice a week, and in the summer the boys play football and the girls have skipping.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES, BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 11, 1901.

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 the substantial government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at the north and south reserves, about ten miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That 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 near 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, commodious building, capable of accommodating thirty pupils (not fifty, as previously stated in error). 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-rooms and pantry, and two small cellars. The school-house is well constructed and capable of accommodating fully twice as many children as the home itself. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and is well ventilated. Behind the home 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 and commodious building, capable of accommodating about fifty boys. It is a frame building, the dormitories of which are plastered, but the ground floor is unplastered and bitterly cold in winter. The building was erected by request of the Indians there, who appealed to the Superintendent 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 sixteen girls at Old Sun's boarding school and twenty-five boys at White Eagle's boarding school. There are many more children of school age in the vicinity of these schools than these buildings could accommodate, and we long to see them rescued from the ill effects of the camp life.

Class-room Work.—The children have continued to give great satisfaction in their studies and in conversational English. During the year four of the boys have been advanced to the fourth standard.

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 homes. Both the boys and girls are taught milking and butter-making, as well as bread-making. The boys find

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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 one of our girls by death from tuberculosis. With this exception, the general health of the children has been good. The ample means provided for their medical care has no doubt contributed to this end.

Sanitary Condition.—This appears to be satisfactory.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply at both homes from wells supplied by the Bow river.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in convenient places throughout the buildings, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can easily be got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes, outside the buildings, are permanently connected with the dormitories, and are easily got at in case of need.

Heating.—The Old Sun's school is heated by stoves only, the school-house by hot-air furnace, and the White Eagle's 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.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 10, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—Our school is situated about thirteen miles south of Macleod, which is our post office. It is on an island directly opposite the Blood agency.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the Church Missionary Society, and consists of a quarter section, which is fenced. It is suited in part for crop-growing, and the rest makes fairly good pasture land.

Buildings.—We have quite a group of buildings, which are laid out in the form of a three-sided square. Commencing on the west side, north end, we have the girls' home. This building is about seventy feet by forty, having two stories. On the first floor are kitchen, staff sitting-room, dining-room, play-room, and wash-room, while above are three large dormitories, and five small rooms used as staff bed-rooms and clothes-rooms. Next south, with a space of some eighty feet, is the church and school. This building is some fifty feet by twenty-four, and has two divisions of movable doors. Again a space, and at the first corner is the stable with room for

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four horses, and some six tons of hay in the loft. Lying in the rear are the cow-stables. Turning eastward, we have a small store, built since last report. It is about sixteen feet square. Then, in rear of it, in the boys' yard, is the laundry, this being about eighteen feet square. Again we come to the boys' home and mission-house. This building is about seventy by twenty-four feet, with two dormitories in rear. On the ground floor of boys' home are dining-room, play-room, and wash-room, while upstairs are two large and one small dormitories. Turning north on the east side, we have a small log building, used just now by some of the staff, and then we come to the hospital. This building is large, having two fine wards down-stairs, eighteen feet square, and also three small rooms for kitchen, medicine-room and bath-room and three rooms upstairs for hospital staff. Since last year's report we have plastered the hospital. There is also a small building in rear of the girls' home, used as a carpenter's shop.

Accommodation.—We can accommodate some eighty children and eight members of staff.

Attendance.—Being a boarding school, the attendance is of course regular, and there has been much less home-going during the past year.

Class-room Work.—This, under our teacher, Miss Wells, progresses very well. Miss Wells holds a second-class certificate, and is in every way qualified for this work, which is showing in the rapid advancement of the children. Miss Wells takes great pains to see that no child is neglected, and has divided her school in such a way that all receive ample attention.

Farm and Garden.—This work is advancing. This year we have some four acres in garden, and ten acres in oats. Mr. Yeomans' untiring energy is largely responsible for this. He has been aided this year by Mr. Tisdale, a new addition to the staff. The children do some of the work, but owing to their house duties and school, we do not give them very much, as they, like Jack, if deprived altogether of play, become dull.

Industries Taught.—In my quarterly reports I always state that no industries are taught, for this is not an industrial school. At the same time, a school running with such a staff as we have cannot fail to teach much that might be classed as industries. Take the kitchen, under Mrs. Irvine, and see the girls. With one purposely put in charge each week, doing all the cooking for school and staff, learning to cook meats, vegetables and bread, also butter-making, and there is industry which Inspector Wadsworth has said 'reflects much credit on both teacher and pupils.' Then, the condition of the dormitories under Miss Denmark (girls) and Miss Sandfield (boys). Their tidiness and cleanliness, also the neatly-mended clothes, which the children do, and the washed garments—all speak of thought and time spent by these faithful matrons on their work. Mr. Yeomans, too, being a practical carpenter, is teaching many things in that line to the boys, as well as the proper care of the stock and stables.

Moral and Religious Training.—This takes the recognized form of morning and evening prayers and Sunday services, together with Sunday school conducted by the staff, but is carried on in an unofficial way by all of the staff. The children are gaining a thorough knowledge of the Bible and church-teaching, and are in some cases showing a decided wish for the power to live a good and moral life. But while camp life is as it is, with heathen dances and iniquities of all kinds abounding, it will be always difficult to accomplish anything like what we want.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Owing to improved conditions in feeding vegetables and milk, in clothing, in boots, in general care and through the medical operations performed by Dr. Lafferty, we find the general health of the children a great deal better, but were they more frequently operated on (that is, when necessary), we feel that scrofula might become a thing of the past. The sanitary conditions are carefully looked after, nothing of a polluted nature being allowed to remain about

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the place, and outbuildings being cleaned as necessary. There is no water system of drainage, which would of course be an improvement.

Water Supply.—This is taken from four wells, two being drive-pipe wells and two being dug, one drive-pipe being in the girls' home, and one in the hospital, while the dug wells are in the boys' yard and garden. The water is good throughout and plentiful.

Fire Protection.—This at present consists of buckets and grenades, pumps and axes, all kept in places convenient, but a grant has been made by the government which will improve this by adding force to the water.

Heating and Lighting.—The former is carried on by two furnaces and several stoves in the various buildings. Pipes are regularly inspected and cleaned, all precautions taken to insure safety and comfort. The lighting is poor and dangerous, oil lamps being used, but as many of these as possible are made fixtures.

Recreation.—This is thought of, though all being busy, a great deal of time cannot be given to it by the staff. However, football, baseball and clubs, cricket and croquet have from time to time been supplied to the children, together with swings, giant stride and horizontal bars. Walks are indulged in, and swimming and berry-picking in season prove of much pleasure and health to the children.

General Remarks.—In my estimation, a good advance has been made of an all-round nature during the past year. More could be made, were more done to draw the Indians living on the reserve from their evil ways, which reacts on the children, causing a continual desire to revert to their ways, and from a knowledge of what is going on around them. However, we one and all thank God for what has been accomplished, and with courage look forward to more advancement in the future.

I would also like to thank the government for grants kindly given. It would not be right to close without bearing record to the kind way our agent, Mr. Jas. Wilson, has throughout assisted us, whenever in his power so to do, by thought, word and deed, for by his help we have often been materially aided in dealing with these peculiar people, and have always found him most kind and considerate.

All of which is cheerfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DEB. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., September 8, 1901.

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 1901.

Location.—This school is located about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, and is one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve. Address : Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic boarding school, Blood reserve, Macleod, Alta.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve.

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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 30 feet; the parlour, 17 x 13 feet; and the office, the same size; and a hall, 10 x 17 feet. In the second story is situated the chapel, 18 x 36 feet, and two rooms for the staff. The third story comprises a large room, 36 x 36 feet. At each end of the main building are the second and third parts, and connected with it, two good-sized buildings, 36 x 32 feet, with two stories each, and divided into two rooms. In the first story the school-room and the recreation-hall, 32 x 12 feet, are situated; while in the second story are the dormitories. The boys use the west wing, and the girls the east wing.

On the north side of the main building and connected with it is the fourth part of the school building, 20 x 20 feet, three stories high. In the first story is located the kitchen, in the second the dining-room for the staff, and in the third the teacher's private room.

There is besides the large building a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, a log hut with shingled frame roof, and a small shed, 14 x 12 feet, used as a place for rubbish.

Accommodation.—The school being divided into large rooms gives accommodation to a staff of eight or ten members, and about sixty or seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been so satisfactory during the last fiscal year; two pupils died, one boy and one girl, and one boy was sent back to his family, on account of bad health. Our two oldest boys have been transferred to Dunbow school. Three pupils only have been admitted during the year.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present time no farming has been done; but the school raises the different kinds of vegetables, 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 older boys are taught to bake, and the girls to sew, knit, draw and cook.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils; every morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour every day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been very good during the winter. One girl died of consumption, another was ill several weeks. Some of the boys suffered from scrofula; one was taken home by his father. The health of the pupils was good during the summer.

Water Supply.—The river supplies all the water needed in the school, by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, four fire-pails, and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms, at convenient places.

Heating.—The school is heated by two hot-air furnaces, put up with the help of the Indian department.

Recreation.—When the weather is favourable, recreation is taken outside, under the supervision of an attendant, and in bad weather the pupils play in their respective recreation-halls.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1901

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, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, 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. The out-buildings 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.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught housework, care of cattle and farming. The girls are taught knitting, cooking, and all sorts of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been as good as usual. Three pupils died during the year, one of meningitis, another from an abscess on the lungs, and another of tuberculosis.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well near the school.

Fire Protection.—Fire extinguishers are on hand, ladders are attached to the house, and there are three stairways from the dormitories to the ground. Fire-pails are always ready.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report, together with the financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1901, of the Crowfoot boarding school, Blackfoot reserve.

Location.—The school is situated at the south camp of the reserve, about ten miles from Gleichen P.O., and within a few hundred yards of the Bow river.

Buildings.—The school building is large, well ventilated and well lighted; the main building being 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high. There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a two-story building, 20 x 20 feet. The building not yet being completed is divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, working-room and chapel on the ground floor, and the dormitories and class-rooms upstairs.

A well kept picket fence surrounds the grounds in front of the main building, while an ordinary wire fence serves the same purpose at the back and around the garden.

Attendance.—At the close of the fiscal year we had twelve boys and five girls in attendance.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, &c. The advancement of the pupils in these branches does the teachers much credit. The boys are also taught general housework, and the girls sewing, knitting and the mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils. Morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Water Supply.—All the water-supply needed for the wants of the school is obtained from the river.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms, but this is not sufficient owing to the water supply not being convenient.

Heating.—The school is heated with stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the recreation consists in outdoor exercise, and the remainder in house games. We try to give the pupils a good deal of exercise.

Farm and Garden.—During the summer, a part of each day was devoted to gardening, and the pupils take a great interest in it. Each one had his own garden for flowers and vegetables.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition has been very good and is due mostly to the outdoor exercise. No deaths occurred during the year.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P.O., ASSA., July 18, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The 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 the school about three hundred acres of land, being the south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of first P.M. This land is the property of the Presbyterian Church, and was acquired from the Dominion government when the school was built. The land is somewhat rolling, and is adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The school building is frame, 38 x 92 feet, is two stories high, with stone basement underneath, and furnishes ample accommodation for pupils and staff, and for carrying on all departments of household work, besides containing a large and well furnished class-room.

The other buildings are : a frame stable to accommodate twenty-five head of cattle and horses ; a log stable, an open shed, a driving shed, a log workshop, a log storehouse, and a stone milk-house and ice-house combined.

Accommodation.—The buildings furnish ample accommodation for fifty pupils, and a staff of six or seven.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been most satisfactory. Last autumn the number of grant-earners was raised to forty, and in a few days we had the full number enrolled, and in addition six non-treaty half-breed children. The average attendance of treaty children for the last six months has been the full enrolment.

Class-room Work.—This department, under the able management of Miss Josephine Petch, has made most satisfactory progress. Regular quarterly written examinations were held, and the results showed a thorough knowledge of the ground covered.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the extreme drought in the growing months of last season, our crops were really a failure, and two hundred bushels of potatoes had to be purchased.

The growing crops at present give promise of a bountiful harvest.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all the necessary departments of household work, as washing, ironing, sewing, mending, knitting, baking, cooking, and dairying. With the boys, attention is given principally to gardening, farming and care of stock.

Moral and Religious Training.—In addition to the regular religious exercises consisting of morning and evening worship daily, Sabbath school and Sabbath meetings for worship, the teaching of moral and religious truth, both by precept and example is kept ever in the foreground.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—When the new building was being erected two years ago, the sanitary conditions were carefully looked to, and as a result the general health of the school has been good. In the case of two of the children, tuberculosis

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developed, and they had to be discharged, but otherwise there has been no serious sickness during the year.

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 there is an outside fire-escape from each of the four dormitories.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is well heated throughout by two large wood furnaces, and is lighted by oil lamps.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have separate play-grounds and care is taken to provide all with the means for a suitable amount of recreation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESESSE' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Cowesess' boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowesess reserve.

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 school, which is a three-story frame building with cement-floored basement, on a stone foundation. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet; stable 65 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for sixty-five pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The present attendance is twenty. But the department has allowed an increase to forty from the first of July.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and I can say that the progress is fair and encouraging. English is generally spoken and is now quite familiar to almost all the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—There are about fifteen 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 the school. The garden and farm work gives the boys a healthy outdoor occupation, which, I am glad to say, they greatly enjoy. Quite a number of trees have been planted and they will add a great deal to the pleasantness and the beauty of the surroundings.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours during the day for manual work. They also help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, while sewing, knitting and general housework is taught to the girls.

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Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily in school, from half-past three to four o'clock. Great care and special attention is given to this part of education and no effort is spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct of the children is very satisfactory and order is easily maintained, as there is a regular system and an efficient staff.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air drains and the abundance of light, is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are resorted to and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement and elevated by a gasoline engine and a power-pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, in a tank placed in the attic, and thence connections distribute it all over the house. We have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, but still, in order to have always an unlimited supply at hand, another well is being dug. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—This is abundantly provided for by means of the gasoline engine and pump, connected by a two inch stand-pipe with tank in attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of lever, then pump direct into stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on $1\frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{3}{8}$ nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of building. The gasoline 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 a supply of water from the tank on the hose all the time, the water pressure from which is always twenty-three pounds in basement. The pump is provided with a safety valve to prevent breakage. Besides, we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able, as yet, to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted by the ventilators, which are placed in the dormitories and halls in order to replace the foul air. The building is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No light is allowed inside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Moreover, a new system of generators adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene, has greatly improved its working and considerably lessened, and even entirely done away with, any danger that might have occurred.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, playing marbles and checkers, swimming, fishing, singing and fiddling are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with playing ball, skipping, singing and dressing dolls. Two large play-rooms, 32 x 14 feet, one for the boys and one for the girls, are provided for use during bad and cold weather.

General Remarks.—No great difficulty has been experienced, so far, in obtaining new pupils. The parents do not seem to be opposed to schools, except those on the Shesheep's reserve, who still flatly refuse to send their children to school.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in our work by Mr. Begg, our agent, who visits us regularly. The members of the staff have the interest of the work at heart, and I am glad to say that there has been progress along the whole line.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 1, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The school is pleasantly situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from the Duck Lake reserve.

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 third meridian.

Buildings.—The main building has been much improved this year by the addition of a side wing for the girls' use, consisting of two stories, 100 x 36 feet. We have now a spacious dormitory and two class-rooms, which were greatly needed. The entire house has been painted, and many necessary repairs done by the boys.

Accommodation.—The enlargement of the building now gives ample room for the girls' use. Their splendid airy dormitory, with its rows of new iron bedsteads, white counterpanes and pillow shams, is an object of admiration to visitors. Our fifty girls have thus sufficient room, and there is even room for twenty more.

The present staff, which numbers twelve, have their own separate quarters.

Attendance.—The attendance was remarkably good, our pupils varying from ninety-seven to one hundred, the authorized number.

Class-room Work.—All the subjects of the programme have been regularly taught. The studies were not only encouraging and satisfactory to the pupils, but also to the teachers. By the aid of frequent recapitulations and slight rewards, more interest and improvement have been manifested, especially in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing. The bright new school-rooms, one for the girls' use and one for the boys, fitted up with new patent desks, maps and blackboards, and the requisite school supplies, are a boon to the teachers, and make the work comparatively light. Singing, music and calisthenics are regularly taught, though out of school hours.

Farm and Garden.—Farming has been carried on very successfully; our garden produce has been most satisfactory. We had this year over 2,500 bushels of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, cabbages and beets, which lasted all the year. On the occasion of the Governor General's visit, we were proud to display our splendid vegetables, which His Excellency considered the finest he had ever seen.

Industries Taught.—The bigger boys, according to their age and strength, are taught farming, carpentering, and are as punctual to their allotted hours of work as the best paid white man could be.

The girls learn house, kitchen, laundry and dairy work; also sewing in all its branches; and a very pleasing feature is the number of good knitted stockings produced by the little ones.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils receive due instruction, and all assist at prayers morning and evening. We are again happy to state that not one case of truancy can be recorded, and that discipline is maintained without employing severe measures.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—This year the health of the pupils has been very good, which we cannot be too thankful for, as so much sickness has been prevalent. A few of the younger ones required treatment for ringworm, but with care they soon recovered. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, the premises being all kept in perfect order, and the buildings being well lighted and ventilated.

Water Supply.—Two artesian wells give us an abundant supply of water, which never fails, summer or winter, and with the aid of pipes, the kitchen, dormitories and bath-room are also well supplied. About forty barrels are placed under eave-troughs to receive the rain-water for the laundry.

Fire Protection.—Several Babcock extinguishers and grenades are placed in convenient positions throughout the house, and all possible care is taken where fire and lights are used.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by two furnaces. Last fall acetylene gas was placed in the different rooms and passages, also in the yards. The outlay for its installation was no small item, but we feel not only amply compensated by the safe and beautiful light which it gives, but also by the time and trouble it spares.

