

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1902

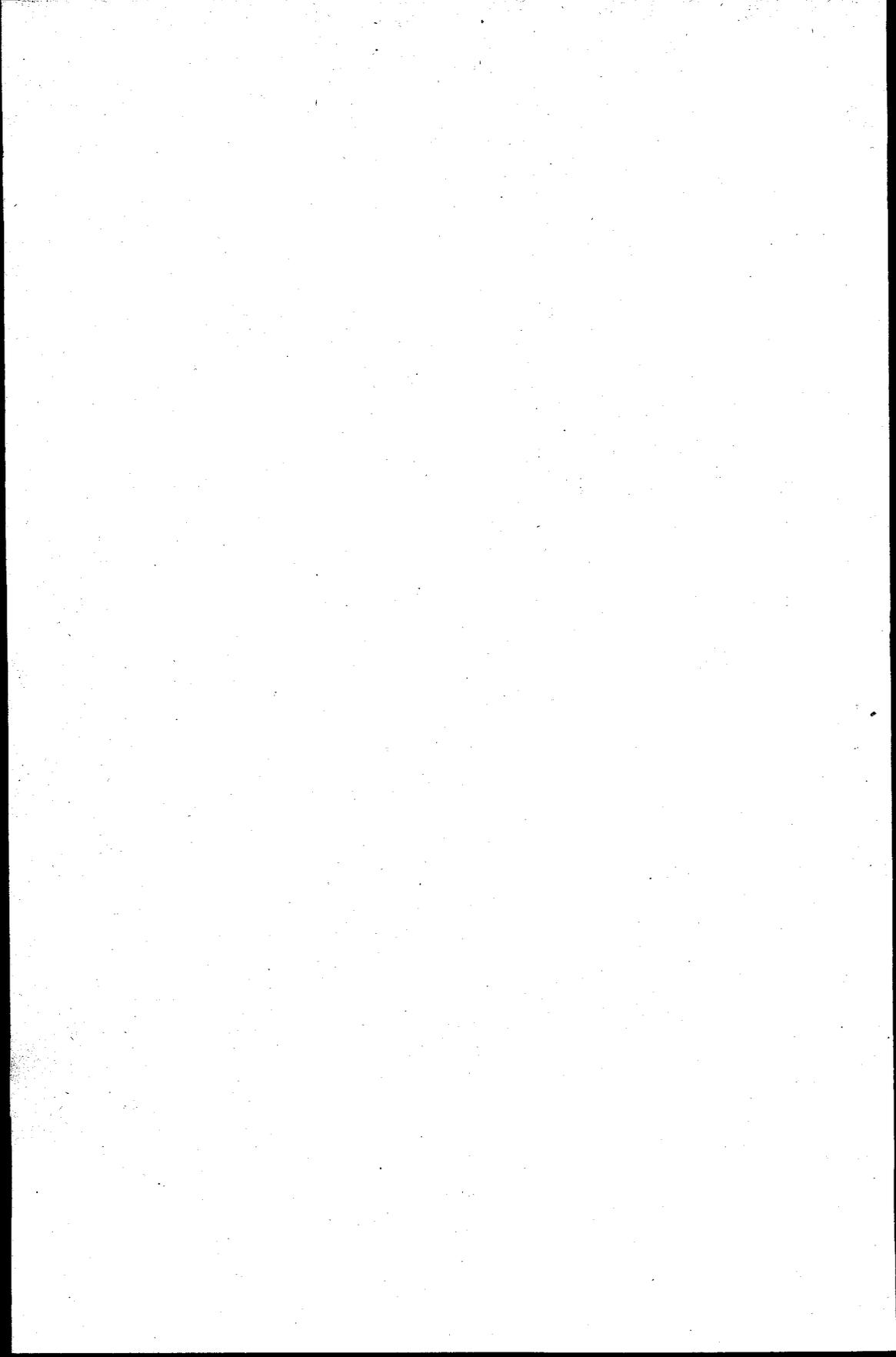
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OTTAWA

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1902



*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, 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Dec., 1902.

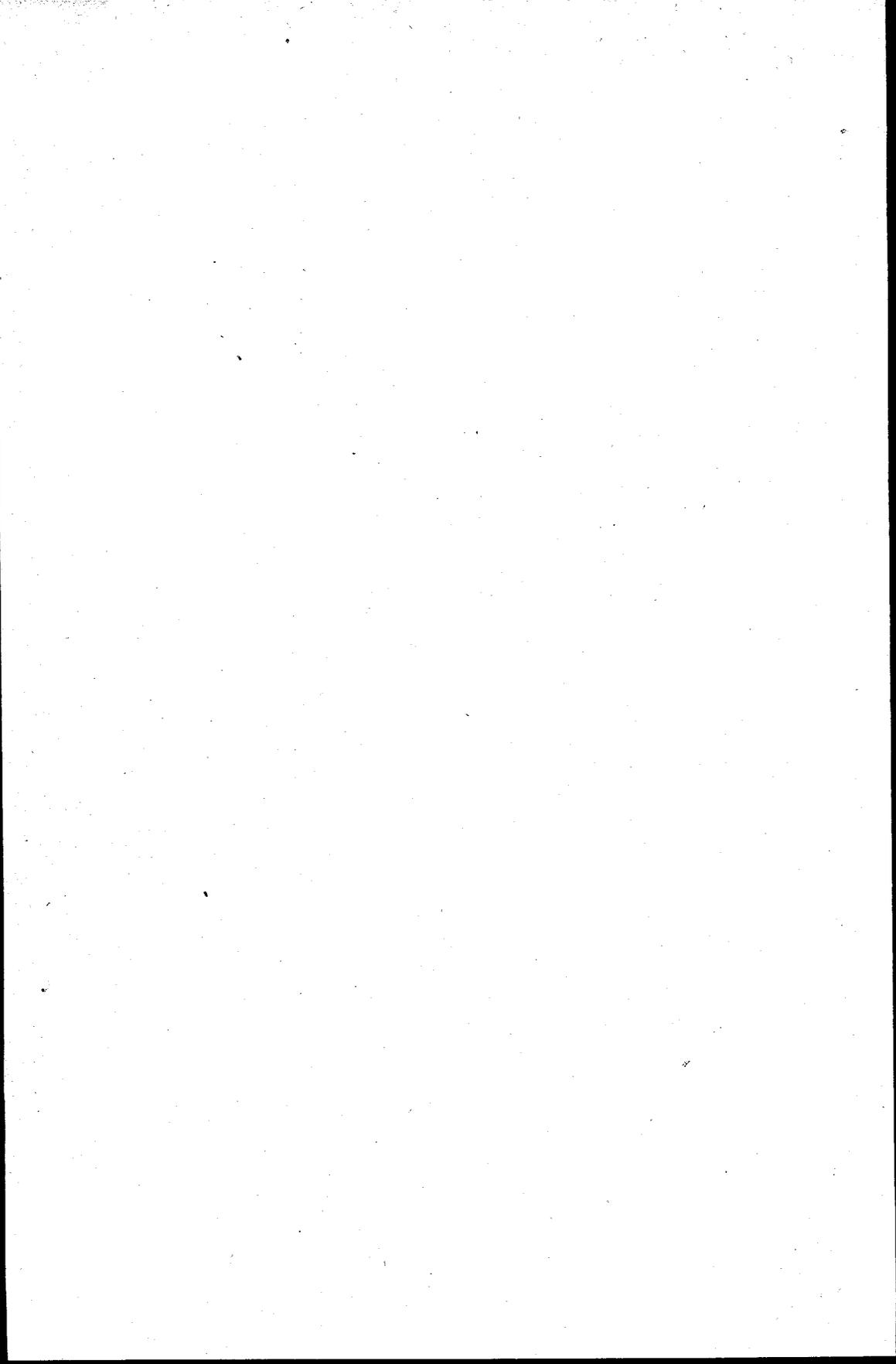


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.

	PAGE.
General Index	vii.
Report of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	xvii.
Report of Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and Northwest Territories.....	185
do do Superintendent for British Columbia	280
do do Agents and other Outside Officers	1-288
do Principals of Boarding and Industrial Schools.....	289

PART II.

Tabular Statements :—

Receipts and Expenditure of Boarding and Industrial Schools.....	3-31
School Statement	32-51
Indian Land Statement.....	52-4
Census Return.....	55-89
Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.....	90-151
Commutations of Annuity.....	152
Officers and Employees	153-165
Appropriation Accounts	166-7
Indian Trust Fund Accounts	168

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the UK Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the concept of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation in society, and security in old age' (Department of Health 1999).

The strategy is based on three pillars: health, participation and security. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's health. These include: improving the quality of care for older people; addressing the needs of older people with long-term conditions; and addressing the needs of older people with mental health problems.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's participation. These include: promoting social inclusion; addressing the needs of older people with disabilities; and addressing the needs of older people who are isolated.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's security. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of homelessness; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of abuse.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's care. These include: improving the quality of care for older people in care homes; addressing the needs of older people who are in care; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's research. These include: addressing the needs of older people with long-term conditions; addressing the needs of older people with mental health problems; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's education. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of ill health; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of social isolation; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's employment. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of unemployment; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's housing. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of homelessness; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's transport. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's leisure. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's culture. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's arts. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's sports. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's media. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

The Department of Health has also set out a number of key areas for action in the area of older people's technology. These include: addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of isolation; addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of poverty; and addressing the needs of older people who are at risk of care.

B.—*Concluded.*

	PAGE.
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.,	325
Boening, Rev. H.,	423
Boulene, Rev. C., O.M.I.,	346
Bousquet, P., O.M.I.,	306
Brandon Industrial School, Man.,	310
British Columbia,	280
Brosseau, A.,	51
Buctouche Band, N.B.,	62
Burnt Church Band, N.B.,	59
Burwash, Adam,	57
Leon Balter.....	325
Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.....	423
Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School, N.W.T.....	346
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.....	306
Rev. T. Ferrier.....	310
Superintendent Vowell.....	280
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.....	51
Wm. D. Carter.....	62
".....	59
Temiscaming Agency, Que.....	57

C.

Cacouna, Que., Amalecites,	48
Cahill, Rev. C., O.M.I.,	308
Calgary Industrial School, N.W.T.,	359
Cameron, E. D.,	38
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs,	(No report)
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas,	3
Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	120
Carion, Rev. A. M., O.M.I.,	414
Carter, Wm. D.,	58
Cattle,	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 90-151; also side heading 'Stock' in each report
Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois,	51
Census,	A. Brosseau.....
Chemawawin Band, Sask.,	See 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 55-89.....
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	86
" " Saddle	Jos. Courtney.....
Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont.,	157
" " Cape Croker, Ont.,	169
" " Christian Island, Ont.,	G. G. Mann.....
" " Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.,	Same as 'Christian Island Band'.....
" " Nawash or Cape Croker, Ont.,	Same as 'Chippewas of Nawash'.....
" " Rama, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon.....
" " Sarnia, Ont.,	John Yates.....
" " Saugeen, Ont.,	John McIver.....
" " Thames, Ont.,	D. J. McPhee.....
" " Walpole Island, Ont.,	A. English.....
Chisholm, W. J.,	John Scofield.....
" " "	S. Sutherland.....
" " "	J. R. McDougall.....
Clandeboye Agency, Man.,	Battleford Inspectorate, N.W.T.—Agencies.....
Clayoquot Boarding School, B.C.,	Schools.....
Christian Island Band, Ont.,	Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.....
Coccola, Rev. N.,	E. McColl.....
Cockburn Island Band, Ont.,	Sister M. Placide.....
Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs,	Chas. McGibbon.....
Comire, A. O., M.D.,	Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.....
Conroy, H. A.,	James H. Thorburn.....
Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.,	Thomas B. Smith.....
Corker, A. W.,	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.....
Courtney, Joseph,	Treaty No. 8, N.W.T.....
Couchiching Agency, Ont.,	Rev. Joseph Hall.....
" " Band	Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.....
Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	Pas Agency, Manitoba Superintendency.....
Cowessess' Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	John P. Wright.....
" " Boarding School,	".....
Crane River Band, Man.,	W. R. Robertson.....
Credit River, Ont., Mississaugas,	Magnus Begg.....
Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.....
" " Boarding School,	S. Swinford.....
Crops,	D. J. Lynch.....
" " "	Magnus Begg.....
" " "	Rev. S. Perrault.....
Cross Lake Band, Keewatin,	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 90-151; also side headings in each report.....
Crowfoot Boarding School, N.W.T.,	Rev. J. Semmens.....
Crowstand Boarding School, Assa.,	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.....
Cumberland Band, Pas Agency, Sask.,	Neil Gilmour.....
" " Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	Jos Courtney.....
" " County, N.S., Micmacs,	W. E. Jones.....
" " "	F. A. Rand, M.D.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

		D.	PAGE.
Dandurand, Sister L. A.		St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.....	355
Dauphin, Rev. L., O.M.I.,		Ermieskin's Boarding School, N.W.T.....	334
Day, J. P. G.,		Battleford Agency, N.W.T.....	115
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.,		Thunderchild's Boarding School, N.W.T.....	356
DeBeck, G. W.,		Kwakwewlth Agency, B.C.....	254
DeMolitor, J. J. E.,		Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.....	75
Desert River, Que., Algonquins,		W. J. McCaffrey	47
Desilets, H., M.D.,		Abenakis of Becancour, Que.....	44
Desmarais, Rev. A., O.M.I.,		St. Bernard's Mission R. C. Boarding School..	341
Devlin, Frank,		Fraser River Agency, B.C.....	224
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs,		Jas. H. Purdy	70
Dokis Band, Ont.,		W. B. Maclean	34
Donckele, Rev. G.,		Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.....	419
Dorais, Rev. J. B.,		St. Boniface Industrial School, Man.....	317
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.,		Peigan R. C. Boarding School, Alta.....	350
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,		W. E. Jones.....	142
" Boarding School,		Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I.....	331
E.			
Ebb and Flow Lake Band, Man.,		S. Swinford	90
Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,		Jas. Gibbons.....	145
Edmundston Band, N.B.,		Jas. Farrell	63
Education,		See page 289; also side heading 'Education' in each Indian agent's report; also Part II, pages 3-51.	
Eel Ground Band, N.B.,		Wm. D. Carter	59
Eel River Band, N.B.,		"	58
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.,		A. E. Wilson.....	312
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.,		Rev. Jas. Taylor.....	332
Employees,		See 'Officers and Employees,' Part II, pages 153-165.	
English, Adam,		Chippewas of Sarnia.....	6
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,		Jas. Gibbons.....	148
Ermieskin's Boarding School, Alta.,		Rev. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.....	334
Escoumains Band, Que.,		A. Gagnon.....	55
F.			
Fairford Band, Man.,		S. Swinford.....	90
Farrell, James,		Northern and Southwestern Divisions of New Brunswick.....	63-4
Ferrier, Rev. T.,		Brandon Industrial School, Man.....	310
File Hills Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.,		W. M. Graham	166
" Boarding School,		Kate Gillespie	336
Fisher River Band, Man.,		Rev. J. Semmens	78
Fort William Band, Ont.,		J. F. Hodder	27
" Orphanage,		Sisters of St. Joseph.....	291
Fraser, Rev. John,		Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.....	74
Fraser River Agency, B.C.,		Frank Devlin.....	224
G.			
Gagné, Rev. J.,		Micmacs of Maria, Que.....	53
Gagnon, Adolphe,		Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence.....	55
Galbraith, R. L. T.,		Kootenay Agency, B.C.....	250
Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,		G. H. Wheatley	121
Garden River Band, Ont.,		Wm. L. Nichols.....	23
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas,		John Yates	2
Gibbons, James,		Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.....	145
Gibson or Watha Band, Ont.,		W. B. Maclean	35
Gillespie, Kate,		File Hills Boarding School, N.W.T.....	336
Gilmour, Neil,		Crowstand Boarding School, Assa.....	327
Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T.,		M. Williams	337
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.,		Jas. H. Thorburn.....	9
Grand Rapids Band, Saskatchewan River,		Jos. Courtney	86
Graham, W. M.,		Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.....	162
Grant, W. S.,		Hobbema	150
Guillod, Harry,		West Coast Agency, B.C.....	263
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs,		John R. McDonald	68

H.

	PAGE.
Hagan, Samuel,	40
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs,	71
Hall, Rev. Jos.,	410
Hants County, N.S., Micmacs,	71
Hardiman, E. F.,	305
Harlow, Charles,	73
Haynes, W. R.,	349
Hendry, W. A.,	307
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.,	33
High River Industrial School, Alta.,	371
Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.,	150
Hodder, J. F.,	27
Hogbin, Rev. Geo. H.,	359
Hollowwater River Band, Man.,	78
Holy Angels Boarding School, Lake Athabaska,	338
Hugonard, Rev. J.,	361
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont.,	80
Hurons of Lorette, Que.,	49
Thessalon Agency, Ont.,	40
Rev. Chas. E. McManus,	71
Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C.,	410
A. Wallace,	71
Norway House Boarding School, Keewatin,	305
Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties, N.S.,	73
Peigan C. E. Boarding School, N.W.T.,	349
Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.,	307
W. B. Maclean,	33
Rev. M. Lepine, O.M.I.,	371
W. S. Grant,	150
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division	27
Calgary Industrial School, N.W.T.,	359
Rev. J. Semmens,	78
Sister McDougall,	338
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, N.W.T.,	361
J. P. Wright,	80
A. O. Bastien,	49

I.

Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and N.W.T.,	185
Indian Gardens Band, Ont.,	87
Indian Island Band, N.B.,	61
Indian Supt. for British Columbia,	280
Indian Trust Fund Accounts, Industries,	280
Inspection of Agencies,	280
" Schools,	280
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.,	51
" St. Regis, Que.,	52
Irwin, Archibald,	236
Hon. David Laird,	185
S. Swinford,	87
Wm. D. Carter,	61
A. W. Vowell,	280
See 'Return C,' Part II, page 168	
See side heading in each report 'Occupations,' and names of industries.	
See 'E. McColl,' 'L. J. A. Leveque,' 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'A. McGibbon,' and 'S. R. Mar- latt,'	
See 'E. McColl,' 'L. J. A. Leveque,' 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'A. McGibbon,' and 'S. R. Mar- latt,'	
A. Brosseau,	51
Geo. Long,	52
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	236

J.

Jackhead River Band, Man.,	76
Jacob, I.,	343
James Roberts' Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	135
James Seenum's or Whitefish Lake Band "	168
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency "	143
John Smith's Band "	143
Jones, W. E.,	142
Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	146
Rev. J. Semmens,	76
Muscowequan's Boarding School, N.W.T.,	343
J. A. Macarthur,	135
G. G. Mann,	168
W. E. Jones,	143
"	143
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	142
Jas. Gibbons,	146

K.