Recreation.—Two large play-grounds give space for the different games in use by the children. The boys amuse themselves with tops, balls and cricket, and in the summer evenings, by boating and bathing. The girls often go for walks, and find amusement in picking fruit and flowers when in season. Indoor games, also music and singing, fill up the allotted hour on wet days.

Thanking the department for all the kindness I have received,

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., August 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the rising 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. There are also in this building, a clothing-room, sewing-room, and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, a room for drugs and medicines, an office, and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, reading and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and also a school-room for the

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Junior classes. The outdoor buildings are, a large house used as a granary and warehouse, a coach-house, a stable, 44 x 22 feet, a pig-pen, and a hen-house.

Grounds.—The ground immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The alterations that have been recently made in the rooms of the three buildings will now enable us to accommodate seventy pupils instead of fifty-two. All these buildings have been thoroughly examined, cleaned and kalsomined.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.. Besides the regular school-hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. Our system of study is about the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last fall reached two hundred and forty bushels of wheat, two hundred and sixty-four bushels of oats, all of very best quality. We also had about six hundred bushels of potatoes, eighty bushels of onions, about twenty tons of turnips, thirty-five bushels of carrots, and about thirty-five tons of hay. This season we have seeded forty-seven bushels of wheat, thirty-five bushels of oats, five acres of vegetables, three acres in brome grass for feed, and our bigger boys are now at work making hay on the college farm for next winter's use.

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. The elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught household work, sewing, knitting and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and baked in a portable oven purchased during the year, in which eighty loaves of two pounds each may be baked at one time.

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 suitable porches were built at the outer doors, six in number, and double windows placed around the large school and dining-room, all of which has added very much to the comfort of the staff and pupils. And during the month of June this year the three buildings were thoroughly overhauled, plastering done wherever it was required, and the whole has been nicely kalsomined. On the farm the larger boys have cleared the brush off a large quantity of land, which will in future be meadow-land. They have also removed the underbrush from the woods in front of the college, so that the view from the college, and also the appearance of the grounds, are much better.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has never been better. We have not had an occasion for a long time to call Dr. Kitchen, who is our doctor, and who is always very kind and attentive.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, two of which are well supplied with good 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 attendance has been very regular. During the course of the fiscal year, thirteen new pupils have been admitted.

Recreation.—Our children have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, football, swings, military and physical drill, and several of them are at present giving

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a good deal of attention to learning to play the instruments of a brass band, and are making fair progress. The girls also have physical drill, swinging, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, reading and music, and a walk almost daily, attended by a member of the staff.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., July 23, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station.

Land.—There is about twenty acres of land in connection with the school, all well fenced and belonging to the mission.

Buildings.—The main building, 50 x 40 feet, three stories high, was erected in 1898. It is entirely given to the pupils' use, and is divided as follows : on the lower floor are the school-room and refectory, 25 x 40 feet, respectively. The second floor comprises boys' sleeping-room, 30 x 40 feet, sewing-room, 28 x 20 feet, and another room for hospital purposes, 12 x 20 feet. The upper floor contains the girls' dormitory, 50 x 40 feet. Another structure, 20 x 25 feet, attached to the main building unites this with the reverend Sisters' dwelling-house. It is composed of a kitchen on the first floor and a private chapel on the second. The reverend Sisters' house, 25 x 30 feet, consists of four rooms on the first floor, and three on the second floor. The old building, which is of little use, is now used as a laundry.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five pupils, and the present staff of seven Sisters.

Attendance.—We have had during the year twenty-seven boys, and twenty-one girls, or a total of forty-eight pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils of each standard follow in a strict manner the programme of studies laid down by the department. The standards are as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	22
“ II.	9
“ III.	5
“ IV.	8
“ V.	2
“ VI.	2

All the pupils have five hours' study in school every day, and the three higher grades have one extra hour of study, besides the school hours. We are happy to state that they have greatly improved in their different studies, and according to their age we notice more and more an increasing familiarity in the use of the English language.

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Farm and Garden.—The product of the garden was not so good as the preceding year. However, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes were stored, and we had quite a supply of turnips, beets, carrots and onions. At this time of the year the crops look well.

Industries Taught.—Each day, before and after school time, the pupils have their labouring hours. Immediately after breakfast some of the bigger boys look after the horses, cows, pigs, hens, while others do the sweeping in their own rooms, a third set go to the wood-yard to saw and split wood for the use of the institution. In summer the labour in the garden is in addition to their ordinary work. The girls are taught housekeeping in its various branches. They have appointed hours for sewing, knitting, making of clothing, as well as mending and darning the same. We make them do most of their work by hand, as they seldom have the advantage of using a sewing-machine when out of the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—In general, the pupils have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. They pay great attention to the instructions we give them every day on their religious and moral duties.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The pupils have enjoyed good health. We had a few cases of la grippe and varioloid last spring. The ventilation is excellent throughout the buildings.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from two wells close to the establishment.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, barrels and pails full of water, trap-door in upper story, and ladders attached to the buildings are our means of protection against fire. We have four brick chimneys.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the building is done by ordinary box-stoves, and the lighting by means of lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils have great fun by themselves during their hours of play. They have swings, football and cards. In winter they make up a hill for coasting. During the summer vacation they have a picnic each week, as a reward for their good conduct.

I have, &c.,

S. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, July 24, 1901.

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, 1901.

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 building.

Land.—About two hundred acres of land is connected with the school and owned by it. About four acres are inclosed with the buildings for a vegetable and flower garden and lawn.

Buildings.—The buildings are : the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, is thirty feet square, three stories high, well furnished and very comfortable ;

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a frame kitchen, 12 x 18 feet, was built this spring; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, is a frame building on a stone foundation, 16 x 34 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-room; two inferior log stables and a log carriage-house.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories and seven rooms, which will accommodate twenty children and a staff of three.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room is taught the programme of studies prescribed, with special attention given to arithmetic, composition and the use of the English language.

Garden.—We have about three acres in garden, which is kept free of weeds and promises an excellent return. Last year we had two hundred bushels of potatoes, and turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage and onions to do us all winter. This year the prospect of a large return is much better.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework. The boys are taught gardening, to attend to stock and milking, also to help cut wood, wash, scrub and do general chores. The work shown by the girls at the Indian exhibition was very creditable and won its share of the prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Part of each day is spent in religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children is very fair and has improved much the last year. The sanitary condition is very good.

Water Supply.—We have a sufficient supply of water convenient.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is not very good. We have ladders and pails, with water at hand for fire-protection. There are two ways of escape from every part of the building.

Heating and Lighting.—We use stoves and oil lamps for heating and lighting.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games, winter and summer, and various games in the home during the long winter evenings.

I have, &c.,

W. H. FARRER,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., July 5, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve, about twelve miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The main building is the same as reported last year, and is used for school purposes. The basement has been ceiled, and the dairy floored. This has made a vast improvement.

There were no changes made to the old school building during the year; it is used for a laundry, storehouse, play-room, and for carpenter work. An addition,

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16 x 18 feet, was added to the stables. These are used for the horses and cattle, and also for a hen-house. The ice-house has been enlarged by an extension, 16 x 22 feet. The root-house remains the same as stated in last year's report.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and a staff of four.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good, with an average of twenty-six pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department. Special attention is paid to instruct them in speaking English.

Farm and Garden.—We have no farm, but our garden consists of about three acres, in which were raised an abundance of vegetables, which have been more than ample for our needs for the year. There is also a beautiful flower garden, which interests the children very much.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, the care of the garden in summer, how to cultivate it and keep it free from weeds.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making, bread-making and cooking ; and I may say that some of them are very proficient in this work. Special instructions are given to them as to how they should look after things in the house, and not to waste. This has had a very beneficial effect.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect, and their moral conduct has been excellent. In not one case had severe punishment to be administered during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been good. We had three or four cases of scarlet fever, of a very mild form, also very severe colds during the winter. One boy died at his home after a short illness, of consumption. A little girl died in the school of tuberculosis of the brain and spine, after a three weeks' illness.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired ; the school is well ventilated and clean ; since the few cases of scarlet fever, it has been alabastined and painted, and all bedding washed.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from two wells about three hundred yards from the school. These are situated in a slough and cannot be reached in the spring. This necessitates having to use slough water, which I think is not wholesome. The well mentioned in my last report as being situated a few feet from the building has been cleaned out. It has a good supply of water, but it is unfit for cooking purposes.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcocks, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, seventeen hand-grenades, nine fire-extinguishers and a small tank, besides several barrels. The pump and hose are useless without a tank in the basement, as they are fitted for that purpose. The small tank has been put up outside the building ; it is a very inferior one, being of pine wood, and is now leaking. One Babcock is unfit for use. This has been reported in my returns.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with stoves, and is very comfortable ; but we cannot get sufficient heat from the pipes to keep the frost from coming through the walls upstairs. This I attribute to the walls not having sufficient mortar in the centre.

The lighting is done with coal oil.

Recreation.—Football and swings are the favourite pastimes during the summer months ; coasting in winter, and many other games in the school-room pass the time during the long winter evenings.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS.
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
ATHABASKA LAKE, August 3, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have pleasure in forwarding the annual report on matters concerning our school, hoping that my efforts to give as precise a narration as possible will prove satisfactory.

Location.—The Holy Angels boarding school at Nativity mission, near Fort Chipewyan, belongs to the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the care of the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns, of Montreal; it is situated on the bank of the Athabaska lake, facing its waters, and is lined on every other side by naked and barren rocks, formerly covered with fir-trees.

Fort Chipewyan possesses no post office; neither are we located on any reserve.

Land.—The soil is sterile and rocky. Not far from our building there is a little flat and low stretch of land, which in former days was a lake. As no place fit for cultivation could be found, the Right Rev. Bishop Farand drained this lake and succeeded in making a field fifteen acres in area. This is the only farm we possess.

Although the soil is lacking in many good qualities, it is, nevertheless the most susceptible of cultivation that can be found in all the surrounding district. Our little tract of land admits of the cultivation of barley and potatoes, when these are not damaged by frost, which is very often the case. Carrots, cabbage and turnips are not so easily affected by the sudden changes of temperature which occur so often during the summer heat, but unfortunately they thrive very poorly in our unfruitful soil.

Buildings.—The institution comprises three buildings, forming an open square, facing the north. The west wing comprises an area 38 feet long, 27 feet wide and 35 feet high; the centre building is 50 feet long, 30 feet wide, rising to a height of 30 feet. The east annex, which is now being built, will be 50 feet long, 25 feet wide and 35 feet high. A large class-room, an infirmary for boys and a refectory, two parlours and a kitchen, to which a wash-house is added, are on the first floor of the east and centre buildings. The second story contains the girls' dormitory and infirmary, further on is a little chapel and rooms reserved for the use of the Sisters in charge. Above, in the garret, is the boys' dormitory. The buildings are two stories high, with large garrets. The new wing will be three stories high and after its completion the little girls will take possession, and thus be further removed from the boys. The ground floor will be used for a kitchen and two refectories, the second story for a recreation and sewing-room, and the upper flat will be used as a dormitory.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for sixty pupils, seven Sisters and six auxiliary or lay Sisters.

Attendance.—School is kept open regularly, except on usual holidays, and the pupils are attentive.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history of Canada and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—The children weed the garden and help in whatever little work they can do on the farm, besides the boys saw and chop the wood required for fuel.

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Industries Taught.—The girls are taught : sewing, knitting, darning, embroidery and cooking, in fine nothing is neglected to instruct them in becoming good house-keepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils daily assist at divine service given in our chapel on week days. They attend the mission church on Sundays. The Rev. Father in charge instructs them with great care in their religious duties, which we endeavour to make them understand and practise.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' state of health is very precarious. An epidemic having broken out in Athabaska, the children as well as the majority of Indians contracted the disease. Only one pupil died at the school, but many of those who, at their parents' request, left our school, hoping to recover from the sickness at home, died after a short time.

As a general rule our children are quite healthy. Doctor O. C. Edwards kindly gave us a certificate of the present condition of the children's health, as follows :—

Holy Angels, Fort Chipewyan,
August 8, 1901.

I hereby certify, that I have this day visited this convent and examined the school premises and also examined each pupil in attendance. The school premises are in a thorough sanitary condition. Twenty boys and eighteen girls are present to-day, also the principal. Their state is thoroughly satisfactory.

O. C. EDWARDS, *M.D.*

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—We use no other water than what we draw from the lake. The only fire-appliances on hand are a force-pump, with hose, ladders, buckets and axes, to which we shall add a large tank after the completion of the new wing.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are indulged in as often as the weather permits. In calm weather when there is no danger in sailing on the lake in skiffs or in the steamboat when possible, picnic excursions are taken to one of the many islands that dot the lake, and are greatly enjoyed. These little excursions are the chief sports in summer. During the cold season, a long walk taken every day proves beneficial.

I have, &c.,
SISTER McDOUGALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
ISLE À LA CROSSE, August 20, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The Isle à la Crosse boarding school is situated on a peninsula, about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake. Unfortunately this spring the lake was higher than ever before, the water having risen to the front of a yard situated about eighty feet from the boarding school.

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Land.—We have about seventy acres under cultivation and about thirty more remains to be cleared. The land on which the boarding school is situated is the private property of the mission.

Building.—The building has a frontage of 8 feet and a depth of 30.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at present for forty girls and twenty boys.

Attendance.—The twelve children admitted to the boarding school, being boarders, attended school regularly every day.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are : religious instruction, grammar, arithmetic, geography, spelling, dictation, writing, reading, and useful knowledge. This year the children have made good progress and proved themselves very studious.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden have been carefully worked. The crop was fair. There was no frost until the end of August.

Industries Taught.—The children are taught how to plant potatoes, sow barley, &c. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, and general housework. They make all the clothes worn by themselves.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are under the care of the Sisters, and I can certify that they are well looked after and well instructed both by example and precept. They are carefully trained in moral and religious subjects. Their conduct on the whole is pretty good, and they are giving satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children have enjoyed pretty good health. Great precaution has been taken in every way to secure the best sanitary conditions among them.

Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake, consequently our water supply occasions us very little trouble.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept constantly on hand in different parts of the building, and there is also a small pump at the convent, about sixty yards from the school.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves heat the rooms ; wood is the fuel employed, and we use coal oil for the lighting.

Recreation.—There are play-rooms for the boys and girls in their respective quarters and also separate recreation-grounds for each.

General Remarks.—The children are making progress in their knowledge of the English language. On Sundays, in church, the voices of the children lead the congregation. The children are very happy and glad to remain at the school, where they are really at home.

It has always been very easy to recruit pupils for this school.

Before closing, I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has shown to our school. These Indians have been for some time extremely *anxious to* have their children well educated, and I hope the government will increase the *grant to* provide for forty or fifty pupils.

I have, &c.,

I. RAPET,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. BERNARD'S MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., June 22, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The St. Bernard's mission is situated on the northeastern banks 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. The main structure is seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, and three stories high. The boys' house is sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. The third building, which has been set apart for a school-house, is thirty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, and three stories high.

Accommodation.—The girls have their apartments in the main building ; these comprise a large recreation-hall, two roomy and well ventilated dormitories, a cheerful sewing-room, and a refectory. The kitchen has also been removed to this house. The remaining apartments are occupied by the members of the staff.

Several improvements were made upon the house which served last year for kitchen, boys' dormitory and dining-room. This building is now occupied exclusively by the boys, and affords the same advantages as the girls' departments.

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 fifty and sixty pupils ; about forty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory work was done by the pupils in the class-rooms. The children are well advanced for their years, and many of them seem to appreciate the advantages of an education. The branches taught are : reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, writing, composition, ethics, vocal music, instrumental music, drawing, calisthenics, &c.

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 and dressmaking ; in a word, everything that a good housekeeper ought to 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 doctrines 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.

Heating.—A hot-air furnace was put in under the principal's building last fall, and is giving great satisfaction. The other houses are heated by stoves, in which we

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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 football, swings, skipping-ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating ; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating, and indoor amusements common to their age.

Per Capita Grant.—The government grant for the past year was \$72 per capita for each of forty pupils.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July 9, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The Muscovequan's boarding school is located about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency and Kutawa post office, outside of the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on the quarter of section 14, northwest, township 27, range 15, belonging to the society of the Oblates. 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 surrounded 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 which now serves as a school-room, and a new stone house erected four years ago. The basement comprises a large cellar, 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, a chapel where pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers. On the second floor : girls' dormitory, sewing-room, play-room, and Sisters' apartments. There is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle with the first, contains on its first floor : the class-room and play-room for the boys ; on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are : the principal's house, the church, the carpenter's shop and the stables.

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 are taught in the morning and in the afternoon. School hours are from nine to twelve, a.m. and from two to four o'clock p.m. The programme laid out by the department is strictly enforced. Much attention is paid to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress has been noticed during the past year in all the above-mentioned subjects.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work : baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning.

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All the children's clothing is made in the school. Gardening, haying, stable-work, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal occupations of the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are 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 during the whole year, and I am happy to say that only one case of mortality has to be reported.

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' rooms. There is also a force pump in one of the outside wells and a hose for watering the garden 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—fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places through the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by seven stoves with wood fires.

Recreation.—In winter-time the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises. In the summer months the boys take great delight in football, swings, croquet, arrow-shooting and gymnastic exercises. The girls, in playing, singing and other games.

I have, &c.,

I. JACOB,
Principal, pro temp.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY, ALBERTA, July 24, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the above school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on lot eight of the Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, between the forks of Ghost and Bow rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of the Stony reserve, north of Bow river.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven acres. This land was given to the school by the government. The quality of the land is very poor, being mostly of a gravelly nature, and is almost exclusively adapted to grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame, and since last report a new wing has been added, 40 x 26 feet, with basement and stone foundation. The basement of this wing is used as a recreation-room for the girls, the ground floor as a dining-room, and first flat as girls' dormitory; also containing two rooms which are used for lady members of the staff.

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The whole building, together with the school-room, has had three coats of paint outside.