Kahkewistahaw's Band, Crooked Lake Agency,	138
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.,	414
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	236
Keeheewin's Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	153
Keeseekoowenin's Band,	120
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton "	133
King, Geo. Ley,	295
King's County, N.S., Micmacs,	72
Kingsclear Band, N.B.,	65
Kootenay Agency, B.C.,	250
" Industrial School,	417
Kopwayawakenum's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	133
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.,	419
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.,	254
Mangus Begg,	138
Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I.,	414
A. Irwin,	236
W. Sibbald,	153
G. H. Wheatley,	120
J. A. Macarthur,	133
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault St. Marie, Ont.,	295
C. E. Beckwith,	72
Jas. Farrell,	65
R. L. T. Galbraith,	250
Rev. N. Coccolla,	417
J. A. Macarthur,	133
Rev. G. Donckele,	419
G. W. DeBeck,	254

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

L.

	PAGE.
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	G. G. Mann 169
Lac la Croix Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright 83
Lacy, John,	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S. 67
Laird, Hon. David,	Indian Commissioner for Man. and N.W.T. 185
Lake Manitoba Band, Man.,	S. Swinford 90
" Inspectorate—Agencies,	S. R. Marlatt 93
" " Schools,	" 299
" Athabaska Boarding School, N.W.T.,	Sister McDougall 338
" Nipigon Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder 29
" Nipissing Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean 33
" St. John, Que., Montagnais,	(No report).
" St. Martin Band, Man.,	S. Swinford 90
" Superior, Ojibbewas,	See 'Ojibbewas.'
" Temiscaming Band, Que.,	A. Burwash 57
" Temogaming Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean 34
" Two Mountains Band, Que.,	Jos. Perillard 53
" Winnipeg Inspectorate, Man.,	E. McColl 99
Lands,	See 'Indian Land Statement,' Part II, pp. 52-3
Lennox Island Band, P.E.I.,	J. O. Arsenault 77
Levêque, L. J. Arthur,	Rat Portage Inspectorate—Agencies 102
" " Schools,	" 379
Le Vern, Rev. J. L., O.M.I.,	Blood R. C. Boarding School, N.W.T. 324
Lepine, Rev. M., O.M.I.,	High River Industrial School, N.W.T. 371
Lesser Slave Lake C. E. Boarding School,	C. D. White 340
" " R. C. "	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I. 341
Little Forks Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright 81
Little Grand Rapids Band, Berens River,	Rev. J. Semmens 78
Little Pine's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	J. P. G. Day 116
Little Saskatchewan Band, Man.,	S. Swinford 90
Long, Geo.,	Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. 32
Long Lake Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder 30
Long Plain Band, Man.,	S. Swinford 37
Long Sault Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright 80
Loon Straits Band, Man.,	Rev. J. Semmens 78
Lorette, Que., Hurons,	A. O. Bastien 49
Loring, Richard E.,	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C. 206
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs,	Charles Harlow 73
Lynch, D. J.,	Mississaguas of the New Credit, Ont. 18

Mac. or Mc.

Macarthur, J. A.,	Carlton Agency, N.W.T. 130
McCaffrey, W. J.,	Algonquins of River Desert, Que. 47
McCcoll, E.,	Clandeboye Agency, Man. 99
" "	Lake-Winnipeg Inspectorate, Man.—Schools 318
Macdonald, A. J.,	Victoria County, N.S. 75
McDonald, A. R.,	Moravians of the Thames, Ont. 21
" J. R.,	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, N.S. 68
McDougall, J. B.,	Walpole Island Agency 43
McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta.,	J. W. Niddrie 344
McFarlane, Win.,	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont. 19
McGibbon, Alex.,	Qu'Appelle Inspectorate, N.W.T.—Agencies 192
" " Chas.,	" " Schools 382
McIver, John,	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont. 1
McKay, Rev. H.,	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont. 3
McKenzie, Robert S.,	Round Lake Boarding School, N.W.T. 352
Maclean, W. B.,	Pelly Agency, N.W.T. 160
McLeod, Rev. J. D.,	Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont. 31
McManus, Rev. Chas. E.,	Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S. 73
McNeill, A. J.,	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S. 71
McPhee, D. J.,	Sarcee Agency, N.W.T. 170
McWhinney, W.,	Chippewas of Rama 5
	Birtle Boarding School, Man. 320

M.

Maganettawan Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean 36
Manitou Rapids Bands, Ont.,	J. P. Wright 81
Manitoulin Island, unceded,	C. L. D. Sims 16
Manitowaning Agency, Ont.,	" 11

M.—Concluded.

	PAGE.
Manitowapah Agency, Man.,	90
Maniwaki Reserve, Que.,	47
Mann, George G.,	167
Maria, Que., Micmacs,	53
Markle, J. A.,	124
Marlatt, S. R.,	93
"	294
"	173
Martineau, H.,	357
Matheson, Rev. E.	347
" " J. R.,	421
Metlakatla Industrial School, B. C.,	145
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	26
Michipicoten Band, Ont.,	67
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.,	68
" Antigonish "	(No report).
" Cape Breton "	68
" Colchester "	69
" Cumberland "	70
" Digby "	68
" Guysborough "	71
" Halifax "	71
" Hants "	(No report).
" Inverness "	72
" King's "	73
" Lunenburg "	53
" Maria, Que.,	73
" Pictou County, N.S.,	77
" Prince Edward Island,	73
" Queen's County, N.S.,	54
" Restigouche, Que.,	74
" Richmond County, N.S.,	75
" Shelburne "	76
" Yarmouth "	75
" Victoria "	287
Mingan Band, Que.,	41
Mississagi River, Ont., Ojibbewas,	17
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.,	18
" Credit, Ont.,	20
" Mud Lake, Ont.,	19
" Rice Lake, Ont.,	20
" Scugog, Ont.,	131
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	292
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.,	286
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, Ont.,	55
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence,	287
" " "	(No report.)
" Lake St. John, Que.,	86
Moose Lake Band, Pas Agency, Sask.,	152
Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.,	117
Moosomin's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	21
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.,	77
Morell Band, P.E.I.,	395
Motion, Jas. R.,	294
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.,	20
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	8
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.,	152
Murison, W.,	343
Muscowequan's Boarding School, N.W.T.,	163
Muscowpetang's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.,	(No report.)
	86
	152
	117
	21
	77
	395
	294
	20
	8
	152
	343
	163

N.

New Brunswick,	58-63-4
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont.,	82
Nichols, Wm. L.,	22
Nickickonsemenecanning Band, Ont.,	83
Niddrie, J. W.,	344
Nipigon Band, Ont.,	29
Nipissing Band, Ont.,	33
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	257
Norway House Band, Keewatin,	78
" Boarding School,	305
Nova Scotia,	(No report.)
	86
	22
	83
	344
	29
	33
	257
	78
	305
	See under names of counties, also under 'Micmacs'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

	PAGE.
O.	
Oak Lake Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	120
Oak River " " "	120
Obidgewong Band, Ont.,	10
Ochapowace's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	137
Officers,	See 'Officers and Employees,' Part II, pp.153-165
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division,	22
" " Western " "	27
" " Mississagi River, Ont.,	41
Oka Band, Que.,	53
Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	236
Okemassis Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	143
One Arrow's Band, " "	142
Oneidas of the Thames, Ont.	7
Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	154
" " C. E. Boarding School,	347
" " R. C. " "	346
Oonepohwayo's Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	154
Oromocto Band, N.B.,	66
Owen, Arthur de B.,	322
P.	
Paquette, Rev. M. J. P., O.M.I.,	331
Parry Island Band, Ont.,	31
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.,	31
Pas Agency, Sask.,	84
Pas Band, Sask.,	85
Pasquah's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.,	164
Paul (Miss) Hannah M.,	399
Paul's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	146
Pays Plat Band, Ont.,	29
Peigan Agency, N.W.T.,	153
" " C. E. Boarding School,	349
" " R. C. " "	350
Pekangekum Band, Keewatin,	78
Perillard, Jos.,	53
Pelly Agency, N.W.T.,	160
Perrault, Rev. S., O.M.I.,	329
Petaquakey's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	131
Peter Ballendine's Band, Carlton	136
Piapot's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, " "	162
Pic Band, Ont.,	30
Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs,	73
Pine Creek Band, Man.,	90
" " Boarding School,	306
Pitre, Jeremie,	54
Ponton, A. W., D.L.S.,	176
Point Grondin Band, Ont.,	12
Poplar River Band, Keewatin,	78
Population,	See 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 55-89; also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report.
Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.,	399
Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.,	87
" " Boarding School,	307
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont.,	43
Poundmaker's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	116
Prince Edward Island,	77
Purdy, James,	70
Puskeeahkeewin Band, Onion Lake Agency, T.W.T.,	155
Q.	
Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.	162
" " Industrial School,	361
" " Inspectorate—Agencies,	192
" " Schools,	382
Queen's County, N.S., Micmacs,	73
G. H. Wheatley 120	
Jas. H. Thorburn 10	
Magnus Begg 137	
See 'Officers and Employees,' Part II, pp.153-165	
Wm. L. Nichols 22	
J. F. Hodder 27	
S. Hagan 41	
J. Perillard 53	
A. Irwin 236	
W. E. Jones 143	
" 142	
S. Sutherland 7	
W. Sibbald 154	
Rev. J. R. Matheson 347	
Rev. C. Boulene, O.M.I. 346	
W. Sibbald 154	
Jas. Farrell 66	
Blood C. E. Boarding School, Alta 322	
Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask 331	
W. B. Maclean 31	
" 31	
Jos. Courtney 84	
" 85	
W. M. Graham 164	
Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C. 399	
Jas. Gibbons 146	
J. F. Hodder 29	
R. N. Wilson 153	
W. R. Haynes 349	
Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I. 350	
Rev. J. Semmens 78	
Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que. 53	
R. S. McKenzie 160	
Cowessess Boarding School, Assa 329	
J. A. Macarthur 131	
" 136	
W. M. Graham 162	
J. F. Holder 30	
Rev. J. D. McLeod 73	
S. Swinford 90	
Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I. 306	
Micmacs of Restigouche, Que. 54	
Survey Report, Man. & N.W.T. 176	
C. L. D. Sims 12	
Rev. J. Semmens 78	
See 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 55-89; also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report.	
(Miss) Hannah M. Paul 399	
S. Swinford 87	
W. A. Hendry 307	
J. R. McDougall 43	
J. P. G. Day 116	
J. O. Arsenaault 77	
Micmacs of Digby County, N.S. 70	
W. Sibbald 155	

	PAGE.
Rama, Ont., Chippewas,	5
Rand, F. A., M.D.,	69
Rat Portage Boarding School, Ont.,	308
" Inspectorate—Agencies,	102
" Schools,	379
Red Bank Band, N.B.,	60
Red Deer Industrial School, N.W.T.,	365
Red Earth Band, Sask.,	84
Red Pheasant's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	115
Red Rock Band, Ont.,	28
Regina Industrial School, N.W.T.,	366
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S.,	175
Religion,	See side heading 'Religion' in each report, Part I; also 'Census Return,' Part II, pp. 55-89.
Restigouche Band, Que.,	54
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	19
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs,	74
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	326
River Desert Band, Que.,	47
Rivière la Seine Band, Ont.,	83
Robertson, W. R.,	217
Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	121
Roseau River Band, Man.,	87
" Rapids Band, Man.,	87
Round Lake Boarding School, Assa.,	352
Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.,	314
R.	
St.	
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister L. A. Dandurand..... 355
St. Augustine Boarding School, Smoky River, N.W.T.,	" Sostene..... 354
St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, N.W.T.,	Rev. A. Desmarais, O. M. I..... 341
St. Boniface Industrial School, Man.,	" J. B. Dorais..... 317
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	A. O. Comire, M.D..... 45
St. John's Homes, Blackfoot Reserve, N.W.T.,	Stanley, J. Stocken..... 321
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont.,	Sisters of St. Joseph..... 291
St. Mary's Band, N.B.,	James Farrell..... 66
" Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I..... 402
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois,	Geo. Long..... 52
S.	
Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	Geo. G. Mann..... 167
" Band,	" "..... 167
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	Magnus Begg..... 141
Sandy Bay Band, Man.,	S. Swinford..... 90
Sanitation,	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report.
Sarcee Agency, N.W.T.,	A. J. McNeill..... 170
" C.E. Boarding School, Alta.,	Ven. J. W. Tims..... 353
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas,	A. English..... 6
Savanne Agency, Ont.,	L. J. A. Lévesque..... 108
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas,	John Scofield..... 37
Schools,	See side heading 'Education' in each report; also page 289, Part I, and pages 3-51, Part II.
Scofield, John,	Chippewas of Saugeen..... 37
Scott, John R.,	Metlakahtla Industrial School, B.C..... 421
" W. D. B.,	Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence..... 287
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas,	A. W. Williams..... 20
Seekaskootch Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	W. Sibbald..... 154-5
Semmens, Rev. John,	Berens River Agency,..... 78
Serpent River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan..... 41
Seven Islands Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon..... 56
Shawanaga Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean..... 32
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims..... 15
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs,	J. J. E. de Molitor..... 75
Shepherd, Rev. W. W.,	Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont..... 294
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.,	James H. Thorburn..... 10
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King..... 295

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

S.—*Concluded.*

	PAGE.
Shoal Lake Band, Sask.,	85
" River Band, Man.,	91
Sibbald, W.,	154
" H. E.,	171
Sims, Chas. L. D.,	11
Sinclair, Rev. J. A.,	366
Sister L. A. Dandurand,	355
" Mary Amy,	400
" McDougall,	338
" M. Placide,	397
" Sostene,	354
" Superior Amy,	404
Sisters of St. Joseph,	291
Six Nation Indians, Brantford, Ont.,	38
Smith, Thos. B.,	68
Smoky River Boarding School, N.W.T.,	54
Snake Island, Ont., Chippewas,	2
Somerset, Rev. C. E.,	365
South Bay Band, Ont.,	15
Spanish River Band, Ont.,	42-14
Squamish Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	400
Standing Buffalo Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.,	165
Stangecoming Band, Ont.,	82
Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial,	82
" Vital,	82
Stocken, Stanley, J.,	321
Stony Agency, N.W.T.,	171
" Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	117
Sturgeon Lake Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	130
Sucker Creek Band, Ont.,	14
" Lake	14
Survey Report, Man. and N.W.T.,	176
"	175
Sutherland, S.,	7
Swan Lake Band, Man.,	87
Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	116
Swinford, S.,	87
Tahgawinini Band, Ont.,	13
Tavernier, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	402
Taylor, Rev. Jas.,	332
Tenniscaming Band, Que.,	57
Temogaming Band, Ont.,	34
Thackeray, John,	17
Thames River, Ont., Chippewas,	7
" Moravians,	21
" Munsees,	8
" Oneidas,	7
Thessalon Agency, Ont.,	40
" River Band,	40
Thorburn, Jas. H.,	9
Thunderchild's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	117
" Boarding School,	356
Tims, Ven. J. W.,	353
Tobique Band, N.B.,	63
Todd, Chas.,	257
Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T.,	173
Treaty No. 8, N.W.T.,	178
Turtle Mountain Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	120
Tyendingaga Band, Ont.,	286
Jos. Courtney	85
S. Swinford	91
Union Lake Agency, N. W. T.	154
Stony Agency, N. W. T.	171
Manitowaning Agency, Ont.	11
Regina Industrial School, Assa.	366
St. Albert Boarding School, N. W. T.	355
Squamish Mission Boarding School, B. C.	400
Holy Angels Boarding School, N. W. T.	338
Clayoquot (Bishop Christie) Boarding School, B. C.	397
Smoky River Boarding School, N. W. T.	354
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B. C.	404
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Ont.	291
E. D. Cameron	38
Micmacs of Colchester County, N. S.	68
Sister Sostene	54
John Yates	2
Red Deer Industrial School, N. W. T.	365
C. L. D. Sims	15
S. Hagan and C. L. D. Sims.	42-14
Sister Mary Amy	400
W. M. Graham	165
J. P. Wright	82
See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 90-151.	
See side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report, Part I.; also 'Census Return,' Part II., pages 55-89.	
Blackfoot Boarding Schools, N. W. T.	321
H. E. Sibbald	171
J. P. G. Day	117
J. A. Macarthur	130
C. L. D. Sims	14
"	14
A. W. Ponton, D. L. S.	176
J. Lestock Reid, D. L. S.	175
Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames	7
S. Swinford	87
J. P. G. Day	116
Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.	87
T.	
C. L. D. Sims	13
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B. C.	402
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.	332
A. Burwash	57
W. B. Maclean	34
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.	17
S. Sutherland	7
A. R. McDonald	21
S. Sutherland	8
"	7
S. Hagan	40
"	40
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.	9
J. P. G. Day	117
Rev. H. Delmas, O. M. I.	356
Sarcee C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	353
Jas. Farrell	63
Northwest Coast Agency, B. C.	257
H. Martineau	173
H. A. Conroy	178
G. H. Wheatley	120
Wm. R. Aylsworth	286

	PAGE.
Valley River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley 121
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. J. Macdonald 75
Viger, Que., Amalecites,	Edouard Beaulieu 48
Vowell, Arthur W.,	Indian Superintendent for British Columbia. 280
V.	
Wahspaton's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	J. A. Macarthur 135
Wallace, Alonzo,	Micmacs of Hants County, N.S. 71
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.,	J. B. McDougall 43
Waterhen River Band, Man.,	S. Swinford 90
Watha or Gibson Band, Ont.,	W. B. Mclean 35
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King 295
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley 120
Weemistikoosahwas Band, Onion Lake Agency,	W. Sibbald 154
West Bay Band, Ont.,	Jas. H. Thorburn 9
West Coast Agency, B.C.,	Harry Guilloid 263
Whalen, W. H.,	Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S. 76
Wheatley, G. H.,	Birtle Agency, Man. 119
White, C. D.,	Lesser Slave Lake C.E. Boardin School. 340
White Bear's Band, Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.,	W. Murison 152
Whitefish Lake Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims 12
" River Band, Ont.,	" 11
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.,	Rev. G. A. Artus, S.J. 298
Wild Land Reserve, Ont.,	J. P. Wright 81
William Charles' Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	J. A. Macarthur 135
Williams, M.,	Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T. 337
" A. W.,	Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont. 20
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.,	E. Bell 268
" Industrial School,	Rev. H. Boening 423
Wilson, A. E.,	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man 312
" James,	Blood Agency, N.W.T. 128
" R. N.,	Peigan " 158
Woodstock Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell 65
Wright, John P.,	Couchiching Agency 80
W.	
Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Superior Amy 404
Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs,	W. H. Whalen 76
Yates, John,	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont. 2
Y.	