Accommodation.—The school at present accommodates forty-five pupils and eight members of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been very good, and fully as many pupils as the rule of health would allow have been present all year.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been very good and most satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to our nearness to the mountains, no farming can be done further than the growing of a quantity of green feed for stock, and a small quantity of vegetables. We have at present in this line: thirty acres of oats; one acre of brome grass; one acre of potatoes; half acre of turnips, and a quarter of an acre of carrots and beets, all of which promise to be a good crop.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught in the various branches of ranching, teaming, ploughing, fencing and mowing, but as they are all small, they are incapable of any heavy work. The girls are taught efficiently in the various branches of house-work, sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, laundry, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every way possible we have tried to train these children in the faith in which we believe, and we are thankful that our efforts have not been in vain. The morals of the pupils are very good. Cases of punishment have been very few and far between.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been very good, although we have had good medical attendance. Dr. Lafferty has responded promptly to our calls, and done all he could for us. The months of February and March are very hard on these children.

Fire Protection.—The only fire-protection we have consists of four Babcock fire-extinguishers, which are carefully attended to, and placed convenient for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces, one of which is new and in good order; the other was put in some years ago, and requires attention in the way of repairs.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 26, 1901.

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, 1901.

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 and play-grounds.

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Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, exclusively for the use of the school ; the convent, kitchen, laundry and storehouse are separate buildings. The staff occupy private buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for fifty pupils, and if it were not for the boys' dormitory, I would say for seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty; this number was complete throughout the year.

Class Work.—The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully adhered to. The class-work is done neatly and with great application and emulation. All the pupils, except the little ones of standard I, are subscribers to the entrance pamphlet, published by the Educational Publishing Company. The pupils are greatly interested in their papers, and work the questions contained in them.

Farm and Garden.—About two acres of land is cultivated for gardening and vegetables ; flowers of every kind are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in gardening, and this year success rewarded their labour, for the garden is very beautiful.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, care of horses and cattle, and as no man-servant is kept, all the little jobs of repairing, carpentering, &c., are done by them, and we are often surprised and pleased to see how ingenious they are to do things, and to do them as perfectly as they can. Besides this, they have their own apartments to care for, except scrubbing, help with the washing and baking, and do the cobbling for the school. The girls are carefully instructed in every department of general housework. All the clothing for both boys and girls is made in the house. The girls cut and make their own. Lady visitors, inspecting their work several times during the year, have given them great praise for their darning and patchwork.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for all authority and obedience is continually inculcated 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 year has been very good. The small-pox epidemic broke out on the reserve, and several houses were quarantined, but by taking the greatest of care and not letting any pupil out of the school, on any account, we have escaped the dreaded plague. Great thanks are due the department for its kindness and interest in sending out doctors to vaccinate and to care for the sick. Thanks and credit are also due to the members of the Northwest Mounted Police, and particularly to Sergeant Hall, for his untiring efforts and watchfulness in keeping the disease from spreading. Two pupils died this spring after a very short illness; one from consumption of the throat and the other of liver complaint.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well, a short distance from the house.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire. Fourteen pails, three axes and extra ladders are kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with stoves. Good temperature is maintained. Coal oil lamps light all the house. The lamps are all in suspenders, and hang one foot above the tallest pupil in the school. Pupils are strictly forbidden to take lamps out of suspenders while lighted. The lighting and putting out is in the superior's charge.

Recreation.—The same attention is given to the children's recreation as to their other routine. Two hours and a half of recreation is given them each day ; in summer one hour more in the evening. Boys and girls have each their respective yards,

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and are always under the supervision of their teachers, who often take part, invent new games and award prizes to encourage and animate the games. In summer, football, lawn tennis, croquet, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, picnics, walks and fruit-gathering are the chief sources of amusement; and in winter, tobogganning, skating and coasting. Indoor amusements according to their taste, are the winter pastimes.

I have, &c.,

CYPR. BOULENE, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., July 18, 1901.

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 headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with the school and mission, this land being part of the Indian reserve.

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 is the full size of the building, and is used as a dormitory. There are no partitions.

Near the school-house stands the boys' recreation-room. This room constitutes the lower floor of a log building, 20½ x 22½ feet, two stories high. 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 building is the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, sitting-room, dining-room and dispensary. All the upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls, the dormitories for the girls being one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another 20 x 24 feet, likewise without partitions. Within the last year I have added a building 20 x 20 feet, two stories high, to the buildings occupied by the staff. This addition forms the quarters of ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partition, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories. There is a cellar 20 x 30 x 7 feet. I also built a carpenter shop and general storehouse 22 x 26 feet, two stories high, which we find a great convenience.

Our stables have been enlarged and finished till now they are second to none in this place.

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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, until the recent outbreak of small-pox among us.

I am happy to say, though, that only four of our Indian children showed any symptoms of the disease (three of them very slightly) and all fully recovered some months ago.

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 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 forms part of their work.

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.—With the exception of the outbreak above mentioned, the health of all the school has been exceptionally good.

I am not aware of a single child having been bedridden through disease for a greater length of time than a single day.

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 and stovepipes, are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force-pump and 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 principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics, including the cross-cut saw or the wood pile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 9, west of fourth meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of section 12.

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, 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: twenty boys and sixteen girls, also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden.—Two acres were ploughed and fenced last fall, and is now planted with all kinds of vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry. They do all the bread-making, cut wood, and do the general housework in their part of the building.

The girls are taught housework, knitting, and washing, and assist in the kitchen.

Religious and Moral Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, and on Sunday one service is in their native tongue; everything is done both by precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Two deaths took place during the year, otherwise the health of the pupils has been good.

The sanitary condition is excellent, the buildings are well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive well in the kitchen, and is always pure.

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.

General Remarks.—The staff consists of principal and matron, teacher, and girls' matron. The school is not as full as it might be, as there are still many of school age on the reserve who ought to be in school.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Complying with the wishes of the Indian department, I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school on the Peigan reserve is handsomely situated on the north side of Old Man's river, on a small elevation about the centre of the reserve, and in close proximity to the agency buildings. Peigan reserve, Macleod, N.W.T., is the post office address of the institution.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve, and half an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden, where we grow every year a good crop.

Buildings.—The school building, consisting of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, and an addition on the north side of 20 feet square, used for pantry, and 24 x 20 feet for kitchen, constitute the buildings at this institution. The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high, and the roof part, which is not finished, and consequently unoccupied, gives accommodation to the staff. On both sides, west and east of the centre building, there are two wings, divided into three large rooms, which are used as recreation-room, school-room and sleeping-room.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for forty children, but so far we have not succeeded in getting a grant for more than twenty, although a larger number of children are in attendance.

Attendance.—Twenty-six boarding pupils are in attendance at present, and two are absent on account of sickness.

Class-room Work.—We are following the programme as given by the department.

Farm and Garden.—Our children are too small to work on the farm, but at special hours they help in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to our pupils, and catechism is taught every day.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since the last report, six pupils died of an unknown sickness. The remainder are in good health at present.

Water Supply.—This year we dug a well near the buildings, which will supply the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher, axes, and buckets full of water are always kept on hand.

Heating.—We use common coal stoves to heat the buildings, and hope something better will be granted by the department.

Lighting.—Coal oil lamps are used to light the institution.

Recreation.—Great care is taken in this matter. The children are regularly in the open air and take their recreation. When inside they have large and well ventilated rooms in which to play.

General Remarks.—We are thankful to the department for the attention given to our school in sending us supplies of different kinds, but especially for school supplies.

I have, &c.,

L. J. DANIS,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD, ASSA., September 18, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone basements. The main building contains kitchen, laundry, dining-rooms, waiting-room, parlour, girls' waiting-room and sleeping-rooms, store and sewing-rooms, principal's rooms, cellars, &c.

The school-house contains school-room, teachers' rooms, farmer's room, boys' sleeping-rooms and class-rooms.

Accommodation.—The buildings contain accommodation for sixty or seventy children.

Sanitary Condition.—The location is well drained towards the river and lake. Every impurity is removed, and surroundings kept clean. The rooms are large with good light and ventilation. An abundant supply of good food is provided. Cleanliness is observed in all departments, and exercise, sports, amusements and the cultivation of cheerful dispositions serve to keep the pupils in good health.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers, a good supply of water and fire-buckets are kept in readiness. The stove-pipes and flues are kept clean and in order. Particular care is taken about fires. Barrels filled with water are kept in convenient places.

Farm and Garden.—Two acres of land are cultivated for garden purposes in which all kinds of vegetables desirable for our school's use are cultivated, viz., potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, mellons, corn, pease, beans, &c. The boys find useful and profitable employment in the garden.

We have three hundred and twenty acres of land—about eighty of which is under cultivation. The rest is used as pasture land, and is inclosed with a wire fence. We have the latest improved machinery for farming, including a No. 4 Massey-Harris binder. We have two span of horses, two yoke of oxen and about one hundred head of cattle.

Dairy Work.—Forty cows are in good condition. The boys assist at milking, which they are able to do with cleanliness and care. The girls help in taking care of the milk and butter.

Girls' Work.—Under suitable and skilful direction the girls learn all kinds of housework, baking, cooking, laundry-work, general housework, sewing, knitting, mending, the cutting and making up of their own garments and the garments of the smaller boys.

Religious Instruction.—This is the most important part of our work. Religious instruction is given at morning and evening devotions. Sabbath school and church services are held each Sabbath, and in all our work and dealings with the children we try to build up a true character.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water, which is obtained from the lake, the river and from springs.

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Heating.—Wood stoves are used for heating purposes.

Class-room Work.—The average attendance was about thirty. Good progress has been made and the studies prescribed by the department are adhered to. The teacher, Mr. Hendry, is well qualified and is deeply interested in his work.

General Remarks.—We wish to thank the agent, Mr. Begg, for the interest he has manifested in the school and the department for the assistance given.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY P. O., ALTA., August 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, and near the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for the purposes of the school and mission combined.

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. The ground floor consists of teacher's sitting-room, office, recreation-room, bath-room and school-room. The upstairs consists of teacher's bed-room, dormitory and clothing-room. The dormitory is 24 x 30 feet. The girls' wing consists of matron's quarters, recreation and work-room, and bath-room, on ground floor. The whole of the upstairs is used for a dormitory. It is 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 girls.

Attendance.—The number on the roll on June 30 was eleven : three boys and eight girls.

Class-room Work.—This has gone steadily on during the year, and great improvement has been made, especially in English. The schedule is followed. The grading on June 30 was as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	3
“ II.	2
“ III.	4
“ IV.	2

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of the work, the staff ably assisting me. Prayers are held daily, with religious instruction, and the pupils attend twice every Sunday the services in the mission chapel close by.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—One death occurred in October last from consumption. With this exception there has been but little illness. The health of the pupils is now good.

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Fire Protection.—Barrels of water, buckets and axes are placed in convenient positions. Two Patton fire-extinguishers were received from the department in the spring.

Heating.—This is done by stoves.

Repairs and Painting.—The foundation of a portion of the building was repaired by the department during the year, and the whole exterior of the school has been painted, the expense being borne by the department.

General Remarks.—Five boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school during the year. Only one boy has been obtained towards filling up the vacancies. There are several of school age, both boys and girls, on the reserve, but it is difficult to get hold of them.

The staff is reduced to Mr. and Mrs. Stocken, the difficulty of obtaining suitable assistants being nearly as great as that of obtaining children.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SMOKY RIVER (ST. AUGUSTINE) BOARDING SCHOOL,
SMOKY RIVER, June 17, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—It gives me great pleasure to submit the first annual report of the Roman Catholic boarding school at St. Augustine, Smoky river, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about ten miles above the Peace River crossing, on the north side of the river, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Smoky river.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school consists of about three hundred and fifty acres, owned by the Oblate Fathers. Forty acres are under cultivation, and on a portion of this land the school stands ; but the entire property can be adapted to agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : one two-story structure, 35 x 20 feet. The lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, 26 x 18 feet, and an addition, two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work, and the upper serves as a dining-room for the pupils. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used at present as a store-room. The dormitory for girls is in the third story, which forms the Sisters' residence. One or two other rooms are used by the girls when learning sewing, dress-making, millinery, and other things which appertain to household duties.

Accommodation.—The establishment can house comfortably about sixty boarders, and, in fact, we have had fifty all winter and still have that number.

Attendance.—Out of the number of enrolled pupils—fifteen—there have been no absentees during the year.

Class and Progress.—I am glad to be able to state that the children are making satisfactory progress in all the common branches of instruction, and they are all anxious to improve in their studies. Some of the pupils are bright and intelligent,

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notwithstanding the fact that they have been but recently taken from the wilds, and it is very gratifying to note their eagerness to surmount the difficulties they encounter in studying the English language. The younger ones particularly have abandoned Cree, and reply in the same language in which they are questioned by their teachers.

Industries Taught.—The boys assist the lay Brothers collecting cattle, attending the horses, preparing fuel, carrying water, &c. In the spring they are taught gardening, and in the fall they help to gather the crops. The girls are taught to sew, knit, mend and make new clothing, under the guidance of the Sisters, who are well versed in these things.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Fathers, with the assistance of the good Sisters, attend to the moral and religious training of the children with the most assiduous care. They spare no pains to enable these young hearts to love God and their neighbour, and to attend to all their religious observances. We can say that the children generally give entire satisfaction, and, as a result of this, we seldom resort to punishment as incentive to obedience.

Health.—We regret to report that one death occurred last February. The deceased was a young boy on whom consumption had laid its deadly grasp prior to the lad's admittance to the school. Apart from slight colds, we had little, if any, sickness during the year, and the general health of the children is good.

Water Supply.—The river, which flows about one hundred and fifty yards from the establishment, furnishes an abundant supply of water.

Fire Protection.—Besides the Peace river, the water from a creek that flows alongside our property affords sufficient protection against fire.

Heating.—The main building is heated by a 'New Idea' furnace, from the works of Gurney, Tilden & Co. We use ordinary box-stoves in the other houses. Wood is used exclusively as fuel.

Recreation.—In a pleasant yard in front of the school, under the personal supervision of the teachers, recreation is indulged in. Football is the chief sport in summer. The boys drill occasionally, and the girls have calisthenic exercises. During the winter months skating and tobogganing are the ordinary amusements.

General Remarks.—It pleases me beyond expression to testify to the unremitting zeal of those interested in the young school. Their efforts, together with the goodwill manifested on the part of the pupils, deserve special praise, and will certainly, with the blessing of God, be crowned with success.

I have, &c.,

SISTER SOSTENE,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 1, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, Alberta. It is not on a reserve, but is situated in the St. Albert settlement and on the bank of the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school and owned by the Corporation of the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres, situated in township 54, range 25.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : main building, 180 x 35 feet, which is used by the staff and girls. The boys are in a separate building, 50 x 30 feet. The outbuildings are : a bakery, a laundry, an implement shed, a meat-house, an ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and eighty persons.

Attendance.—The present enrolment is seventy-seven, with an average attendance of seventy-three.

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 the 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 was fairly good all winter. Towards spring we got a few light cases of the then prevalent epidemic of small-pox. All the other pupils were vaccinated.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by two hot-air furnaces and stoves ; lighting by coal oil lamps.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity is in the attic. The water is forced there by a hot-air pumping engine and from thence it is distributed throughout the buildings. Four fire-extinguishers, twenty-two grenades and three axes are dispersed about the halls. The latter articles were supplied by the department.

We have besides, hose and six ladders, on, or around the buildings.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
THUNDERCHILD, SASK., July 8, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The Thunderchild's boarding school is situated very near Thunderchild's reserve on the Roman Catholic mission property. It has been in operation since March 25, 1901.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6, township No. 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented. This land is the property of the Roman Catholic mission; it is a plateau with trees here and there, and is about one mile distant from the Saskatchewan river. It is adapted for any kind of grain.

Buildings.—The school building is 36 feet x 28 feet, and contains class-room, refectory, two dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls, and the rooms indispensable for the persons who take care of the children; also a kitchen, 14 x 16 feet. This building is government property, \$2,500 being paid by the department to erect it. It is not painted. In connection with this school building, there is a laundry 12 x 16 feet, and a pantry 8 x 8 feet, which have been erected at a cost of \$350. These two last mentioned buildings are not government property, as no grant was given by the department towards their completion.

Accommodation.—There are at present eleven pupils, who are boarders. The school is fine, and the pupils will be comfortable. The equipment is not yet complete.

Staff.—The staff of the school is as follows:—Rev. Father H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sister Saint Anselme, seamstress; Rev. Sister Sainte Caroline, cook; Miss Mélina L'Heureux, teacher.

Attendance.—All the pupils are boarders, and since the school has been open they did not miss a day, except two pupils; one being sick, attended only seventeen days and the other attended thirty-one days. The school was open sixty-two class days during the quarter ended June 30.

Class-room Work.—The children are almost all beginners; their work in class, consisted of learning the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. They have improved very satisfactorily for the time they studied. The standing of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
“ II.	2

Farm and Garden.—There is very little to be said this year in this respect, except that eighteen bushels of potatoes were planted and different kinds of vegetables were sown in the garden, such as: onions, turnips, pease, carrots, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—A great deal of care is given to the moral and religious training of each child; the teachers know that the children now in attendance will form society later on. When the Indian children who are accepted become

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used to the ways of civilization, they will get less superstitious and more Christian. Stories—from which a moral teaching can be drawn—are selected to be told them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Each room in the building, where the children have to live, is provided with ventilators. An Eolian ventilator is placed on the roof. We have escaped the epidemics so prevalent elsewhere.

Water Supply.—A well will be dug near the building and a pump placed in the kitchen to supply water for all the other rooms.

Fire Protection.—There are two ladders on the house that could be used in case of fire. It would be well to have more fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The building will be heated by stoves in which we will use wood. Coal oil lamps are placed in each room.

Recreation.—Each day recreation is given to the children from breakfast till nine o'clock; a quarter of an hour in the forenoon during class-time; from dinner till halfpast one; a quarter of an hour in the forenoon and from four o'clock till bed-time. During the time of relaxation, the pupils are out of doors as much as possible; a teacher is with them during the hours of recreation as well as during class hours. A part of that time is taken to teach manual work.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 29, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report, in connection with this school, for the fiscal year just ending, is respectfully submitted in accordance with your circular of 4th inst.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of the confluence of the Battle and North Saskatchewan rivers; it is about two miles due south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. It is built on Dominion lands reserved specially for the school by the department.