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, November 15, 1902.

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, 1902.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Indians throughout the Dominion have, on the whole, by their industry and good conduct, not only secured comfort and contentment for themselves, but have contributed their quota towards the welfare of the country. Uniformity of prosperity cannot of course be expected among those scattered over so great an extent of territory, in which the conditions necessarily greatly vary, but while some have been more favoured in one direction, and others in another, the aggregate earnings from the various forms of industry, in so far as the department has been able to obtain account of them, have exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly \$213,000.

During the course of the year, the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, afforded many of the Indians an opportunity of giving renewed expression to their affectionate loyalty to the Crown, of which all proved eager to avail themselves.

I wish to place on record here the grievous loss to the Kyukaht band in the West Coast agency, B.C., of their head chief, his brother and twenty-one other of their leading men, who together with the wife of one of the party, set sail in the spring on the sealing schooner *Haitic*, which has not since been heard of and is now given up for lost.

In connection with these West Coast seal-hunters it may be worthy of mention that the long deferred payment by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, through this department, of the Behring Sea Fishery Commissioners' award to Indian seal hunters, has allayed what had been a source of a good deal of irritation among those concerned.

HEALTH.

Although small-pox continued to linger in the vicinity of many reserves in most of the provinces, I am glad to be able to state that the disease was kept well under control. In one district only, where close supervision was very difficult, namely, in the southern part of the Berens River agency, in Manitoba, did the disease secure anything approaching to a footing. In British Columbia it broke out among the Indians assembled at the Fraser River salmon canneries, and might have proved serious had not stringent measures been promptly taken. Fortunately, the disease was of a mild type, and very few fatalities occurred.

There has been a somewhat heavy mortality among children during the year and this is mainly attributable to the prevalence of malignant measles, and the usual carelessness of parents during the progress of the disease and still more during the stages of convalescence. The disease was more or less epidemic on several reserves in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, but of most malignant type in the Battleford agency and in Treaty No. 7. The efforts to control this disease were by no means so successful as with regard to small-pox, vaccination and the dread of the disease entertained by the Indians, two main factors in suppressing small-pox, being absent in the case of measles.

Whooping-cough carried off a good many children on Walpole Island reserve, and scarlet fever, as well as typhoid fever, was somewhat prevalent in the Western Division of Lake Superior.

Apart from the causes of mortality just described, the greatest source of ailment and mortality has been, as usual, tuberculosis. But in this relation also a decided improvement would appear to be surely, if somewhat slowly, taking place.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table will show the comparative number of births and deaths throughout the provinces, so far as ascertainable.

As will be seen, there have been 2,500 births and 2,349 deaths or a net gain of 151 as against one of 239 for the preceding year, during which births numbered 2,479 and deaths 2,240.

	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.	Gain.
Ontario.....	590	564	....	26
Quebec.....	271	209	....	62
Nova Scotia.....	51	53	2	....
New Brunswick.....	28	30	2	....
Prince Edward Island.....	10	9	....	1
British Columbia.....	774	740	....	34
Manitoba.....	270	257	....	13
Northwest Territories.....	506	487	....	19
	<hr/> 2,500	<hr/> 2,349	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 155

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

POPULATION.

The following comparative statement of population for the two years mentioned shows a net increase for the latter of 8,585, which, more especially in view of the small natural gain, calls for explanation.

The department, it may be stated, has no facilities for ascertaining the numbers of Indians outside of treaty limits, and the figures given in the past have represented little more than guess work. The adoption, this year, of the figures of the recent Dominion Census enumerators has considerably augmented the numbers beyond treaty limits, and caused some minor changes in the numbers of scattered or vagrant Indians in some of the provinces.

In this way 7,518 have been added beyond treaty limits, 1,000 in British Columbia and 88 in Ontario, while 89 have been deducted from Quebec, leaving the aggregate increase from this cause at 8,517. After allowing for these changes, comparison with last year's figures shows an increase of 68, and the difference between that number and 151, the gain through natural causes, is no doubt attributable to emigration.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario.....	20,763	20,983	220	....
Quebec.....	10,865	10,842	....	23
Nova Scotia.....	2,020	2,067	47	....
New Brunswick.....	1,655	1,644	....	11
Prince Edward Island.....	315	316	1	....
British Columbia.....	24,576	25,500	924	....
Manitoba.....	6,840	6,754	....	86
Northwest Territories.....	17,927	17,922	....	5
Outside Treaty Limits.....	14,566	22,084	7,518	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	99,527	108,112	8,710	125

AGRICULTURE.

As a result of a somewhat too generous rainfall, the harvest, in so far as the Indians are concerned, throughout the eastern provinces, was not equal to that of the year before, although a fair average yield was obtained. The largely augmented amount earned as wages, however, compensated for any loss of income derived from farm products.

The harvest of grain was exceptionally abundant this year in the Northwest Territories.

Fruit-growing by the Indians in British Columbia has not so far been carried on as extensively as might have been expected from the favourable nature of the conditions, but it is gradually attracting more attention, and one Indian in the Kootenay district is reported to have planted one hundred and fifty fruit-trees last spring.

Throughout all the provinces the Indian farmers are fairly well supplied with the implements of their calling, which range in class all the way from the latest improved labour-saving machines to the hoe and rake, according to the nature and extent of their operations.



LIVE STOCK.

For live stock the conditions during the year were, generally speaking, sufficiently favourable.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the flooding of the hay swamps, referred to in last year's report, had so far subsided as to render it a good deal easier to secure the necessary supply of grass, and the weather was more propitious for curing it. The winter was in these as well as in other provinces by no means a severe one, so that one way and another the cattle came through it in good condition.

In the older provinces the Indians, so far as the care of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry kept by them and also the quantity of stock is concerned, compare quite favourably with the ordinary farmer, and on the whole there is little change to report from year to year.

In districts where the farming gradually merges into the hunting, trapping and fishing class, the stock become fewer in numbers and of poorer quality in consequence of carelessness with regard to inbreeding.

In the Northwest Territories stock-raising is a much more prominent feature of the agricultural industry than in other provinces where the Indians enjoy better opportunities for eking out their maintenance in other ways.

In Treaty No. 7, and other districts where the climatic conditions render the culture of cereals uncertain, or the lack of a market makes their production unremunerative, the farming Indians depend almost entirely upon cattle-ranching.

The herds in the hands of the mixed farmers continue to increase steadily where they have not already, as in some instances, attained the limit for which hay can be provided.

The ranching industry is destined to reach its greatest proportions in Treaty No. 7, where until comparatively a few years ago the Indians could not be induced to engage in cattle-raising. The Blood Indians, for example, less than a decade ago possessed no cattle, but during the fiscal year, after having sold something over a hundred head, for which they realized over \$600, had some three thousand head remaining in the hands of 176 individuals.

The class of cattle held by the Indians of the Territories has through introduction of pure-bred bulls been steadily improving, until the stock is for the most part of an excellent grade. To effect this result the Indians have been made to contribute as far as possible. When an Indian sells a beef animal, he is required to subscribe the sum of two dollars to a fund for the purchase of well bred bulls, and since the establishment of the fund in 1900, over \$7,700 has thus been paid into it, so that it may be expected before long to be self-supporting, and entirely relieve the department of expense in the direction of improving stock.

It has long been a matter for serious consideration how to get rid of or turn to good account the useless ponies which the Indians, particularly in Treaty No. 7, have held in such numbers. The growing desire to possess cattle has enabled some exchange

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of ponies for heifers to be effected, and for some years past there has been a certain demand in the east for these ponies, but the average price paid to the Indians has been comparatively small, and the number disposed of has not made much impression on the strength of the bands.

In past years the danger of encouraging the Indians to spend their time riding about the country in idleness presented a strong obstacle to any effort to improve the breed of these ponies. It is not thought, however, that this danger need any longer be apprehended, and good class stallions have been introduced on several reserves as an experiment, which, if successful, will prove a benefit not only to the owners, but indirectly to the country at large.

In British Columbia the farming Indians are fairly well supplied with stock of the average class which obtains in the province.

The enterprise observable among these Indians in other directions manifests itself in a tendency to purchase good bulls and stallions for the improvement of their stock, and some of them already breed what are among the best horses in the province, although on the other hand, like their brethren in the Northwest Territories, many keep considerable numbers of useless native ponies which they have likewise to some extent been disposing of in the market which of late years has opened up in the east.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The principal natural resources of the Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing, but some minor ones, such as berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots and wild rice and making maple sugar, are by no means an inconsiderable help to many. These natural products not only directly furnish food and winter clothing, but also the means for commercial industry, which extends to other natural products, such as the sale of dead wood, wild hay, &c.

In the province of Quebec the Indians along the lower St. Lawrence, east of the Saguenay, are practically dependent upon the proceeds of hunting and trapping, and fortunately they had a good season, for, although fur was not very plentiful, prices were high.