Land.—The total quantity of land reserved is nine hundred and forty-three acres, of which five hundred and sixty-six acres are in the immediate vicinity of the school, and three hundred and seventy-seven acres three miles to the east, reserved as a hay swamp. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the third meridian, and comprises parts of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20. In the hay meadow we get nearly all the hay we require; only a small portion of the land around the school is fit for farming purposes, the most of it is too light and sandy for anything but grazing purposes. We have about forty acres ploughed up.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which are the pupils and most of the officers, principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, laundry, bakery, hen-house, root-house, granary, warehouse, and several small outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We could accommodate a hundred and fifty pupils—if we could get them—and the necessary staff to look after them. As in other schools, the difficulty here is to get all the pupils we want.

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Attendance.—Admissions during the year, eight ; discharges and deaths, eleven. Number of names on roll in June quarter, ninety-nine. Average attendance during the year, ninety-eight.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, each in a separate room. The course of studies required by the department is adhered to. The attendance is on the half-time system, excepting in the case of the younger or backward pupils, who are allowed to attend full time as much as possible.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the main portion of our farming land on the flat having been flooded in the spring, we were unable to get in more than about ten acres of grain. We have five acres in brome grass, and six acres in potatoes and other garden produce. Everything is coming on splendidly.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, blacksmithing carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, baking, dairying, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers on week days, the regular services and Sunday school on Sundays. Nearly every member of the staff takes part in the work of the Sunday school. We have a special prayer meeting every Wednesday evening ; many of the pupils, as well as several members of the staff, take part in this. A Circle of the 'King's Daughters' amongst the girls, and of the 'King's Sons' amongst the boys, and a 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' including both girls and boys, have been organized and carried on for some time past with very good results. The meetings of these societies are managed by the pupils themselves under the general direction or supervision of some of the staff. The moral and religious training of the pupils is felt to be the one factor in the formation of character, the building up of true manhood, true womanhood, true citizenship. Our daily prayer, repeated in unison, is 'that true religion and honest industry may here for ever flourish and abound.'

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the staff and pupils has been good. The ventilation, and sanitary arrangements generally, have been spoken of favourably by the medical officer. Swill, garbage, and all rubbish, &c., are either burned or removed to the regular nuisance ground at a safe distance.

Water Supply.—Our main well having failed us, we are connecting the water system in the school with a good spring some little distance away on the premises, a spring from which we have been hauling our supply of water for some time past ; the water is of very good quality, and the supply plentiful. We have several cisterns in the ground near the buildings in which to collect soft water from the roofs.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of Babcock fire-extinguishers, and hand-grenades, also axes and pails placed in different parts of the school, also four tanks which are kept supplied with water. From the two upper tanks pipes come down to the lowest floor, and on each flat there is a length of hose attached to the pipe. During the year the McRobie stationary fire-apparatus was placed in the main building.

Heating.—The buildings are all heated by furnaces and stoves, wood being the only fuel we can get here. We use about six hundred cords a year.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have.

Recreation.—Swings, gymnasium-apparatus, football, with various other games, and lots of outdoor exercise.

General Remarks.—Three of our ex-pupils are now teaching school, one in Ontario, one in Manitoba, and one in Athabasca, while another ex-pupil is attending St. John's college, Winnipeg, studying for the ministry. Two of the others (girls) are doing good work as servants in one of our boarding schools.

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As a rule the ex-pupils who strike out for themselves do well ; when failures occur it is amongst those who, having returned to the reserves, come under the control or influence of the older non-progressive Indians, and even the most of these do well.

The members of the staff have done faithful work during the year, and good results are following their labours and their example.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CALGARY, ALTA., June 30, 1901.

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 1900-1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Bow river, about five miles below the city of Calgary. It is not on an Indian reserve. One half the land in connection with it was given by the city of Calgary, and the other half was purchased by the department.

Land.—The land comprises the whole of the southeast quarter of section two, township twenty-four, range one, west of the fifth meridian, together with that portion of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township twenty-three, range one, west of the fifth meridian, which lies south of the river. The total area is about two hundred and ninety-two acres.

The total area of the land available for cultivation is not much over fifty acres; the greater part being only of use for pasturage, being bench land, with a substratum of gravel and boulders; very little below the surface.

There is practically no hay land at all, so that we are dependent on cultivated crops for fodder, except when we are fortunate enough to be in a position to make arrangements with our neighbours to cut on shares.

Buildings.—The buildings have not increased since last report. They comprise : (1) main school building; (2) farm instructor's residence; (3) carpenter and paint shop; (4) cold storage for meat and dairy purposes; (5) laundry and bakery; (6) stable and barn.

The main building, as it now stands, comprises but one wing, it not having been completed in accordance with the original plan. The new building, built as a laundry and bakery, is at present occupied by the principal as a residence, as the quarters available in the main buildings are too cramped.

Accommodation.—In our main dormitory we have at present thirty-two beds. In a smaller room on the same flat, we have six more, and in another room on the next floor, we can accommodate eight more, making a total of forty-six. By squeezing, in the main dormitory, that number might be increased to fifty, and that would make the utmost limit of the school.

There are five rooms available for the staff, four of which are occupied, whilst one is used as a sewing-room, and reserved for use as a bed-room for visitors, officials and inspectors.

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Attendance.—We finished the year with eight more pupils on the register than the number with which we commenced :—

On register June 30, 1900.....	38
Admitted—	
Sarcees	5
Blackfeet.....	3
Bloods.....	4
	—
Total enrolment	50
Discharged 1900-1901—	
Bloods.....	2
Blackfeet....	1
Died (at home)—Sarcee.....	1
	—
Total discharges.....	4
	—
Remaining on register June 30, 1901.....	46

Three of those registered are at home on sick leave, one of whom is not likely to recover sufficiently to enable him to return to school, whilst the honourable discharge of several others is pending.

Class-room Work.—This is still under the direction of Mr. Mills. The curriculum ordered by the department is fairly well adhered to, but the progress of many of the pupils appears slow. At our periodical public entertainments the pupils show to advantage.

Farm and Garden.—Mr. Young remains with us in charge of this department.

The crops harvested last fall were again satisfactory, the oats being a particularly good sample. About forty acres were under cultivation, mostly in roots and garden stuff. The crops give promise of fair results for this fall, though the very backward and cold spring has lightened the root crop considerably.

The cattle are doing well.

Industries Taught.—The boys continue to do the work of the house in a satisfactory manner, sweeping, scrubbing, cooking, laundry work, mending and darning clothes, being done by them under supervision.

Carpenter Shop.—This remains under the care of Mr. Pippy. I do not think I can add anything about this department to what I have previously reported. The lads under his care do excellently. The tools are well taken care of, and any work done for the institution is carefully executed, in the most workmanlike manner.

Three of the pupils have been employed as journeymen carpenters at the Blackfoot agency, and the agent reports satisfactorily in regard to them.

Moral and Religious Training.—There have been no serious breaches of discipline to be reported. The pupils still take a keen interest in our services, and some of the elder ones are showing more appreciation of the responsibilities of life. Several have been attending confirmation classes with good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been generally good. Some few cases have been ordered by the medical officer to the hospital in Calgary, whilst three, as reported above, have been sent home for the summer to live as much in the open air as possible.

The sanitary condition of the school and premises is good.

Water Supply.—This is entirely dependent on a well close to the house, and on our hot-air engine being in good working order. As it is run by the pupils, it is sometimes out of order, but usually it works fairly well, especially now new repairs have been inserted.

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Fire Protection.—Of this we have ample in the main building. On each flat there are two lengths, fifty feet long, of rubber hose, one attached to the McRobie chemical protection system, and one to the pipe from our water tanks in the attic.

The McRobie system was inserted by the department this year at a cost of about four hundred dollars. Fire-pails kept filled are in handy places, and small Star chemical machines are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by two 'Economy' combined hot-air and water furnaces. The lighting is done by means of small coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—The main recreation of the pupils is football. Our football team this season tied with the winners of the challenge trophy of the Northwest Territories. At other seasons of the year fishing engages their attention in spare time.

In August, 1900, we inaugurated an athletic meet for the pupils, at which many visitors from Calgary were present, and expressed their surprise at the sportsmanlike manner in which these Indian boys took part in the ordinary white man's sports.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P. O., August 9, 1901.

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, 1901.

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, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills and Sioux reserves.

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, townships 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian. Of this land about one hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation in three fields and two gardens, the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing.

Besides the above, and about six miles northeast of the school, we have three-quarters of sections reserved for hay purposes; of these the north east $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian, was bought by the department, and has about seventy-five acres of land under cultivation, the remainder is cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons; the other quarter sections are the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, and the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$,

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section 22, township 21, range 13, both west of the 2nd meridian. These are mostly scrubby and rolling, and supply a fair amount of hay in wet seasons, besides a valuable winter grazing ground for horses not in use.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The main block is frame, brick-veneered, and is composed of three adjoining three-storied buildings, viz., the boys' building, 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 southeast corner, and the small childrens' and hospital building, 60 x 40 feet, is connected with the girls' building at the southeast corner.

Basements extend under most of the buildings and contain the heating plant and pumping engine, large coal bins, and store-rooms for roots and vegetables.

The first floor of this block is divided into class-rooms, dining hall, recreation-rooms, parlours, kitchen, pantries, lavatories and halls. The second floor consists of dormitories, sewing-rooms, offices and lavatories. The third floor includes chapel, hospital, doctor's dispensary, dormitories, employees' rooms, store-rooms and tanks for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

Connected to the main building and built of lumber, not yet veneered, are the Indian reception-room, ice-house, provision store, fire engine-house and girls' closets.

The following buildings are separate from the main building and from each other, are of frame construction, and stand in two rows facing on a lane running north and south; windmill for crushing grain and sawing fire-wood; boys' closet, sheds for coal, lime and general storing purposes, bakery and flour store, carpenter-shop and lumber shed; blacksmith-shop, with tin-shop above it.

North of these buildings and of the main roadway that runs east and west and forming three sides of the barn-yard, are the stables, barns, granary, pig-sty and implement sheds.

On the lake shore directly in front of the main entrance to the school is the laundry, a building that is in rather too conspicuous a position at present, and which is in serious danger of being demolished by the ice in the spring; last spring a large portion of the foundation wall was knocked away; the level of the lake has been raised considerably by dams since this building was erected.

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 two boys and one hundred and twenty girls; a total of two hundred and twenty-two; several of these were under age and only drew half the per capita allowance.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and twenty-seven pupils enrolled at the end of June, one hundred and four were boys and one hundred and twenty-three were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	21	21	42
“ II.	17	28	45
“ III.	46	40	86
“ IV.	10	24	34
“ V.	10	10	20

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, and this year, owing to the rank growth of everything, all the girls were also repeatedly employed the whole day weeding and thinning out vegetables and roots.

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Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is two hundred and twenty-five acres, made up as follows: fifty-five wheat, thirty-five oats, fifteen barley, four speltz, twenty-five oats for fodder, four pease, ten potatoes, half an acre corn, one mangolds, one turnips, half an acre carrots, four garden, nine brome grass, twenty-five summer-fallow and thirty-six breaking. During the year we had three changes of farm instructor, no doubt this had a detrimental effect on the farming operations and on the progress of the farm boys. The present instructor has farmed successfully in the Northwest for a number of years and appears to be will qualified for the position.

Sixteen boys worked regularly on the farm most of the year. Since seeding, an assistant farmer has been employed; our fields being too far apart, and the boys being found too small to do the work efficiently otherwise. Besides the regular boys and girls or boys whose turn it was to milk, the whole school assisted when necessary on the farm and in the garden.

Our crops were almost a complete failure last season; the land under cultivation happened to be that situated just on top of the hill, which is light, and having a southern exposure the snow melts rapidly and drains into the valley before the ground is thawed enough to absorb it. What seed germinated in the spring died, owing to the continued drought, and though a heavy rain fell at the end of June, causing quick germination and rapid growth of any seed that remained good, still the crops were too late to ripen and were cut and used as fodder. Of our farm produce we were only able to store away for winter use fifty bushels carrots, six hundred bushels potatoes and four hundred bushels turnips; from the garden, by the expenditure of a great deal of labour in carrying water, we secured an abundance of cabbage, beets, parsnips, cucumbers, citrous, melons, marrows, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, rhubarb, celery, &c.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order and comprise one bull, fifteen cows, six heifers, three calves, thirty-nine swine and a lot of poultry.

Two teams of horses were purchased during the year, and we now have eleven work and driving horses, five native ponies and one pony colt.

The cows are milked by the girls in the summer-time, and by the boys during the rest of the year.

The appearance of the growing crops promises an abundant harvest, and all are well advanced for the season of the year.

Industrial Work.—(1.) *Blacksmith Shop.*—Five boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom 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 institute is done here, besides which the baker and his assistant boys pickle pork, provide the house with ice and cut meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

(4.) *Carpenter Shop.*—Eleven 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, repairing vehicles and implements.

(5.) *Paint Shop.*—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we are short of big boys and it is unlikely 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. Besides doing the tinsmithing and plumbing for the school, he attends to the wood-sawing and the gasoline pumping-engine.

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Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend Sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes and greater part of those worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in the summer-time, and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employecs are required to set a good 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 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 efficient staff, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health has been very good, we had a few cases of chicken-pox, whooping-cough, pneumonia, 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 season, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. Ventilation and sanitary conditions are good.

Water Supply.—Water for fire-protection and domestic use is obtained from one well by means of a one and a half horse-power gasoline engine and pump, which does excellent work and is a marked improvement on the little hot-air pumping-engine which I reported last year as being overtaxed and which soon broke down altogether.

Fire Protection.—Our fire-protection appliance consists of three fireman's axes, one Babcock extinguisher, eighteen chemical extinguishers of different makes, ninety-eight hand-grenades, and thirty-five fire-pails, all under the supervision of the fireman and night watchman. Large tanks in the garrets of each of the three buildings provide a large amount of water and are always full and are connected with discharge pipes that have connections and fifty feet of hose on each floor of the boys' and girls' buildings. Ample means of escape are provided by ten stairways on the first floor, six stairways on the second floor, and two stairways to the garrets, where no one sleeps. There are always several ladders in serviceable condition at the carpenter shop.

Heating and Lighting.—Seven hot-air furnaces, supplemented by a few stoves, heat the main block very comfortably; the shops are heated by stoves. Lamps burning coal oil and acetylene gas supply the light.

Recreation.—In outdoor games our boys have been successful in football and athletic sports; they have a large play-ground, and roam about the surrounding hills. The girls have a large tree-shaded play-ground, with swings, seats, 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. Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-three children were admitted during the year: eleven boys and twelve girls. Thirteen pupils were discharged: six boys and seven girls; of these some were married, some are building and preparing homes, some are breaking land, 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 hard-working, thrifty and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received. Few having means to start for themselves, their progress is uncertain after leaving the routine and discipline of the school, and

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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. I am very pleased to see the department is taking an active interest in them after leaving school, and am glad to report that boys going back to the several reserves of the Qu'Appelle agency are given special supervision and put to work at once and kept at work, and it afforded me much pleasure to see nearly one hundred acres of land newly broken on one end of the File Hills reserve by graduates of Regina and this school, who, before the season is over, hope to greatly enlarge this area.

Our old blacksmith boys do most of the surrounding reserve work ; and several of the old carpenter boys are working on buildings for white people this summer.

At the last reunion of ex-pupils nearly one hundred, with their families, assembled at the school and spent a very enjoyable time renewing old acquaintance. In the football match, 'Past vs. Present,' the present boys won after a hard game, and in the athletic sports honours were about evenly divided. The ex-pupils were well dressed, well behaved, healthy and prosperous-looking ; and were a credit to themselves and the school.

Several of the second generation are in the school and they are mostly bright children.

General Remarks.—Good reports continue to be received of our out-pupils ; the girls in service command the highest wages in the best families.

A very large number of visitors from all parts of the world, breaking their trans-continental journey and attracted by the rich farming country, the shooting and hunting, or the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle district and lakes, paid a visit to the school.

Major McGibbon made his annual inspection of the school and audited the books, and though not in favour of the double-entry system, consisting of journal, cash-book, and ledger, from which a trial balance is taken and an itemized statement forwarded the Indian Commissioner each month, expressed himself as highly pleased with the class-work, management and our financial standing.

About one hundred and fifty pupils spent two days at the File Hills agency on the occasion of the third annual agricultural fair, held there by the Indians last June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. Graham.

From our nursery we were able to supply several thousand red, white and black currant bushes, elms, maples, poplar and carragina, one and two year old rooted slips and seedlings, as well as rhubarb roots, and cabbage and tomato plants, and I was particularly pleased at many of our old pupils making applications in this line.

Arbour day was kept, and we planted spruce trees, exchanged with the Rat Portage boarding school, Manitoba, and the High River industrial school, Dunbow, Alberta.

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 Northwest 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. HUGONARD,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, ALTA., July 31, 1901.

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, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, about three miles due west of the town of Red Deer, Alberta.

Land.—The area of land belonging to this school is four hundred and eighty acres. We have also a lease of six hundred and forty acres for grazing land and six hundred and forty acres reserved for hay lands. The hay lands have, unfortunately, been very little used for the past two years, being covered with water.

Buildings.—The buildings, which are the same as reported last year—with the exception of an addition to the ice-house—are as follows : a stone building, occupied by the girls and female members of the staff. This building contains the offices and inspector's room. Brick building, occupied by the boys ; dwelling-house, occupied by the principal ; dwelling-house, occupied by the assistant principal ; dwelling-house, occupied by farm and carpenter instructors ; blacksmith shop, used as a store-room ; carpenter shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, this building is now 16 x 36 feet ; pig-pen, well-houses, two in number ; cow stable, horse stable, drive-shed, hen-house, dairy, store-room, engine-house, and three closets.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of fifty-seven during the year, although the number authorized by the department is eighty. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining children from the reserves.

Class-room Work.—The progress in the class-room has been fair. The number enrolled at the end of the year was thirty-nine boys and twenty-three girls. They were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	10
“ II.....	23
“ III.....	14
“ IV.....	11
“ V.....	4
	—
	62

Farm and Garden.—We have about one hundred acres of land broken in connection with the school, forty of which we were unable to crop this year on account of the wet. The land was so soaked that it was impossible to put in a crop.

Fifteen boys are engaged on the farm. All boys, during their stay at the school, work in this department. Our crop is as follows : oats, forty-five acres ; potatoes, five acres ; turnips, five acres ; garden, five acres.

Industries Taught.—*Carpenter Work.*—During the year five boys have been engaged in the carpenter's shop. Along with the instructor, they have built a refrigerator and store-room, and have done all the repairs to the buildings.

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Housework and Sewing-room.—All the girls are taught housework, butter-making and sewing; some become very apt indeed. After great difficulty and many objections on the part of parents, I have arranged for a few girls, when they receive their discharge, to take situations as domestic servants in carefully selected homes. I am pleased to be able to report that in every case the conduct of the girls has been very satisfactory.

Moral and Religious Training.—The endeavour of all is to give the pupils right ideas regarding truth. I am pleased to report that the seed sown is bearing fruit, and that both boys and girls are more willing and obedient.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of both staff and pupils during the past year has been good. Although on every hand we have had infectious disease, yet we have kept free. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is now very satisfactory. By the aid of our steam-pump we have all we need from the Red Deer river.

Fire Protection.—The school is supplied with five Babcocks, three Star engines, six Star-Durands, eighteen grenades, ten axes, four hose-pipes, with fittings. These however, are not of much value, as they are very large and heavy. A fire-escape is attached to the girls' building, and the means for leaving the boys' wing are satisfactory. The greatest care is exercised to prevent an outbreak of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The stone building is heated by two furnaces, made by the Smead-Dowd Company. The brick building is heated by a large furnace, made by the Pease Company. The principal's house is also heated by a Pease furnace, and the other buildings are heated with stoves.

The whole school is lighted with coal oil lamps, which are at once dangerous, dirty and expensive.

Recreation.—Care is taken that due time is given for recreation. Both boys and girls are fond of outdoor sports.

Staff.—I am pleased to report that, on the whole, the duties to be performed by the staff have been done in a satisfactory manner. Dr. Denovan, our medical officer, has been most attentive.

General Remarks.—It has been my duty during the past year to visit most of the reserves in this neighbourhood, where I have seen many of the ex-pupils. I have also received reports from Indian department officials who came in contact with them, and in most cases I have been pleased with what I have seen and heard. The training they have received here has been most useful.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, ASSA., September 18, 1901.

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 year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the north half of section 28, township 17, range 20, west of second meridian. The site of the buildings is a beautiful one on the
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high banks of the winding Waskana creek, affording splendid facilities for drainage, and commanding a fine view of the country for many miles around. The territorial headquarters for the Northwest Mounted Police, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, the legislature buildings and the town of Regina are all in full view from the front of our main building, while a Canadian Pacific railway train can be almost continuously seen on a clear day while it travels over twenty miles of road. The grounds are artistically laid out with roadways and walks, bordered with trees and flowers, and, owing to the rolling nature of the surface of the ground, will present a very fine appearance when our hundreds of young trees have advanced a little further in the growth.

Land.—Besides the three hundred and twenty acres belonging to the school, nearly all of which is under cultivation, the department has leased a section—six hundred and forty acres—lying directly west of us—for grazing purposes. The soil is all good and well adapted for farming and gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is of solid white brick, resting on a fine foundation of dressed sandstone, and consists of two flats, besides a splendid basement and an attic. The basement, which has an eight-foot ceiling throughout, furnishes ample room for the seven large furnaces and plenty of fuel, besides a winter play-room for boys, and a neat little dairy. On the first floor are the following rooms all well lighted :—

Assembly-room, sometimes used as a class-room and recreation-room, large central hallway and two smaller halls on the girls' and boys' sides. Reception-room, office, dispensary and photographer's dark-room, senior class-room, little boys' dormitory, pupils' dining-room, staff's dining-room, kitchen, sewing-room, scullery, pantry and kitchen store-room.

On the second flat are : two large dormitories, situated in the extreme north and south wings of the building ; little girls' dormitory in the west wing, three corridors, two wash-rooms, two bath-rooms, two clothing store-rooms, ten private teachers' rooms.

In the attic are four store-rooms for winter clothing, one large water tank, and access to two smaller water-tanks, also much room for general storage.

Besides the main building there are the following buildings on the grounds : principal's residence, brick veneered ; cottage hospital, frame, one story ; carpenter instructor's cottage, frame, one story ; trades building, frame, containing shoe-shops, printing office, hardware store-room, paint-shop, carpenter-shop, with lumber-house attached ; laundry building, frame, two story ; two implement sheds ; cow stable, frame ; horse-stable, frame, with stone basement ; hen-house, hog-pen and boiler-house attached ; bake-shop, containing brick oven and grocery store-rooms ; blacksmith shops, ice-house, containing cold storage room for meat ; granary, root-house, pumping engine-house, garden tool-house, lumber-house, grain-crusher house, boys' outside closet and girls' outside closet.

In the early summer we found that our cold storage for meat would not keep a quarter of meat until used. It has been replaced with a modern refrigerator which will keep meat for two weeks in the hottest weather if necessary. It is 6 x 7 feet, by 8 feet, 6 inches high, with walls a foot thick, containing two dead-air spaces and a space filled with coal ashes, giving almost perfect insulation. Beside it, is a cutting and weighing-room, and above the latter and between the two ice-bins of the ice-house is a platform on which the ice is washed and shoved into the ice-rack of the refrigerator, provision being made to have the water used in washing the ice run outside carrying all saw-dust or dirt with it. Since this cold storage was furnished we have lost no meat. It was found necessary to make provision to keep at least a quarter of beef, as loss is incurred in taking less than a quarter at a time under a yearly contract. Besides the cold storage the boys have now almost completed a new blacksmith shop 12 x 20 feet on which they have also done good work.

It was also found necessary to overhaul the pumping engine and put it on a more solid foundation. This necessitated moving and putting a new foundation under

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the pump-house, also, which has been done. The engine now stands on a solid concrete bed, and the boys are almost done putting extra sheeting on the inside of the house so as to make it frost-proof.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and forty pupils without any crowding, and in addition private rooms for ten members of staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was ninety-five, consisting of fifty-five boys and forty girls. During the winter the average was about one hundred, but the discharge of twenty in April, and the loss of half a dozen since then through sick leave, death and marriages has cut down our average seriously. But the prospects are good for securing at least as many recruits before winter.

Class-room Work.—The regular school-room hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The older pupils all spend half of every day in school, and half at some kind of industrial work, excepting during a busy season when they often spend all day at work. But in all such cases they are sent to school all day in slack times, sufficient to make up for previous class-time lost. Small children attend classes all day.

One teacher has attended to all school work during the summer, but two are employed during the winter months. The pupils are arranged in classes according to the departmental studies, as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	31
“ II.	21
“ III.	22
“ IV.	15
“ V.	12

Farm and Garden.—Last year we produced from the farm and garden the following quantities of grain, hay and vegetables in spite of the drought : wheat, four hundred and seventy-two bushels ; oats, four hundred and twenty-four bushels ; rye, twenty-six bushels ; potatoes, six hundred and twenty-five bushels ; carrots, ten bushels ; turnips, two hundred bushels ; beets, twenty-five bushels, cabbage, one hundred and fifty heads ; celery, five hundred bunches, and fifty loads of brome grass hay. This was in addition to what fresh vegetables were used on the tables during the summer.

The acreage of crops this year is as follows : wheat, forty-five acres ; oats, thirty-six acres ; pease, one-half an acre ; potatoes, six acres ; garden, three acres ; brome grass, fifty acres, and rye-grass (for seed) two acres. Besides this a summer-fallow has been well tilled in preparation for wheat next year.

On my visit last March to Hampton industrial institute for Indians and negroes in Virginia—the oldest Indian industrial school on the continent—I was struck with the success of the garden-plot system, which is extended to even the kindergarten pupils in that institution.

On a small scale we tried it here this season, selecting twelve of the best pupils—six boys and six girls—and assigning to each a garden-plot 23 x 40 feet. Each plot was prepared and planted by hand by its owner, under instruction. Each plot contained twenty-three kinds of vegetables, and was surrounded by a border of flowers a foot in width. Each plot-owner was promised one-third the market value of whatever stuff was raised on the plot, and in addition three prizes were offered for the three best boys' plots and three for the three best girls'. The result has been most satisfactory. Stimulated by a sense of ownership and stirred by competition, these pupils have learned more about gardening this season than they would during many seasons in the common garden. Besides the contrast between the appearance, progress and yield of the plots, as compared with the adjacent common garden was a most striking object lesson on the value of keeping the soil moved about plants especially in dry

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weather. Every visitor in July and August fancied that the plots must have been planted at least a month earlier. As a matter of fact they were not put in a week earlier, but the owners were on them for a little while—time stolen from play—almost every day. We hope to extend the system next season.

The farm stock consists of one bull, eleven cows, two heifers two year old, one heifer calf, twelve horses, two foals, twenty-four hogs and sixty hens.

Industries Taught.—Besides the farm and garden work, instruction is given in carpentry, painting, glazing, baking, and printing. The instruction in these lines is followed in such a way as not only to teach those so disposed to learn trades, but so as to utilize the educational function of manual work. An effort is made to get pupils to think as much as possible by means of tools and materials. This often means loss of time and materials, for the boy thinks harder over his mistakes and failures than over instruction volunteered. To allow trades boys to make mistakes often means loss in money, but gain in thoughtful boy, a commodity beyond value. Recognizing that it is only the very small minority of the boys who will follow trades in this distinctively farming country, the industrial instruction is shaped rather toward making thoughtful 'handy' farmers than tradesmen. Of course, at the same time, any pupil showing special mechanical genius, is encouraged to follow his bent, and we have at present one of last spring's graduates on the carpenter staff at the Mounted Police headquarters giving good satisfaction.

The girls are taught practical housework, not only in connection with the school housework, but at both residences. In the residences they are taught to assume the full duties and responsibilities of housekeeping and cooking for a family. Besides, the girls have instruction in the dairy and laundry. For the present year we are promised periodical lectures, and practical lessons, by Government Creamery Inspector Wilson, through his generous interest in the school, and the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular religious services are conducted on Sundays, morning and evening. On Sunday afternoon Sunday school is held, and the international scheme of lessons followed. The hour for daily morning and evening prayers is also utilized for the giving of religious instruction by myself and assistants, an effort being made each day to fasten some one important truth in the memory. By earnest appeals to pupils, in public and private, and by strict discipline, we seek to form character.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been good during the year. One death occurred in the school from consumption. The number of scrofulous cases has greatly decreased under proper treatment. All pupils are weighed and measured once a month, in order to detect the first beginnings of disease or lowered vitality, so as to take these cases in time. By good nutrition, good ventilation, and greater care of all soiled handkerchiefs and clothing, we hope to still further reduce tubercular diseases. During the spring the sewer system has been opened up and repaired. Man-holes at regular intervals have been placed in connection with the sewer pipes, so that they can be regularly flushed out, without the delay and expense of excavation. The addition of the new windmill to the cess-pit has proved to be a great relief.

Water Supply.—The water-supply continues to be very satisfactory. The hot-air engine gives good satisfaction, and no difficulty has been experienced from frost.

Fire Protection.—Little or no difficulty is experienced in keeping our three tanks in the attic filled with water by means of the Ryder hot-air pumping-engine. This affords an excellent protection against fire. Two large fire-escape ladders are kept in convenient places; six hose-reels, with hose attached, are placed in various parts of the main building and attached to pipes from the tanks and ready for immediate use. In the main hall upstairs, twelve fire-pails are kept full of water. Hand-grenades are kept in nearly all the buildings, including stables, laundry, printing-office, and car-

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penner shop. In the main building a part of one of the rooms is reserved for fire-appliances, including four fireman's axes, three patent fire-extinguishers, twenty-four grenades, and four Semples fire-extinguishers. In addition, there was added during the year a McRobie chemical engine placed in the basement, which in itself is almost sufficient protection for the whole main building.

Heating.—Seven Smead-Dowd furnaces heat the main building satisfactorily, but at too great a cost. They consumed one hundred and forty-eight tons of coal last year and ninety-three cords of wood. I have discovered that this is greatly due to imperfect air circulation, caused partly by the imperfect heating of ventilating shafts, and partly by an interruption of the Smead-Dowd ventilation system, when the closets were removed. Before cold weather we hope to have these defects remedied in the interest of both health and finances.

Recreation.—Football continues to be the most popular game among the boys, although lacrosse had its turn this season. Good success has attended them in their various matches, and what was better, they won the reputation of playing a notably clean game. Not only for the sake of the outdoor exercise involved, but because of the moral value of many games as educators, we give such sports all possible encouragement. Considerable hunting is also done by the older boys in season.

General Remarks.—The fourth annual graduating exercises were held in April. The class numbered twenty, most of whom are doing well for themselves. Agent Graham, of Qu'Appelle, authorizes me to mention the record made by Willie Bird and Ben Assurlawasis who, although late in starting, have broken forty and thirty acres respectively on the reserve. Napoleon Sutherland, of the Duck Lake agency, a former graduate, has one of the finest wheat crops I have ever seen. John Kasto, one of last spring's graduates, is giving fine satisfaction as assistant to Rev. Mr. McKittrick, missionary to the Indians on Lake of the Woods. Clara Williams, another graduate, has won a reputation as matron in the Indian boarding school at Alberni, B.C., while John Hunter and Herman Nowekeeswape are both efficient members of our own staff. Many other ex-pupils are also reflecting credit on their alma mater.

Before closing this report I must take occasion to bear testimony to the terrible loss sustained by this institution in the death of its late principal, the Rev. A. J. McLeod, B.A. In taking up the work when he left off, I have been daily struck with some new phase of his capacity and devotion. Stricken down without warning, most men in full charge of a work of the magnitude of his would have left some of their work in confusion. Not so with Mr. McLeod. Apparently he was in the habit of leaving each day's work so complete that it could be taken up by another without interruption.

In the systematic arrangement of work and equipment, I have been constantly reminded of his capacity for organization. In his office books, apparatus, arrangement of supplies and stores, I have been constantly struck with his neatness and order. In the elaborate buildings and improvement we have telling evidence of his energy and unremitting toil during the last ten years; and in the way in which his memory is sacredly held by pupils and acquaintances alike, we can see how richly endowed he was with the greatest and divinest of all human gifts—the capacity to lift others to a higher level of thought and life. Truly he 'rests from his labours, and his works do follow him.'

I have, &c.,

J. A. SINCLAIR,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALBERTA, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated in the valley of Dunbow, on High river, two miles from Davisburg post office, and about twenty-five miles southeast of the city of Calgary, Alberta. The school buildings are not on an Indian reservation, but on government land, specially reserved for the use of the institution.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres of land in connection with this school. Four hundred and eighty acres are in the immediate vicinity of the school, consisting of fractions of sections 22, 26 and 27, township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian, of which two hundred acres are under crop, either in the valley or on the surrounding heights. The remaining four hundred and eighty acres are a hay reserve, twelve miles southeast, comprising the east half of section 26 and the northeast quarter of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian.

Buildings.—The institution consists principally of two main separate buildings, one chiefly for the use of the boys and the other for the girls. In the boys' building are the principal's room, reception-room, office, small store-room, two class-rooms, the dormitories, the boys' infirmary and rooms for some of the staff. In the girls' building, which is under the immediate charge of the Rev. Sisters, are the kitchen, dining-room, chapel, the girls' class-room and dormitory, sewing-room and generally the whole of the matron's department. The workshops are to the west of the boys' school, and completely separated from it. Behind the main buildings are the stables, granary, piggery, implement and carriage-shed and slaughter-house. The hospital and engine-house are two separate buildings to the east of the girls' house, on the banks of High river. No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils, and a staff of twelve members.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year averaged seventy-five, which was forty-five short of the authorized number. Twelve pupils were admitted and sixteen were discharged.

Class-room Work.—In the class-rooms the official programme of studies is carefully adhered to. Examinations both oral and written are held at the end of each term, and prizes are distributed in the different class-rooms. Fair progress is observed. English is the only language spoken in the school, so much so that many of the younger pupils have almost completely forgotten their native tongue.

Farm and Garden.—Last year's harvest included eleven hundred bushels of oats, two hundred and forty-six bushels of barley, one hundred and seventeen bushels of wheat, seven hundred bushels of potatoes and about two thousand bushels of turnips. Besides supplying the requirements of the kitchen, we sold two hundred and ninety-three bushels of potatoes, realizing on an average seventy-five cents a bushel.

Four hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up. As we had more than we needed, we sold one hundred and fourteen tons of this hay at \$3 a ton in the stack. I may state here that the farm is the mainstay of the institution, as it cheapens living exceedingly, and has been a very considerable source of cash revenue.

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From the garden we received twelve hundred heads of cabbage, fifty bushels of carrots, twenty-five bushels of beets and about twenty bushels of onions, besides other vegetables.

There are two hundred acres in crop this year, and, if the season continues favourable, we are assured of a good return.

Stock.—The school herd numbers one hundred and seventy-two head of cattle. One hundred and seventeen of these belong to the institution. Fifty-five head are the property of the boys, who purchased them with their earnings, when hired out among the neighbouring farmers. All the beef required by the institution is supplied by our herd, and besides we sold beef steers to the value of \$460. The raising of pigs has also been a profitable industry. A considerable amount of pork as well as beef was furnished to the kitchen and in addition we sold \$239 worth of hogs. We have still on hand five breeding sows, and a sufficient supply of pork and bacon for the summer's use.

Our horses consist of three work teams, a driving team, and fifteen colts and fillies. We sold a saddle horse for \$70.