It has been pointed out for several years past that hunting and trapping have fast been failing other Indians of the province as a reliable resource, but fortunately they have better opportunities for turning to some other means to supply their necessities. For the whole province the proceeds of hunting and trapping show a falling off in value of just about one-half, having only aggregated some \$50,945, as against \$101,738.50 the year before.

Indians of the same class along the north shore of Lake Superior and westward to Manitoba do not depend by any means so exclusively upon hunting, but secure about a third of their maintenance by fishing. From the former they derived an aggregate value of \$133,915, and from the latter of \$70,806, which combined was somewhat in advance of the preceding year.

In Manitoba the majority of the Indians are situated along the lakes, but in contrast to the same class in Ontario depend much more on fishing than the chase.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The collective earnings from the former source amounted to \$107,181 and from the latter to \$68,923.

The comparatively wet seasons for the past few years have had the effect of restocking waters which showed a tendency to depletion, and by restoring swamp-lands, have greatly multiplied the number of musk-rats.

In the Northwest Territories not many are within reach of fisheries and only a few outlying bands make a business of hunting and trapping, but yet so many engage in these pursuits to some extent that the aggregate result is considerable, and for the year represented a value of \$139,366, an advance of \$27,482 over the last year's total.

In British Columbia the salmon constitute a most important resource, and furnish a very considerable proportion of the food-supply through the province. The runs were so good that many of the bands could without much difficulty have doubled the ample stock laid up for winter's use.

Along the sea coast a considerable quantity of other kinds of fish, such as halibut cod and herring, are cured for domestic consumption as well as for commercial purposes.

The Indians of this province who depend on game and fur had a favourable season and made \$203,491 from these pursuits, being a slight increase over their earnings from the same source the year before.

By fishing the large sum of \$451,150 was realized, an increase of \$42,910.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

Throughout the provinces, with the single exception of Manitoba, there has been an increase in the amount earned as wages. The aggregate amount was close upon \$1,181,760, an increase not far short of \$150,000.

In estimating the true value of augmentation of revenue from this source various considerations have to be borne in mind. In so far as it represents increased energy and a growing spirit of independence the benefit is unquestionable. Moreover, to the extent to which it signifies the abandonment of reliance upon the sale of native wares, the disposal of which involves leaving the reserves and hanging about towns, the advantage seems clear.

On the other hand in so far as it indicates a preference for more or less desultory employment instead of agricultural industry with its more permanent results and in many ways healthier surroundings, the gain seems less assured.

The choice of work made by the Indians when hiring out their services is governed largely by their environment. As a rule, they seem to take most readily to some branch of the lumbering industry, whether in the winter camps or stream-driving in the spring, or in the saw mills or rafting or loading vessels, and in the eastern provinces ample employment of this kind is readily obtainable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Other forms of employment, if not equally congenial, are more accessible to some, and they take advantage of any openings in proximity to their reserves, as for instance many of the Six Nations band work in the factories in the neighbouring town of Brantford, the Oneidas of the Thames in adjacent canning factories, the Rama Indians in the chemical works at Longford; the Mississaguas of the Credit and the Caughnawaga Indians in quarries in their respective neighbourhoods, and the latter in the Iron Bridge Company's works at Lachine; while others find employment at railway depots or with the white farmers in their district, or in picking fruit or pulling flax, in fact, at almost anything that comes to hand, and their services always seem to be in demand and to command good wages.

In Manitoba the main opportunities afforded the Indians for earning wages are in connection with the fisheries, although some of them get work from the lumbermen and miners in the district.

In the Northwest Territories but few openings exist beyond engagements as farm-hands with neighbouring farmers.

In British Columbia the fish canneries, the mining operations and the various works connected with the opening up of the province, afford many opportunities for employment, and of these the Indians are availing themselves more and more and proportionately discarding their more precarious and supplementary methods of providing for their wants.

Under the head of 'Various Earnings', are included all from other sources than agriculture, hunting, fishing, wages, land rentals and annuities, and they represent no small amount in the aggregate, having reached a total of \$607,375 for the year.

This is a decrease of slightly over \$27,700 as compared with the year before, but in view of the largely increased revenue from wages, it does not indicate relaxation of effort, but a change in direction which for reasons already referred to does not seem to be regrettable. The various earnings embrace manufactures such as canoes, paddles, oars, axe-handles, baskets, lacrosse sticks, snow-shoes, moccasins, Indian bead and other fancy work, the sale of wild medicinal herbs and roots, and other things, a complete enumeration of which would unduly extend the list.

In Manitoba and still more in the Northwest Territories there is comparatively little market for the more distinctively Indian manufactures, and the contingent earnings are principally from the sale of fire-wood and hay.

In British Columbia, whether it be from some inherent difference in their constitution or from the fact that the Indians have come into contact with civilization, they display an unusual spirit of enterprise and self-reliance, together with a readiness to adapt themselves to the usages of the dominant race. This manifests itself in many ways such as in the superiority of their dwellings, their undertaking of such enterprises as purchasing and travelling about with threshing-machines, the establishment of co-operative stores in some of their villages, and, as has recently occurred, the acquisition of a site of some ten acres in extent near the mouth of the Skeena river, and the erection thereon and equipment of a small salmon cannery.

HOUSES.

The steady advancement of such of the Indians as live in contact with the whites and have adopted industrial methods, is clearly evidenced by improvement in their houses and other buildings, although, of course, to appreciate this the view must not be confined to any single year.

In the older provinces, where the Indians have through the long course of years become largely imbued with the sentiments, manners and customs of surrounding communities, their houses, generally speaking, are, in proportion to their means, as good as those of their neighbours and meet the requirements of their circumstances.

Where lumber is accessible, frame houses are common, while those built of logs are for the most part neat and comfortable and as a rule all are well furnished.

While, therefore, no great change need be looked for among the class referred to, none the less a certain tendency towards improvement is perceptible and perhaps shows itself more in the direction of erecting better stables and more commodious barns than in connection with the dwellings. As an example of this it may be noted that eleven large barns were built on the Six Nations reserve during the year.

In the younger provinces the development of the proprietary spirit, which has for years past been manifesting itself in the effort on the part of the individuals to acquire farming implements and improved stock, is extending to an ambition to possess a better class of buildings. In Treaty No. 7, and more or less in the other districts, as lumber has been becoming more accessible and the Indians better off, they have been expending their earnings in replacing the old mud or thatched with shingle roofs, flooring their houses, putting in larger windows and so forth.

It was only some three or four years ago that in the Birtle agency the erection of the first frame house on stone foundation was referred to as an evidence of the dawn of improvement. Now there are several of this class of dwelling in that agency, and they have begun to make their appearance in other places, as among the Peigans, Bloods, Stonies, and possibly other bands.

In Manitoba the farming Indians are greatly improving their buildings, and especially on the St. Peter's reserve there are many to be found, which for size, style of construction, and tastefulness of surroundings would do credit to the members of any white community of farmers.

One factor which operates strongly in the direction of improving buildings is the sense of security of individual tenure, resulting from the subdivision of reserves and issue of location tickets protecting the individual's improvements against the common tenure of the reserve by the band.

Another factor towards the improvement of stables is the growing sense of the value of stock and the recognition of the necessity for increased care in handling the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

greatly improved class of horses and of cattle which are now in the hands of many of the farming Indians.

In British Columbia the rancheries, which are constructed of a framework of heavy logs and posts inclosed by split cedar boards, with openings in the roofs in lieu of chimneys, and are tenanted in common by several families, are pretty well a thing of the past, excepting in the Kwakwalth agency, and even in that district frame houses are becoming common. In the Fraser River, West and Northwest Coast agencies, where the Indians for the most part live in villages, the houses are commonly of a superior class and many both with regard to the style of architecture and the way in which the surroundings are beautified display no mean taste on the part of the owners. In many of the villages are to be found churches, school-houses, fire-halls, music-halls, &c.

In the Williams Lake, Kootenay and Kamloops-Okanagan agencies the houses are of log or hewn timber, and of varying degrees of quality.

In all the provinces the vagrant Indians in the midst of civilized surroundings, as also those who, far removed from civilization, support themselves by fishing, trapping and hunting, have comparatively poor and for the most part somewhat wretched dwellings in numbers of instances no great advance upon the teepee or wigwam.

The improvement just described is not alone gratifying as an evidence of general progress, but also on account of the influence exerted for good upon the health and morals of the Indians.

EDUCATION.

There has been little or nothing during the year in connection with education to call for particular comment.

It is gratifying to have the assurance contained in the report of the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that the recently adopted experiment, referred to last year, of establishing little colonies on some of the reserves of graduates from the schools, continues to be successful, and a careful perusal of the other reports herewith submitted will show indications not hitherto noticed of the fact that these pupils are beginning to exert an influence on the social tone of the reserve life.

Last year there was an increase of three in the number of schools of all classes, but during the year under review there has been a decrease of seven, leaving the aggregate number 283. This result has been arrived at by the closing of thirteen day schools in various localities, the opening or re-opening of eight, and the amalgamation of two boarding schools with others.

Of the 283 schools, 100 are conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, 87 in connection with the Church of England, 41 are conducted by the Methodists and 14 by the Presbyterian Church, while 41 are undenominational.

Of these 221 are day, 40 are boarding schools, and 22 are industrial institutions.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

While the aggregate number of schools has decreased, it is satisfactory to note the number of pupils on the respective rolls has increased. The aggregate enrolment was 9,669, of whom 5,177 were boys and 4,492 girls. This as compared with the preceding year shows an increase of 47 male and 46 female pupils.