As regards the farm and the care of the stock, all the work has been done by the boys, under the instructor. Although many boys during the past year have not been trained as mechanics, we have the satisfaction of knowing that a large number of them have had good experience in practical and successful farming.

Industries Taught.—Stock-raising and farming are the principal industries taught here.

Carpentry.—For a part of the year there was no carpenter, and the senior boy among the carpenter apprentices, acting as foreman, did all the repairing and any carpentry work required. As we have now a regular carpenter instructor, there will be from eight to ten boys employed in the shop.

Shoemaking.—No regular tradesman is employed in this department. An ex-pupil is hired for four or five months to do repairing. He is assisted, from time to time, by some of the bigger boys.

Baking.—Two apprentices work at this trade. They also help the baker to slaughter cattle and cut up the meat.

Needlework.—The girls are thoroughly grounded in housewifely duties. Sewing, knitting, mending and general repairing are part of their daily routine.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed in the fundamental principles of Christianity, and are led to apply them in their daily duties. In general, the conduct of the children has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say that a boy, who had been ill of phthisis, died in October. The children's health, as a rule, has been excellent.

The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—A large well, close to the river, affords us an abundant supply of good water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by means of a steam-engine.

Fire Protection.—Three tanks with a capacity of fourteen hundred gallons each are kept full of water, which can be used on any flat. On each story there are one hundred feet of hose connected with pipes from the tanks. Fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in the different rooms, and fire-pails constantly full of water are distributed in convenient places. We have on hand eight axes, eighteen fire-extinguishers, fifty-eight hand-grenades, and forty-two fire-pails. In connection with each dormitory is a large fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—The boys' building is heated by four hot-air furnaces. Ordinary stoves are used in the girls' building. The system of lighting is entirely by coal oil lamps.

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Recreation.—All sorts of outside games among the pupils are heartily encouraged. The boys play football, cricket, and baseball in summer. In winter hockey is their principal game. The proximity of the river affords an unfailing field for this latter game. The girls amuse themselves during play-time at croquet, basket-ball, and other healthy exercises. The several divisions have a half-holiday on different days of the week, when they roam at large gathering flowers, fruit and otherwise enjoying themselves.

I have, &c.,

M. LEPINE,
Acting Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, September 21, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report on the inspection of Indian schools.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT.

This school was inspected on February 13 and 14. The staff was made up as follows :—Rev. James Taylor, principal ; Mrs. Taylor, matron ; Miss McIntosh, assistant matron ; Mr. Harris, head teacher ; Miss Ridgeway, assistant teacher ; Mrs. Binns, cook.

There were fifty-one pupils enrolled, of whom forty-one were present in classes at inspection, five were at home on leave, and five were absent from classes for other causes.

The classes were examined in all the regular subjects of study and with moderately satisfactory results. The senior division has suffered much disadvantage from the want of a permanent and properly qualified teacher. Progress accordingly was slight, but the actual condition of the work was more promising. The classes were again in charge of competent teachers, a fair state of discipline was restored, and the work was systematically conducted.

The school material had suffered from neglect and careless handling, but in this matter also an improvement was being effected.

The outdoor industries taught in connection with this institution are farming, gardening, haying and the care of stock, besides some little attention to carpentry. The agricultural industries have been conducted with marked success, and with very great benefit to the pupils, as the work has all been done by them under the direction of the principal. Altogether there are fifty-five acres under cultivation. The grain crops were good and the return of roots and vegetables was much more than sufficient for the needs of the school.

The following implements were purchased during the past year : one mower, one horse-rake, one set disc-harrows, one set heavy double harness, one set light double harness, one force-pump.

The main improvements, internal or external, that have been effected in the buildings are as follows : storm sash has been provided almost throughout, and commodious

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porches have been erected over all entrances, which together with unusually thorough banking has rendered the buildings comfortable in the severest weather. The kitchen, sewing-room, and both lavatories have been remodelled and enlarged, securing much greater convenience and comfort. A waiting-room has been opened for the boys, provided with newspapers and books. Improvements more extensive and much needed are contemplated by the principal according as the means at his disposal will permit.

The dormitories were clean and well ventilated and the internal economy throughout was all that could be desired.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 18 to 21. The principal is fortunate in having a tolerable degree of permanency in his staff, which is at present made up as follows : Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, principal ; A. McKenna, B.A., teacher, boys' division ; Alfred Boyer, carpenter ; George Boyer, farmer ; J. Guillemot, assistant farmer ; J. Dupont, stockman ; D. McKenzie, baker ; Joseph Lacroix, disciplinarian ; Rev. Sister Kent, matron ; Rev. Sister Elizabeth, teacher, girls' division ; Rev. Sister Agnes, cook ; Rev. Sister Mary Frances, assistant cook ; Rev. Sister Mary Barghman, laundress ; Rev. Sister Madeleine, seamstress.

The number of pupils enrolled was ninety-six, classified thus :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	25	27	52
“ II.	10	10	20
“ III.	7	9	16
“ IV.	8	..	8
Total.	50	46	96

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

Beardy's and Okemassis'	22
Petequakey's	20
One Arrow's	19
Poundmaker's	5
Ahtakakoop's	3
Peter Ballendine's	3
Mistawasis'	2
Sweet Grass'	2
The Pas	2
Little Pine's	1
Meadow Lake	1
Yellow Quill's	1
Non-treaty	15

For class-work the pupils are now arranged in two divisions, according to sex. In the boys' class-room the tone of the work is exceedingly good ; well devised methods of instruction are employed and the progress is very satisfactory. In arithmetic the pupils work problems of moderate difficulty and set forth the reasoning in statements with much clearness. The girls are backward in their studies, with the exception of reading and spelling, considering their age and the time they have spent in school. They are, however, well trained in all departments of housework, and are sensible and mannerly in their deportment, which is of high importance in reference to their future.

The class-rooms are now commodious and well equipped, and the facilities for school work are almost perfect.

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An addition, 100 x 40 feet and two stories high, has been made to the main building, furnishing on the ground floor the two class-rooms just referred to, besides a girls' recreation-room, and on the second floor a large dormitory which is occupied by the girls and which affords upwards of six hundred cubic feet of air space for each occupant.

Among recent additions to the equipment are a complete outfit of patent folding desks and of iron bedsteads. An acetylene gas generator has also been installed, of about fifteen hundred candle power. There are in all two hundred and fifty jets, connected by over a mile of iron tubing. With these are lighted the class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, office, parlour, and private apartments of the main building; also the chapel, the employees' dwellings, the bakery, the laundry, the stables and other outbuildings, and the flower garden.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was visited briefly on several occasions between March 1 and June 30.

The staff during this period was constituted as follows:—Rev. E. R. Matheson, principal; M. B. Edwards, assistant principal; Thos. McKim, head teacher; J. H. Scott, farmer; E. Brown, carpenter; A. Suffern, night-watchman; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss Helen Chisholm, primary teacher; Miss E. Shepphird, nurse; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss B. Plumb, dairy-maid; Miss I. B. Brokowski, cook; Miss E. Schofield, laundress; Mrs. Scott, baker.

The attendance consists of fifty-three boys and fifty-two girls, or a total of one hundred and five pupils.

The class work has been attended with fair success throughout the year notwithstanding the absence of a duly qualified teacher for the junior form. It is at times impossible to secure fully trained teachers at remote points for a moderate remuneration.

All the girls, except the youngest, receive training in the domestic industries suited to their age. The thoroughness of this training continues as heretofore.

Of the boys, twenty-three are farm boys, six are carpenters, and four are bakers, while the younger boys have certain lighter duties. Blacksmithing, shoemaking, and printing, which were formerly taught, have been almost entirely abandoned in favour of the more generally useful industries.

The cultivation of roots and vegetables has been greatly improved in respect both to area and to method. The gardens are now a model for either white men or Indians. Farming, which was always limited, has been reduced almost to nil by the flooding from the Battle river of the best part of the farming land. Arrangements are now being made for a larger area of fertile land with a view to the extension of this industry.

The premises have been further improved and beautified by the gravelling of walks and the planting of trees. This was much needed, as the site of the school is itself bare and unattractive, though commanding a fine prospect.

The main building has been re-shingled throughout and ten new dormer windows inserted which admit additional light and ventilation to the dormitories on the third floor.

The fire-protection is extensive, consisting of escapes, ladders, axes, buckets, grenades, extinguishers, and a complete set of the McRobie stationary fire-apparatus.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve in the Battleford agency. It was opened on April 1 with an attendance of ten, which has since been increased to eleven, the authorized limit.

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During the summer a compact and substantial building has been erected at a cost of \$2,500. This building is capable of accommodating between fifteen and twenty pupils in addition to the staff.

The site of the school is well chosen. It is central to the reserves from which the attendance is drawn. The soil of the locality is fertile, and there is an abundant supply of good water.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is principal.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on December 14 and 18.

Louis Ahenakew, a member of the band, and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel college, is teacher.

The attendance at inspection consisted of four boys and six girls, total, ten. The number enrolled was fifteen.

The pupils present were classified thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ III.	2
“ IV.	1
“ V.	1

The methods of instruction are good and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory. A comfortable new log frame building was almost completed.

MISTAWASIS' DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 20, and visited also on other occasions.

There were fifteen pupils enrolled, of whom fourteen were present, namely, ten boys and four girls. These were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
“ II.	2
“ III.	2

The teacher, Miss Gillespie, has had training for public school work, is very much devoted to her duties, and is accomplishing a valuable work.

WAHSPATON (SIOUX) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Sioux reserve, about nine miles northwest of Prince Albert.

Miss L. M. Baker is the teacher.

The number of pupils enrolled is eleven, of whom seven were present, namely, four boys and three girls. Two of these are in standard I, three in standard II, and two in standard III.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The day schools of the Battleford agency were visited on several occasions since March 1.

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RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

In Red Pheasant's school a fair attendance is maintained and good results attend the teacher's efforts ; but with this exception little is at present being accomplished in the day schools of this agency.

MONTREAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 14. Teacher, John R. Settee, an ex-pupil of Emmanuel college. Present at inspection, thirty-six, namely, twenty boys and sixteen girls. All are in standard I. Such an attendance occurs only at treaty time and continues only for about a fortnight.

LITTLE HILLS (LAC LA RONGE) DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 31. Teacher, Samuel Abraham. Pupils present, sixteen, namely, six boys and ten girls. Average attendance for twelve months, seven.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remainder of the boarding and day schools of this inspectorate were not visited during the past year.

I have, &c.

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, September 20, 1901.

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 Northwest Territories from August, 1900, to September, 1901.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 31, 1900. The staff consists of Rev. Hugh Mackay, principal ; Mrs. Mackay, matron ; Mr. Sahlmack, teacher ; also a farmer and two domestic servants.

Number of pupils present, thirty : boys, seventeen, girls, thirteen ; number on roll, thirty, graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
“ II.	7
“ III.	9
“ IV.	4

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School material is sufficient, the class-room was well equipped, and was clean and comfortable.

The house proper was in its usual good condition, dormitories clean and well ventilated, meals well cooked and served. The farm supplies all the beef, pork, milk, butter, vegetables, &c. There is a herd of cattle of about one hundred head, besides horses, pigs and poultry, all the property of the school.

The financial statement showed all accounts paid. The boys and girls were receiving the best of training in this school. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

COWESES BOARDING SCHOOL,

in the Qu'Appelle valley, was inspected on September 3, 1900. The number of pupils present, twenty-three : boys, thirteen, girls, ten. Three white pupils were in the number. The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Treaty pupils.
Standard I.	19
“ II.	1

The supply of material was ample. The teacher left at the beginning of July, and a new one was daily expected. The Rev. Father Jacobs was in charge. The building, which I have already described, was in perfect order, and the pupils were clean and neatly dressed. The water is pumped up to the tanks by a gasoline engine. There is a good farm attached and two thousand bushels of potatoes were being gathered ; butter is made. The farm stock consists of thirty head of cattle, twelve horses, six pigs, and sixty poultry.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected September 21 and 22, 1900. Number of pupils present, forty-five : boys, thirteen, girls, twenty-two ; classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	19
“ II.	9
“ III.	14
“ IV.	3

School material sufficient ; a few articles were asked for.

Staff.—J. W. Small, principal and teacher ; Miss MacLaren, matron ; and Miss McLeod, assistant matron.

Considerable improvements were made in the building since my last visit, the expenditure being over \$4,000, paid by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church.

The old class-room is now used as a dining-room, and the new wing on the ground floor is used as a kitchen, store-rooms, and pantries. The second flat, 30 x 20 feet, is used as a class-room. It has a ten-foot ceiling, sheeted with dressed lumber, and a wainscotting two feet nine inches all around, and furnished with patent desks, blackboard on walls at one end and both sides of the room. There is dormitory accommodation for fifty pupils besides the staff. The basement contains furnaces, bake-oven, vegetable cellar, girls' wash-room, bath-room, &c.

There is a good garden of five acres, and all vegetables for the use of the house are raised.

There are three horses, five cows, six pigs, and sixty poultry.

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This school is held in high esteem by the Indians of the surrounding reserves, as they have full confidence in the school management. The financial statement showed the receipts to be \$5,132.40 for the year, on working accounts, and expenditure \$5,052.05, leaving a balance July 1 of \$80.35. The present value of the buildings, equipment, live stock and clothing is \$15,000. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The building is the most imposing in the town of Birtle.

KEY'S DAY SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY,

was inspected October 11 and 12, 1900. The number of pupils present, seven : boys four, girls, three ; number on roll, twelve, classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	2
“ III.	4
	—
Total	12

School material sufficient. The Rev. Owen Owens is teacher. The building was comfortable and the pupils were clean and well dressed, and were making good progress in their studies.

As some of the pupils live a long way from the school, a meal is given them at mid-day of soup, meat, tea and biscuits.

Mrs. Owens takes considerable pains in teaching the girls knitting, sewing, &c., and some nice specimens of the girls' work were noticed.

The boys had a small garden, and they were quite proud of their crops. This is a Church of England school.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is in the Pelly agency and was inspected on October 15 and 16, 1900. The number of pupils present, thirty-five—boys, nineteen ; girls, sixteen—number on roll, thirty-five, and there were six non-treaty pupils, paid for by the Northwest government. The classification of treaty pupils is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	13
“ II.	8
“ III.	8
“ IV.	6
	—
Total	35

School material sufficient.

Staff.—Rev. Neil Gilmour, principal, and missionary on the reserve ; Miss Gilmour, matron ; Miss Petch, teacher ; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron ; also a farmer and a domestic servant.

An addition has been made to the building since my last visit, at a cost of \$5,000, paid by the Foreign Missionary Committee of the Presbyterian Church. The new wing is 67 x 38½ feet, the old part was 26 x 38½ feet, making the length of the build-

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ing 93 x 38½ feet. It is built on a stone foundation, the stone from the old school building having been used for the purpose.

The basement contains the boys' recreation-room, vegetable cellar, and a roomy laundry, cisterns for hard and soft water, furnaces, &c. On the ground floor is the class-room, 25 x 33 feet, ceiling 10 feet high, sheeted with dressed lumber and painted, closets at one end for school material, coat-room, &c. The blackboard is four feet high and extends all around one side and two ends of the room. The room is wainscotted all around and has three large windows affording plenty of light.

The following mottoes adorn the walls, they are neatly done in illuminated letters, 'Our Motto—Progress,' 'Our Aim—Citizenship,' and at the other end the room—'God bless our School.' 'Wisdom is better than Rubies.' The ventilation of the class-room was very good. The kitchen is 21 x 19 feet ; the dining-room 17 x 30 feet ; both are bright cheerful rooms. The dining tables are covered with white oil-cloth. The next flat has two dormitories for boys, one 25 x 19 feet and the other 25 x 17 feet, and two for girls, each 18 x 15 feet, with clothes closets, and in each dormitory there are lockers. There are four bed-rooms in the new part. New iron bedsteads are supplied throughout at a cost of \$400, paid for by the ladies of the Foreign Missionary Committee. There are two furnaces, one under each end of the old and new part.

The older portion has the staff dining-room, sitting-room, study and office, four bed-rooms and closets for clothing, &c. Upstairs, there is a good-sized sewing-room.

Fire-escapes are provided for each of the boys' and girls' dormitories.

There is a new stable built at a cost of \$400, 26 x 52 feet, also a hennery 26 x 14 feet, and the old stable 16 x 24 feet, affording plenty of room for the live stock, which consists of six cows, seven young cattle and three horses, besides the private team of the principal ; also turkeys, geese, ducks and hens—some one hundred in all—and there are sheep also, out on shares with the Doukhobors.

A new stone milk-house had been put up and an ice-house adjoins. There is a nice flower garden, and four acres of roots, and a grain field of ten acres. The receipts on working account for the year were \$6,353.32, and expenditure, \$6,240.99, leaving a balance on hand July 1, of \$112.33. The improvements were: on the building \$5,000 ; on stable, \$400 ; on iron beds, \$400, and on hennery, \$200 ; or a total of \$6,000 expended on buildings and equipment during the year. The value of the property is \$11,152.63.

The school in every department is in a flourishing condition, and the best of care is taken of the pupils. The training in and out of the school-room is second to none of the schools I visit. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

KEESEKOUSE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Pelly agency, and was inspected on October 19, 1900. The number of pupils present, five : boys, three, girls, two ; number on roll attending, seven, classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
“ II.	2
“ III.	1
	—
Total.	7
	—

School material sufficient. W. A. Tucker, teacher. This school was neat and clean, and there was a small garden worked by the boys. Some knitting was noticed. The interest in this day school seemed to have died out. The teacher had only been at the work a short time and had not got into touch with the parents. A new boarding

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school was being erected some three miles distant, and it was expected that when it got started the day school would be closed up. It is to be hoped the new school will throw more life and energy into the work. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

was inspected from November 22, 1900, to January 2, 1901. Number of pupils present, one hundred : boys, fifty-eight, girls, forty-two. The number enrolled was one hundred and twenty, classified as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	16	15	31
“ II.	16	11	27
“ III.	13	8	21
“ IV.	9	12	21
“ V.	14	6	20
	68	52	120

The school was well supplied in the way of material and other equipment.