The foregoing figures do not include the whole number of Indian children under the scholastic influences, as there are others, especially in the older provinces, who attend the day schools of white communities in the vicinity of their reserves.

MORALITY.

If abstinence from offences against the laws of the country, and especially from the commission of serious crime, be taken as a criterion, then the morality of the Indians will certainly not suffer from comparison with that of the rest of the community, and during the year they have more than sustained the enviable reputation that they had already earned.

In considering other aspects of morality, allowance must be made for the fact that even among bands longest under missionary and other elevating influences there seems to be still, although not always avowed, a hereditary pagan influence at work. Attachment to old tribal customs is often slumbering where least suspected until something occurs to give it expression.

Alcoholic intemperance, because of its immediate degrading and impoverishing effects, and on account of provoking and at the same time breaking down the power of resisting other vices, is probably the most dangerous to the Indians. The rarity of serious crime and growth of general prosperity are in themselves proof that it has no extended hold on them. The habitual and moderate use of stimulants common among other classes is, as a consequence of the provisions of the Indian Act relative to intoxicants, almost unknown among the Indians, nor is habitual excessive indulgence at all common.

Complete returns are not at the moment available, but from those immediately at hand, it may be stated that during the year there were 46 convictions for infractions of the provisions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act secured in Ontario, 43 in Quebec, and 81 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

A prevalent idea seems to be that an easy remedy can be found in severer legislative enactment, but in undertaking this it must not be forgotten that there is the danger of diminishing public sympathy, the lack of which greatly enhances the difficulties of enforcing already existing legislation.

During the year an appreciable and in some localities a marked advance in the direction of checking the evil has been made, and what is still more gratifying is that there are perceptible indications of a growth of Indian public sentiment against intemperance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

LANDS.

Surrendered surveyed Indian lands to the extent of 103,461.08 acres were sold during the fiscal year and realized the sum of \$160,519.90.

During the same period 317 patents were issued and recorded, 45 returns of issued patents were sent to the registrars of counties and districts concerned, and 4 returns showing lands patented within the province were sent to the provincial secretary of Ontario.

Under the authority of an order of His Excellency in Council, the islands in the River St. Lawrence opposite the townships of Pittsburgh, Leeds, Lansdowne, Escott, Yonge and Elizabethtown, to the number of 520 were placed on the market at the upset prices placed upon them by Mr. Walter Beatty, D.L.S., in September, 1901, and full particulars widely published. Of these 214 were disposed of for an aggregate amount of \$22,605.

The islands on the west coast of the Saugeen Indian peninsula, county of Bruce, numbering 240, were in February last placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Indian agent, Wiarton, for sale at upset prices.

Under the authority of an order of His Excellency in Council, the Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump Indian reserves at Moose Mountain, and the Chacastapasin reserve (with the exception of Sugar island) near Prince Albert, were advertised for sale in quarter sections by public competition.

The whole of the two first mentioned reserves (less three small graveyards) comprising 46,604.31 acres was disposed of for the aggregate sum of \$58,145, and all of the last mentioned sold (with the exception of a single quarter section) the area being 14,699.63 acres, and the amount realized \$25,473.04; the proceeds being placed to the credit of the respective bands which owned the lands.

MINERALS.

During the year a number of applications were received for the baser minerals on claims in the Garden River and Batchawana districts, and four mineral claims were purchased.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title, under the Indian Act, to individual Indians for land on their reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 144, bringing the number now current up to 1,121.

The Indians of the Fort William, Christian Island and Mud Lake bands respectively, had their reserves subdivided and received location tickets.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Under the provisions of section 11, added to the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locatees, to the number of 108. At the close of the year there were 1,085 leases current.

The number of timber licenses renewed during the year and current at its close was 22.

Berths at Parry island, Whitefish lake and Wahnapiwai were not renewed and those at Lower French River, Mississauga and Betsiamits reserves are vacant.

SURVEYS.

In Ontario the following work has been done:—

The survey and plans of the islands in the Georgian bay, south of Moose Deer point, under the control of this department, have been completed.

The similar work, but on a much smaller scale, of surveying the islands off the west coast of the Saugeen peninsula, in Lake Huron, has also been completed.

A small portion of the Indian holding No. 66, adjoining the village of Roseneath in the Alnwick reserve, county of Northumberland, was surrendered, and has been subdivided into village lots, to be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

The townplot at Meldrum bay, Manitoulin island, has been surveyed and subdivided into village lots, to be placed in the market and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

A survey was made to ascertain the correct limits of George E. Fisher's location in the Caradoc reserve, county of Middlesex.

The western boundary of the Cape Croker reserve, county of Bruce, has been re-surveyed and posted, and a road laid out on the same reserve between lots 3 and 4, concessions 1, 2 and 3.

An examination was made, and levels taken to ascertain the extent of the damage which would be done if the level of the waters of Black lake and Black river in the Gibson reserve, county of Muskoka, were raised as proposed.

In Quebec the examination of certain water-courses on the easterly and southerly boundaries of the Caughnawaga reserve, was made to ascertain what works of drainage were required.

In Nova Scotia a survey of a boundary of one of the Afton reserves, Antigonish county, was made at the joint expense of the department and the adjacent white owner.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the following surveys have been made:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A timber berth, containing 13.7 square miles, for the Union Lake agency, Sask., has been surveyed.

Ninety-six farm lots of eighty acres each, have been laid out in the southeast part of Peepeekesis' reserve, No. 81, in the File hills, Assa., for the purpose of locating Indian ex-pupils thereon.

The boundaries of Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okanase and Peepeekesis' reserves in the File hills, Assa., have been re-traced, and the posts and mounds renewed. The line between the Muscowpetung and Pasquah reserves, Assa., has been re-surveyed and posted.

The north part recently surrendered, of the Stony Plain reserve, near Edmonton, Alta., has been subdivided into sections for the purpose of being sold for the benefit of the Indians.

The east and north boundaries of the Standing Buffalo reserve, No. 78, Assa., have been re-traced, and the posts and mounds renewed.

The re-survey of the boundaries of the Nut Lake reserve, No. 90, Sask., and the survey of an addition thereto have been made.

The surveys of Indian reserves in the new Treaty No. 8, commenced last season, are being continued.

In British Columbia the following works have been undertaken :—

An examination of the Cowichan river, Vancouver Island, in connection with complaints made by whites regarding weirs placed in the river by Indians, was made and an examination of the same river to ascertain the extent of the works necessary to prevent the serious damage caused by the river overflowing its banks at certain points, and the said works have been commenced.

The re-survey of a disputed boundary of a reserve situated at Cowichan lake, Vancouver Island, was completed.

The department has continued the surveys of boundaries of Indian reserves in the Osoyoos district and the Similkameen valley.

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 \$3,941,393.77, had increased to \$4,045,945.86.

Collections aggregate \$187,302, and disbursements \$276,749.15.

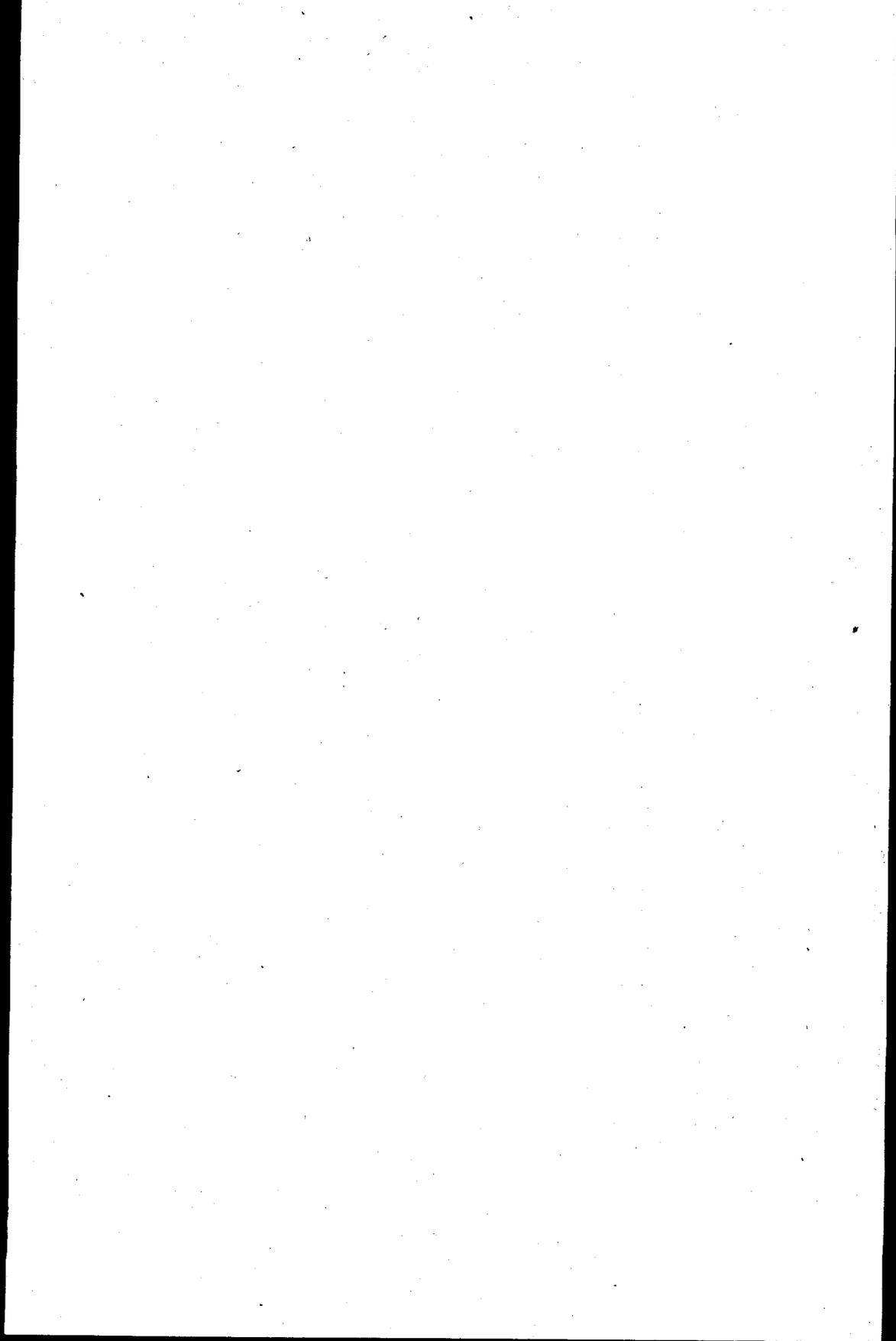
2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