The sudden death of the lamented Principal McLeod, which took place on November 20, 1900, cast a gloom over staff and pupils, and was a great shock to his numerous friends all over the country.

I was requested by the Commissioner to take charge until a successor was appointed, I consequently remained there until January 2, 1901. Mr. Alex. Skene, having been appointed acting principal, I transferred the property over to him on December 29, 1900, and I must bear testimony to the faithful manner in which Mr. Skene performed his duties during my stay, in fact the same can be said of all members of the staff.

The staff up to November was : Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal ; Hugh Stewart, assistant principal ; Alex. Skene, head teacher ; W. M. Grant, farmer ; Herman, a graduate, carpenter ; Mrs. Hugh Stewart, matron ; Mrs. Matheson, cook ; Mrs. Weaver, laundress ; Miss Nicoll, teacher ; Miss Cameron, seamstress, and John Hunter, a graduate, fireman. Owing to the death of Mr. McLeod, and resignations and other changes during December, the re-organized staff on January 1, 1901, was as follows :—

Alex. Skene, acting principal and teacher ; W. M. Grant, farmer ; Herman, carpenter ; Miss Nicoll, matron ; Miss Cameron, seamstress ; Mrs. Matheson, cook ; Mrs. Weaver, laundress ; Miss Skene, teacher junior department, and John Hunter, fireman.

Mr. R. J. McPherson was to assist the acting principal in the office work and conduct the Sunday services for three months.

I took a complete inventory of all property and balanced each account up to December 31, 1900, and the various branches of the work were proceeded with in the usual satisfactory manner.

The school had a very fair crop, seventy-eight acres were in grain and eight acres roots and garden.

There were harvested, four hundred and seventy-two bushels of wheat, four hundred and twenty-four of oats, eight of rye, eight hundred and fifty-five of roots, besides cabbages, celery, brome-grass seed, &c., and a plentiful supply of all kinds of vegetables during the season for the use of the house.

The Sunday services were interesting and orderly, and the choir, composed of Indian boys and girls, was a credit to the school. The singing was better than one hears in many white congregations.

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The usual Christmas tree festivities took place : the pupils had an idea that because of the death of Mr. McLeod the tree would be omitted, but old Father Santa Claus appeared as usual, and every boy and girl, big and little, and each member of the staff got a gift of some kind.

The farmer had ready for next year six acres of new land broken, sixty acres summer-fallow and thirty-three fall ploughing. Four hundred and twenty-five maple trees had been planted around the buildings. The principal's house had been veneered with brick since my last visit, and a new well had been dug near the stables which was a boon for the cattle. Fifty acres of the farm are in brome grass, and this furnishes a good supply of hay. The live stock consisted of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

The financial statement showed a handsome balance on hand to begin the new year with, but the big bills for fuel would lessen this somewhat before the winter was over, if not entirely wiped out.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

A considerable amount of clothing is sent annually by the Women's Foreign Missionary society of that church, for the use of the school ; this could be dispensed with, if the fuel bills could be reduced.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in the Touchwood agency, and was inspected on January 29, 1901. The number of pupils present, fourteen : boys, seven, girls, seven ; number on roll, fourteen. Classification :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
“ II.	3
“ III.	3
	—
Total	14

All material necessary was on hand. Mrs. Smyth, teacher. The school-room had been newly kalsomined, and the place was tidy and comfortable. A feature of this little school is that the pupils are never absent. There is a small garden attached. Mrs. Smyth was doing her best to instil knowledge into these interesting boys and girls, some of them smart and apt learners.

Mr. Martineau, the agent, and Mr. Stanley, the farmer, take an active interest in this school in having all children of school age on the reserve attend. It is a Church of England school.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL

situated in the Touchwood agency, was inspected on February 5 and 6, 1901. Number of pupils present, thirty-one : boys, fourteen, girls, seventeen ; number on roll, thirty-one. Classification :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
“ II.	11
“ III.	4
“ IV.	7
	—
Total	31

School material sufficient.

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Staff.—Mark Williams, principal and teacher ; Mrs. Williams, matron ; also a man servant. The washing and scrubbing are done by Indian women.

A new stable had been added during the year, a ceiling put in on basement, the dairy cellar floored, a new roof on ice-house, and the whole house kalsomined.

The entire house was in perfect order, beds and bedding clean. The health of the pupils was good, and not a death took place during the year.

Mr. Williams is a successful gardener as well as a good manager. The garden supplied five hundred bushels of potatoes, six hundred bushels of carrots, six hundred bushels of turnips, fifteen bushels of onions, ten bushels of parsnips, six hundred bushels of mangolds, besides cabbages, beets, celery, lettuce, radishes, &c. A liberal use of all kinds of vegetables during the season was allowed, the good health of the pupils being due no doubt to this kind of living. The best of bread was used, made from Strong Baker's flour. The pupils were making good progress in the class-room, and many were expert in arithmetic, writing and reading and other exercises, showing that their training was in no way neglected. New desks were badly needed.

The financial statement showed :

Receipts to June 30, 1900	\$ 3,130.98
Expenditure to June 30, 1900	3,130.98

The live stock consists of two horses, three cows, one heifer, four steers, six calves, and eighty poultry.

The flower garden in front of the main building is always the admiration of passers-by.

Mr. Williams carried off a number of prizes at the Fort Qu'Appelle exhibition during the past summer. I was well pleased with the steady work that is done in this school, and of the cleanliness and tidiness of the whole house and surroundings. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL

in the Touchwood agency, was inspected on February 8, 1901. Number of pupils present, thirty : boys, seventeen, girls, thirteen ; number on roll, thirty. There are five pupils non-treaty in attendance also, making a total of thirty-five. The classification was as follows :

	Pupils.
Standard I	14
“ II	6
“ III	9
“ IV	1
	—
Total	30

Nothing was asked for in the way of material, the supply on hand being ample. The staff consisted of : Rev. Father Jacobs, in place of Rev. Father Perreault, who was absent at the time ; Sister Superior Prince, matron ; Sister Valade, teacher ; Sister Agnes, in charge of girls ; Sister Alexander, cook ; Rev. Brother, carpenter, and A. Ligault, stableman.

The whole house was in its usual good order, everything being as clean as a new pin.

The class-room was ably conducted by Sister Valade, and the pupils were well up in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, &c. I sent specimens of composition and of drawing to the Commissioner.

A neat picket fence had been placed around the grounds, also a fence placed on both sides of the avenue leading to the main trail. Trees will be planted at each side of the avenue. There is a carpenter's shop, and a good supply of tools was on hand.

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All repairs are made by the carpenter, so that nothing is allowed to be out of order. A large pasture field had been fenced. There is an open skating rink, and it is made good use of by the pupils ; there is a large swing also. The garden is a good one. The crop harvested was three hundred and seventy bushels potatoes, thirty of turnips, fifteen of onions, twenty of carrots, five of beets, two hundred heads of cabbages, and there was also a supply of lettuce, celery and radishes. During the season, eighty loads of hay were stacked at the stables. The live stock consists of five horses, seven cows, two steers, six heifers, ten calves, and thirty-five poultry.

The health of the pupils was good. There was one sick boy at the time of my visit, but his parents came and took the boy home. The pupils were warmly and neatly dressed, and are polite and well-behaved. It is always a pleasure to visit this school, as there is an air of order and system, which go to make a place of this kind pleasing to visitors. I had much pleasure in reporting favourably of this school.

The expenditure during the year was \$3,210.60 ; receipts, \$2,545.50 ; deficit, \$665.10.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

This school was inspected on March 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1901. Number of pupils present, two hundred and twenty-four : boys, one hundred and two, girls, one hundred and twenty-two. Number on roll, two hundred and twenty-eight, classified as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	23	39	62
“ II.	20	19	39
“ III.	37	41	78
“ IV.	10	18	28
“ V.	12	9	21
Total.	102	126	228

The four school-rooms, senior and junior boys, and senior and junior girls, were well supplied with school material, and well equipped in every way for the work. Patent desks are used. The rooms are comfortable, being well ventilated.

The staff consisted of : Rev. Father Hugonard, principal ; Rev. Father Ruelle, assistant principal ; E. D. Sworder, clerk and storekeeper ; J. B. Foday, teacher, boys' senior department ; J. McNabb, teacher, boys' junior department ; T. Paquin, acting farm instructor ; Wm. Crossley, carpenter ; D. McDonald, blacksmith ; M. Filiatrault, baker ; C. Miles, fireman and painter ; G. Shick, shoemaker ; V. Peal-apra, tinsmith ; Rev. Sister Goulet, matron ; Rev. Sister Brebant, cook ; Rev. Sister St. Amand, girls' matron ; Rev. Sister LeMothe, boys' matron ; Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher, girls' senior room ; Rev. Sister Marianni, teacher, girls' junior room ; Rev. Sister Bergeron, tailoress, and Rev. Sister St. Vital, laundress.

The class work was conducted in each room with ability and I considered capital work was being done, so that this school is not only the largest Indian one in Manitoba or in the Territories, but it ranks also as one of the best managed in every respect.

The pupils come from the following places :—

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	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Assiniboine.	4	4	8
Brokenhead.	1	..	1
Birtle, Gambler.	1	1	2
Crooked Lake.	21	21	42
Carleton.	3	2	5
Duck Lake.	2	5	7
File Hills.	13	29	42
Muscowpetung.	38	50	88
Moose Mountain.	5	6	11
Pelly.	3	3	6
St. Peter's.	2	..	2
Touchwood.	6	4	10
Non-treaty.	3	1	4
	102	126	228

The house throughout was examined and everything was found in excellent order, reflecting credit on Sister Superior Goulet and her assistants. The boys and girls were all well dressed and clean, and I did not notice any torn or ragged clothing. To keep such a large number of boys and girls with such neatness is a task that those with a family of three or four can understand.

The meals are well cooked, and served on the minute—all goes on like clock-work.

An entertainment took place in the gymnasium, conducted by the girls only. All the elite of Fort Qu'Appelle attended, and the young ladies were highly commended for their very clever performance.

The farm was not much of a success ; ninety-seven acres of oats and barley were put in, and twenty-two and one-half acres of roots and garden.

The oats were cut green for feed, and barley was a failure. Six hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred of turnips and one hundred of garden stuff were harvested, besides what was used during the season in the house.

The live stock consisted of fourteen horses, fifteen cows, one bull, two heifers, five calves, twenty-four pigs and seventy-five poultry.

The buildings, shops, stables and sheds were the same as at last inspection, and no new work was going on in the building line, although the principal was having a trench dug in the side of a hill some miles distant, excepting to get a flow of water to supply the school, the well water not being very good.

The books were audited and statements sent to the Commissioner. Mr. Sworder keeps the stock and books in good order.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on April 11, 1901. The number of pupils present, fifteen : boys, eight, girls, seven. Number on roll, fifteen, classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
“ II.	1
“ III.	4
“ IV.	2
	—
Total.	15

The staff is as follows : Rev. Mr. Farrar, principal ; Mrs. Farrar, senior matron ; and a domestic servant.

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The class work was being ably conducted by Mr. Farrar, and the pupils were getting on very well. The house proper was never in such fine order and pupils were clean and neatly dressed.

There was a good supply of vegetables produced from an excellent garden, and a constant supply of milk was obtained by changing the cows when they became dry. The boys help in the garden, take care of the cows and poultry, cut wood, &c. Some very good knitting done by the girls was noticed. This school was never in better condition.

The expenses for the year were \$1,440.01, and receipts were \$1,347.06, showing a deficit of \$92.95, but the earnings for March quarter, 1901, amounting to \$273 would pay the deficit, also supplies purchased during March, 1901, leaving no deficit.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected a second time on May 13 and 14, 1901. Number of pupils present, forty-five : boys, fourteen, girls, thirty-one. Number on roll, forty-five, classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	22
“ II.	6
“ III.	13
“ IV.	4
	—
Total.	45
	—

The school material was sufficient. There was no change in the staff, which is as follows : W. J. Small, principal and teacher ; Miss McLaren, matron, and Miss McLeod, assistant matron.

A fire took place in March last, causing damage to the building, to the amount of \$108. The damage had been repaired and the house was in its usual excellent condition.

In connection with the fire, it is worth mentioning that the fire-buckets are the same as are kept at all our schools. These were the means of saving the building, and it is a warning to all to see that these buckets are kept constantly filled with water, for immediate use, for emergencies only, and any one meddling with them, either pupils or staff, should be instantly dismissed.

The financial statement from July 1, 1900, to April 30, 1901, showed the receipts to be \$4,097.05, and the expenditure, \$4,063.12, leaving a balance of \$33.93 at the credit of the school.

Five acres of crop had been put in. The live stock consisted of two horses, five cows, five pigs and twenty-two poultry.

The pupils had a picnic on Victoria day, about ten miles north of the town. A number of the parents came from the reserves to meet the pupils, and a pleasant day was spent, all returning in the evening without any mishap.

OKANASE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Birtle agency. It was inspected on May 30 and 31, 1901. The number of pupils present, ten : boys, seven, girls, three. Number of pupils on roll, thirteen, classified as follows :—

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	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
“ II.	2
“ III.	2
	—
Total.	13
	—

Material on hand, ample.

R. C. McPherson is teacher and missionary.

The school-room was clean and comfortable. The inside walls were to be lined with dressed lumber, which would make the room warm in winter.

There was a neat little garden, and a wire fence had been placed around the garden and school. A well had been dug to a depth of eighty feet, without getting water, meantime water is obtained from the river about 300 yards distant.

The little girls do knitting under instruction from Mrs. McPherson, and the little things were quite proud in showing their handiwork in mitts, cuffs, socks, &c. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

OAK RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was reached on June 10, 1901, but as no pupils came, and the teacher had given up hopes of getting an attendance, the school was ordered to be closed on June 30.

There is room here for a flourishing school, as there is a nice building, well equipped, and there are children enough of school age on the reserve to fill a school. The books and other property were placed in the hands of Mr. Yeomans, the farmer, for safe-keeping. The school was conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

was inspected on September 3 and 4 and other days in 1901. Number of pupils present one hundred and three : boys, fifty-one, girls, fifty-two. Classification :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	10	16	26
“ II.	15	14	29
“ III.	22	20	42
“ IV.	4	2	6
	—	—	—
Total	51	52	103
	—	—	—

The school was well provided with material, a few books only having been asked for.

The staff consisted of the Rev. T. Ferrier, principal ; J. G. Hodgson, assistant principal ; Miss Sutherland, matron ; Miss Marshall, assistant matron ; Miss Young, teacher, senior division ; Miss Middlemas, teacher, junior division ; Miss Black, seamstress ; Miss Arnett, laundress ; Miss Shields, cook ; H. Goodland, gardener ; T. B. Barner, carpenter and tinsmith, and J. G. Milne, farmer.

Additions made to the main building during the year gave an extra class-room 28 x 30 feet, a sewing-room 21 x 21 feet, two drying-rooms, each 10 x 20 feet, a store-

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room 7½ x 20 feet, and another for dry-goods adjoining the sewing-room 10 x 20 feet, also a good-sized dining-room for the staff on the second flat.

The whole work is substantially done, and affords excellent conveniences for the proper carrying on of the work.

The heating and ventilating arrangements are perfect. A new range had been provided for the kitchen. The whole house was in splendid condition, reflecting credit on Miss Sutherland and her assistants.

Meals are well cooked and served, and always on time.

The kitchen cellar was a feature, being filled with jam, pickled tomatoes and cucumbers, rhubarb, fruits, &c., laid away for winter use.

The crops on the farm and gardens were immense, and these compared favourably with the experimental farm and gardens alongside. In a letter received from the principal he informs me that threshing had been completed, giving an average of thirty-one bushels of wheat to the acre, fifty of barley and seventy of oats.

The root crop of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots and onions was very large ; the trouble being where to store them all.

The barn was filled from top to bottom with the finest hay.

The carpenter-shop is an important branch, and several boys get good training in it, many repairs are made and Mr. Barner being a tinsmith as well, many articles of tinware are made for the use of the house, such as dustpans, kettles, boilers, bake-pans, &c.

The electric light has been introduced in the building and is a great improvement.

Bread continued to be purchased, costing a shade less than two cents a pound, delivered. The bread was of choice quality. Beef cost 7 cents a pound, hard coal, \$9.50 a ton, and soft coal, \$4 a ton.

The class-rooms are presided over by Miss Young and Miss Middlemas, both experienced and accomplished teachers, and splendid work was being done in both rooms.

An improvement was noticed in the better speaking of the older girls, although some of them are still very backward in this respect, but clever enough in other ways. The speaking of Cree had almost ceased, and I heard none of it during my visit.

The pupils come from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House..	10	15	25
Oxford House..	6	5	11
God's Lake..	5	4	9
Fisher River..	10	11	21
Poplar River..	1	2	3
Berens River....	3	2	5
St. Peter's..	2	1	3
Oak River (Sioux)..	10	5	15
Cross Lake..	4	2	6
Whitecap..	1	1
Bull's Head..	4	4
	—	—	—
Total	51	52	103
	—	—	—

The financial statement to June 30, 1901, showed receipts for the year to be \$12,-250.44, and expenditure, \$12,249.88, leaving a balance of 56 cents. All accounts were paid.

The school work in all departments is in a flourishing condition. The principal has a loyal staff, and each member is interested in the work, and the Rev. Mr. Ferrier

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is more than bearing out the high estimation formed of him when he took charge two years ago.

The cost of additions and improvements outside of regular expenditure amounted to \$4,948. My inspection was a pleasant and satisfactory one. The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
CALGARY, June 30, 1901.

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 schools :—

Edmonton Agency.—Joseph's reserve (Roman Catholic) day school ; St. Albert (Roman Catholic) boarding school.

Hobbema Agency.—Louis Bull (Methodist) day school ; Sampson (Methodist) day school.

Morley Agency.—McDougall Orphanage (Methodist) boarding school.

Blood Agency.—Bull's Horn (Church of England) day school ; St. Paul (Kissock Homes, Church of England) boarding schools ; Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) boarding school ; Blood hospital.

Peigan Agency.—Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) boarding school ; Victoria Home (Church of England) boarding school ; St. Joseph's (High river) industrial school.

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE.

I visited and inspected the McDougall Orphanage (Methodist) boarding school on October 8. I was accompanied by Mr. Sibbald.

Staff.—J. W. Niddrie, principal ; Miss Walsh, teacher ; Miss Buckler, matron ; Miss Shaw, kitchen ; Miss Wellwood, sewing-room ; J. Nichol, farmer ; Joseph Apow (Indian), blacksmith.

Class-room.—The class-room is a detached building, large size, well heated by a furnace and box stove ; the desks are home-made ; it is well supplied with blackboards, books and lesson cards ; the small children have blocks and toys for object-lessons.

I attended both morning and afternoon sessions ; in all there were thirty-eight children present, two being on the sick-list—total, forty. They are graded as follows by the teacher :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	17
“ II.	9
“ III.	6
“ IV.	6
	—
Total.	38
	—

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Miss Walsh is a clever and conscientious teacher, but with thirty-eight junior pupils she has more on her hands than one teacher can well accomplish.

The older pupils passed through a creditable examination in what may be termed divinity; they read fluently from the Gospels, recited the creed, Lord's prayer and Ten Commandments.

Some mental arithmetic and work on slates was done creditably, also some composition.

They sang several hymns and were put through calisthenic exercises.

The children were well dressed, having on also good boots and stockings. They were clean in their persons, and looked both healthy and well nourished.

Dietary.—I attended at the pupils' dinner, the food was good, in sufficient quantities, and well cooked and served.

Dormitories.—These were in good order, with single iron cots, clean and sufficient bed clothing, and all neatly made up; the rooms were well ventilated.

The kitchen, pantries and laundry were each visited and found in good order.

Farming.—In this stony, hilly country, and so near the mountains, the farming is limited to growing potatoes, roots and fodder for the stock, of all these they had a fair supply.

Live Stock.—This consisted of the following: cows, thirty-one; heifers, fifteen; spring calves, twenty-four; steers, two; bulls, one; total, seventy-three; work horses, three; brood mare and colt, two; saddle horses, three; total, eight; pigs, three.

Blacksmith Shop.—The blacksmith shop is in charge of Joseph Apow, who is an ex-pupil of Red Deer industrial school. He appears to be an expert workman in both wheelwright work and general blacksmithing.

BULL'S HORN DAY SCHOOL.

Lucius Hardyman, teacher. I was at this school on December 4, 1900, morning and afternoon, and on the 5th I called to inspect it.

As it happened, I arrived sharp at 9 a.m., but as a boy had died in the camp during the night, it was in mourning and the pupils were tardy in arriving.

The school premises consist of a neat cottage residence and a large school-house attached. The school-room was clean and neatly arranged and furnished. The dummy windows that I complained about last year have been restored with sash and glass, and storm-sashes have been put on all the windows. The yards are neatly fenced, and the stables, outbuildings, wood-pile, &c., are a model for the Indians to copy.

I examined this school. The register contained the names of twelve girls and nine boys, ranging in ages from five to thirteen years, and the attendance was eleven.

The teacher is painstaking, and the children are progressing a little in learning, good manners and civilized habits. They were decently clothed. They receive a hot dinner every day at the school, which is cooked by Mrs. Hardyman, who takes great interest in the pupils and devotes much time to their temporal requirements.

ST. PAUL (KISSOCK HOME) C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

In company with the agent I spent the whole of December 17 at the St. Paul boarding school.

This school is a mission of the Church Missionary Society (C. M. S. England), in the diocese of Calgary.

Staff.—The staff of the school is as follows:—Rev. A. de B. Owen, principal; Mrs. Owen and Miss Wells, teachers; Miss Denmark, girls' matron; Miss Janfield, boys' matron; Mrs. Irvine, cook, and J. Yeomans, farming instructor.

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Buildings.—The following buildings comprise the mission :—(a) principal's residence and boys' home ; (b) girls' home and residence of matron and cook ; (c) school-house, with chancel attached and shut off therefrom by folding doors ; (d) hospital ; (e) residence, married employee ; (f) laundry ; (g) storehouse ; (h) and good stables. There are also cow-byres, poultry-houses, cattle-corrals, two root-houses, coal-houses, &c.

There is a recently-erected windmill and water-tank in the centre of the large garden ; it is intended to use this for irrigating the garden.

In addition to the garden (say four acres), there is fenced for pasturage, about one hundred and fifty acres.

The buildings appear to be in a fair state of repair ; the residences and hospital were lathed and plastered inside during the past year, which has added greatly to their comfort. The hospital building was unoccupied, not having been furnished.

The root-houses contained the product of the garden ; the yield was not very great on account of drought early in the summer.

The stables were well kept and there appeared to be a good supply of hay for the live stock, which consisted of two team horses, two cayuses, five milch cows and five young stock.

I visited every department, the kitchen, pantries, lavatories, stairways, halls, clothing-rooms and dormitories, and they were in a very clean condition. The last mentioned were well ventilated and contained iron bedsteads, neatly made up, with clean bed-clothing.

Buckets filled with water were on each landing as a precaution against fire.

Dietary.—I was present at the pupils' dinner. All cooking is done by the girls in their own building. The boys have their meals carried over to their own quarters, the principal preferring this plan ; each one had a good dinner of hot beef, mashed turnips, bread, tea and milk. The bread was of excellent quality.

Clothing.—There appeared to be a good supply of extra clothing, and each pupil was well and cleanly clothed. The older girls had on neat gray woollen dresses, which had been made by themselves ; all were personally clean, with their hair neatly done.

Class-room.—Miss Wells, the teacher, has entire charge of the class-room. The room is large, airy, well furnished, with maps, lesson-cards, blackboards, &c. Some of the desks are the patent kind, while the others are home-made. The room was in good order and clean.

During the forenoon session there were present in the school-room forty-four pupils ; the total attendance or registered number of fifty-three was accounted for as follows : in school-room twenty-five boys and nineteen girls ; at domestic work in residence, three boys and three girls ; very young children not in the class-room, two boys, and in the Calgary hospital being treated for scrofula, one girl ; total, fifty-three.

As the classes appeared before me in their examination there were six boys and six girls in standard IV ; in standard III, seven boys and five girls ; in standard II, four boys and four girls. The other twelve were juniors, reading from lesson cards or primers. The different classes were taken in rotation in reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, physiology, hygiene and specimens of writing. In reading they did very well, particularly the higher classes. Standard II read too quickly and slurred long words. The spelling was satisfactory, although they were inclined to slur in pronunciation. Mental arithmetic was particularly satisfactory in all the classes, the higher classes answering very difficult but practical questions promptly. In geography, standard III passed a satisfactory examination on North America, and standard IV did the same both on North America and Europe. Physiology and hygiene are subjects which the teacher takes particular interest in, and she has impressed it—to some extent—upon the higher class, especially the girls ; the boys not appearing to be deeply interested in the subject. Standards III and IV had

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memorized a good deal of the beautiful poetry and blank verse contained in their readers, being able to recite pages of it with great accuracy ; a profitable thing, as it fills their minds with beautiful thoughts and language, to the exclusion (it is to be hoped) of wicked ones.

The staff of this school is not a large one, but most efficient. Each member, commencing with the principal, appears to take a heartfelt interest in the work far beyond the duty attached to the position. It takes the form of uplifting the individual character of each pupil, and their efforts may have only a transitory influence in some cases, but where it fails, must be attributed to heredity.

BLOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected the Blood (Immaculate Conception) boarding school on December 20, 1900. It is under the direction of the Roman Catholic mission.

The staff consists of Rev. Father Riou, principal ; Rev. Sisters Gerard, superior ; St. John Proulx, girls' matron ; St. Celestin, boys' matron ; Mary of Good Help, cook ; and Miss Maggie O'Neill, teacher.

Pupils enrolled, boys, fourteen, girls, five, total nineteen, and the number in the class-room was thirteen boys and five girls. The eldest boy was away at the ration-house for beef for the school and hospital, where I saw him.

Class-room.—The pupils were assembled in the school-room neatly dressed and clean in their persons. An address of welcome was spoken by a small boy in a very fluent manner.

The school is divided into two classes, first book, first and second parts. Each class read with fluency, and spelled and gave meanings. They did problems on the blackboard in addition and subtraction, and several children recited the multiplication table as far as three-times. They are being taught to speak out. Each class was placed at the far end of the school-room while being examined. Their accent is not good, this may be attributed to their environment, for although most of the ladies, particularly the teacher, speak English fluently, French is their mother-tongue.

Very neat copy-books were exhibited as specimens of the pupils' writing and composition, these were creditable to the pupils as well as the teacher. The class-room is appropriately furnished with twelve patent desks, and on the walls are two blackboards, lesson-cards, maps, &c. There appeared to be a sufficient supply of books, slates, pencils, &c.

Dietary.—The children appeared to be well nourished and in a healthy condition, with the exception of one small boy who had his head bound up, having an open scrofulous sore.

I inspected the other departments of the building. The dormitories are large, airy and clean ; the iron cots were neatly arranged with wool mattresses and clean bed clothing ; lavatory conveniences are contained in each dormitory ; the kitchen and dining-rooms are well arranged and clean. Under the building are dugouts containing bins, holding potatoes, turnips, &c. Also one furnace under each wing of the building and fuel bins.

Forty-eight hand fire-grenades are hung in convenient places about the building, and there are also fire-axes and fire-pails filled with water on each landing, also patent fire-extinguishers.

There is a neat fence in the foreground of the building, the premises are neatly kept.

I checked the inventory of government property and found it correct and to agree with the last quarterly return.

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BLOOD HOSPITAL.

I inspected the Blood Hospital on December 20. It is now, and has been, since its establishment in 1893, under the supervision of the Grey Nuns.

Staff.—The official staff consists of Superior (matron), Rev. Sister St. Eusèbe, and two nurses, also two other sisters, of whom one cooks while the other one has all the hard work of the laundry and other housework to do.

On the day of my visit there were three male and three female patients in the hospital. Of the former, one is Charley, a Peigan, who has been an inmate for over two years, his complaint being scrofula and incurable. The two others are ill, one with scrofula and the other with consumption; they have been almost constant inmates for a very long time. The female patients were the victims of accidental burning. The older woman's clothes caught fire and the younger one was burned in extinguishing it. The other old woman has bronchitis; she has been an inmate for two months.

A death (Stephen Dacota, an ex-industrial school pupil), recently occurred here.

I inspected the sick wards, kitchens and laundry. The whole are kept clean and in good order.

I also inspected the books and found them neatly and accurately kept.

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

In company with the agent I visited and inspected the Peigan Roman Catholic (Sacred Heart) boarding school on January 22.

Staff.—Rev. Father Doucet, principal; Rev. Sister St. Patrick, superior and teacher; assisted in the various duties of the residence by Rev. Sisters Julien, Gelines, Frudel and Leblanc. The pupils enrolled are fifteen girls and ten boys; of these there were present in the class-room ten girls, ten boys and three half-breed children not on the roll. The absentee girls were, two at home on sick leave, one at home on leave on account of her brother's death, and two were ill in bed in the sick room of the school. These latter I saw; they did not appear to be seriously ill. One pupil, No. 07, Catherine Jack, is suffering from an open scrofulous sore on her neck.

Class-room.—The school was opened by the pupils singing a hymn of welcome, followed by a recitative address from one of the girls and one of the boys.

The classes A, B and C, second book, were called up in rotation. Each child of the several divisions read fluently, spelled correctly and wrote on his slate from dictation; all this was done promptly and satisfactorily. The two eldest girls did problems in long division on the blackboard, and showed a general familiarity with multiplication and subtraction. The juniors read from tablets and showed knowledge of general rudiments. The pupils were very clean, their hair neatly done, and were uniformly dressed in good material, and had on good stockings and boots. They looked healthy, with the exception above noted.

I inspected the dormitories; the iron bedsteads were neatly made up with comfortable and clean bed clothing; the rooms are well ventilated and everything is in good order. The kitchen has received a new fine large cooking-range since my last inspection. The boys' and girls' recreation-rooms and also the work-rooms were clean and comfortable.

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL (VICTORIA HOME.)

My inspection of this boarding school took place on February 1, 1900. I was accompanied by the agent.

Staff.—W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; Miss M. Allworth, girls' matron, and C. H. Collinson, teacher.

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Pupils Enrolled.—Boys, thirteen ; girls, sixteen. Eight pupils were absent.

Of the twenty-one pupils present in the school—boys, ten ; girls, eleven—all appeared healthy and well. One child was reported as showing symptoms of scrofula, the glands of the neck being much swollen.

Class-room.—Mr. Collinson is teacher. This room is bare of proper school furniture. The pine (only) desks are home-made ones ; the rest of the pupils sit about on benches without backs. Two lesson-cards and a small blackboard are on the walls. Four boys read in the second book and may be classed as three in standard II*b*, and one in standard II*a*. Two other boys read in the first part of the second book ; six pupils read from the first book, part I ; five pupils read from the primer, and one is learning her letters. Three little girls did not appear in the class-room while I was there. The four older boys read fluently and spelled all the words correctly. They recited the multiplication table, and did some mental arithmetic. The boys in the first book also read fluently, they all speak out clearly and promptly. Each one wrote his or her own name on their slates. Most of them wrote very well indeed.

The pupils range in age from six or seven to fourteen years. Two of the older boys are to be sent shortly to the Calgary industrial school, that they may be taught a trade.

As before stated, they all appear to be healthy and were well dressed and clean in their persons.

Dormitories.—These are airy and clean. The iron cots appeared to be comfortably supplied with bed clothing, and were neatly made up. There appeared to be a good supply of extra clothing on hand.

Lavatories.—There is one each for the boys and for the girls. These were clean and easy of access.

Dietary.—The pupils have every appearance of being well fed. The principal informed me that he was out of potatoes, but did not say what he issued as a substitute for them. Vegetables must be liberally supplied in these schools, also dried fruit, or the children will soon suffer in their health.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

Accompanied by the agent, I drove direct from Edmonton to the St. Albert boarding school on Tuesday, March 12, and commenced my inspection of the classes during the forenoon session.

Rev. Sister Dandurand, principal, received and immediately conducted us to the class-rooms. There are three class-rooms and four governesses—all English-speaking. Upon entering each class-room we were received by the pupils standing and singing in a very correct manner—songs of welcome.

As the Indian pupils are only a moiety of the pupils in each class-room, I asked to have them paraded before me in classes by themselves. After hearing each class, read, spell, examining their copy-books, I requested them to return to their seats, and each one (of the higher classes) to write his or her number, name, age and standard on their slate. I was well pleased with the progress of the pupils ; they read clearly, distinctly and understandingly, with but little Cree accent. This latter many be accounted for by the early age at which most of them were received into the school. They were able to spell what they read in a free and off-hand manner. Their writing is good, following the fancy of the age, being vertical—personally to me it is objectionable.

I observed no unhealthy-looking child, and the principal informed me that both of the sick-rooms were vacant. They were all well dressed in their ordinary clothes—my visit being unexpected—well washed and their hair neatly done.

The total number of pupils on the school register, 73 ; total in class-room, 41 ; in sewing-room, 2 ; pupils seen by inspector, 43 ; to be accounted for, said to be at work, 30.

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I was present at the pupils' dinner ; it consisted of a fine rich vegetable stew and light white bread *ad lib.*

The class-rooms are well furnished with patent desks, blackboards, maps and lesson-cards on the walls. They are well lighted and not over-crowded. It is needless to say that cleanliness prevailed throughout.

I was shown through the dormitories of both boys and girls, comfort and cleanliness obtained throughout. The large new chapel in the main building is now used and pupils have not to go out for early morning prayers as formerly.

The main building has been added to, and is now two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. It is a model of convenience and comfort, and attached to each dormitory are bath-rooms, lavatories, &c.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE (R. C.) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Joseph's reserve, Lac Ste. Anne. I visited it in company with the agent on August 20.

Severe Callihoo is teacher ; he is an ex-pupil of St. Joseph industrial school and a treaty Indian of Michel's band. There were present six pupils, viz.: four boys and two girls. There are eighteen names on the school register. The absentees—whereabouts reported by the teacher to be—one at St. Albert, two at White Whale lake, two at hay-fields, one at home on the reserve, two in the bush ; of the other four he could not give any information.

Those present said their lessons in reading and wrote their names on their slates. They are only advanced as far as words of two syllables. The school-room was clean and tidy, as were also the surrounding premises.

The teacher is married and lives in a good dwelling adjacent to the school and built by the mission ; he appears faithful and honest in the performance of his duties.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I inspected this institution in April last.

Staff.—Rev. Father Lepine, principal ; H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal and accountant ; P. Monaghan, teacher, senior boys ; F. Dennehy, teacher, junior boys ; lay brothers, Tom Markin, farming instructor and stockman ; John Markin, engineer, miller, gardener and blacksmith, and Jean Smith, baker ; Rev. Sisters Machelosse, matron ; Mongrain, assistant matron ; Kelly, teacher, girls ; Maturin, seamstress ; Le Blanc, cook.

Attendance.—There were fifty-one boys and twenty-one girls ; total, seventy-two pupils enrolled and in attendance at the time of my inspection.

Office.—The book-keeping is performed in a most efficient manner upon the principles of double entry, which admits of no clerical errors in producing a correct monthly trial balance. I made a thorough audit of the books and accounts and produced a balance-sheet showing the financial condition of the school. It has been managed honestly and as frugally as a proper regard for the physical condition of the pupils would admit.

The staff of this school is sufficient for one hundred and twenty pupils, consequently with the present attendance (72) the percentage of expenses for staff, heating, &c., per capita, is greater than it should be. The only proper remedy is to increase the attendance up to the full capacity of the school and thus make the income fit its expenditure.

Most of the industries carried on, help to support the school, as well as the teaching they afford the pupils.