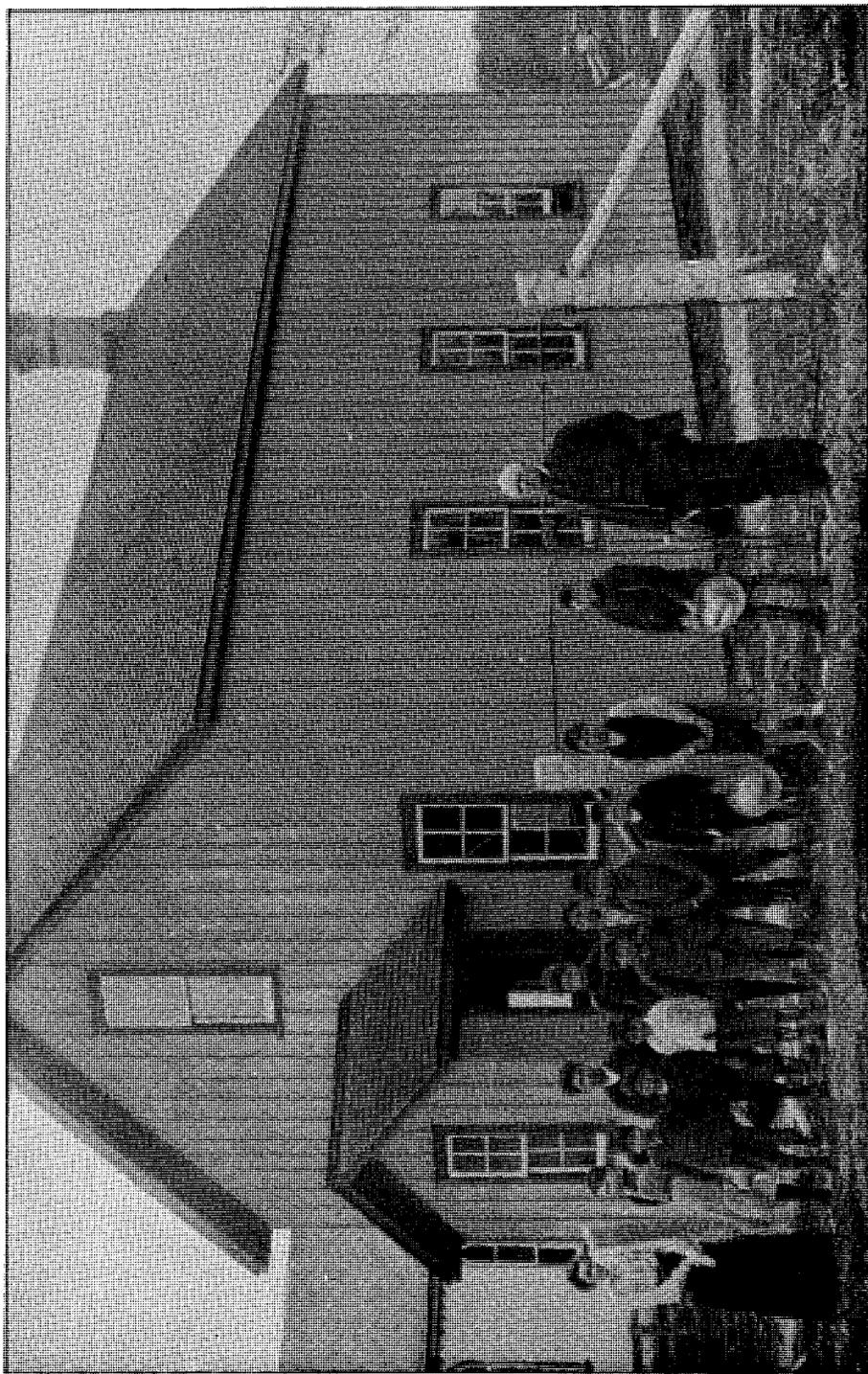
The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,057,130.55. On June 30 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account, for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools was \$31,803.71, deposits and interest during the year having reached the sum of \$16,198.28, withdrawals to the extent of \$9,048.66 having been made during the same period.

* I have the honour to be, sir,

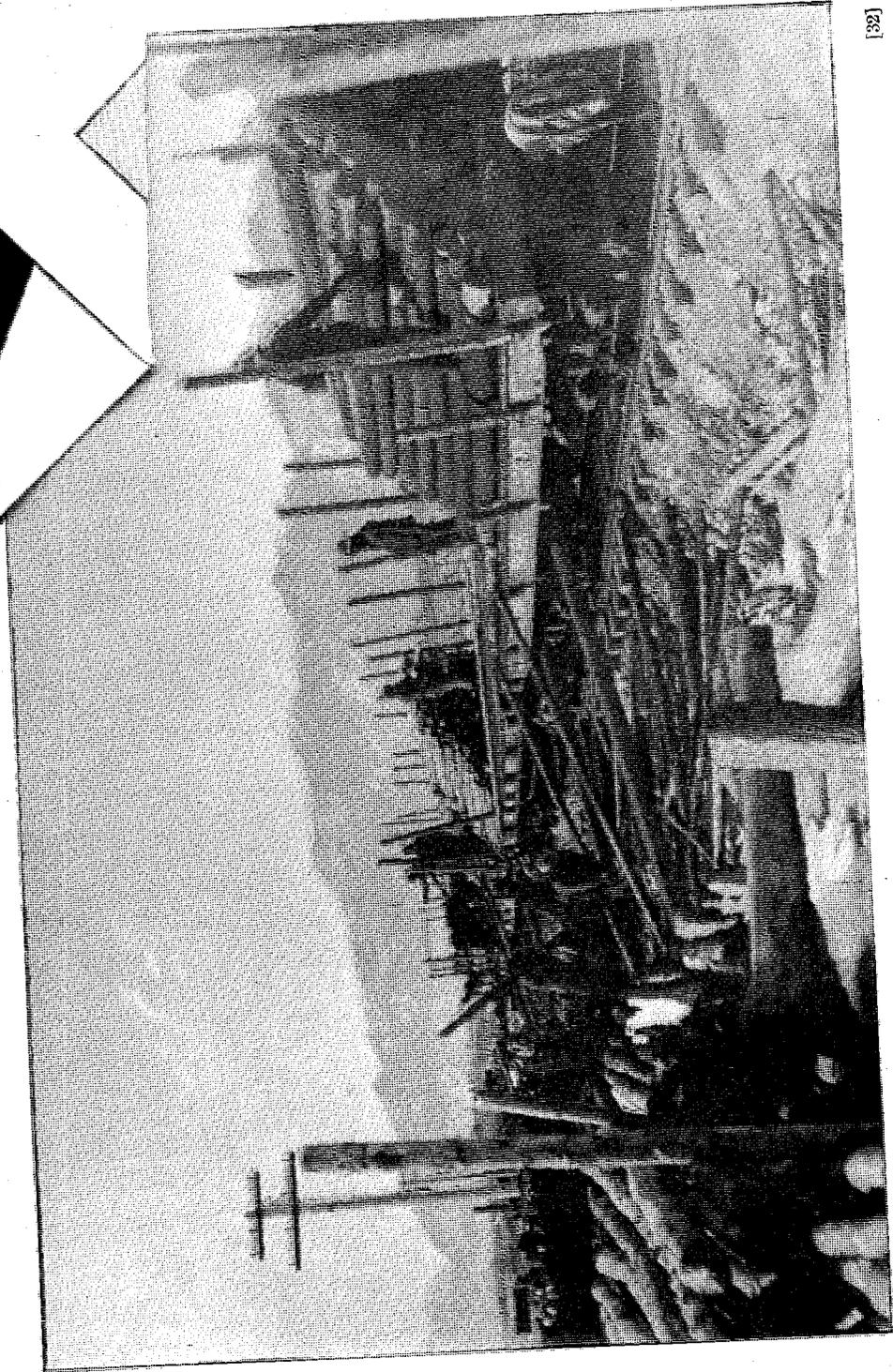
Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

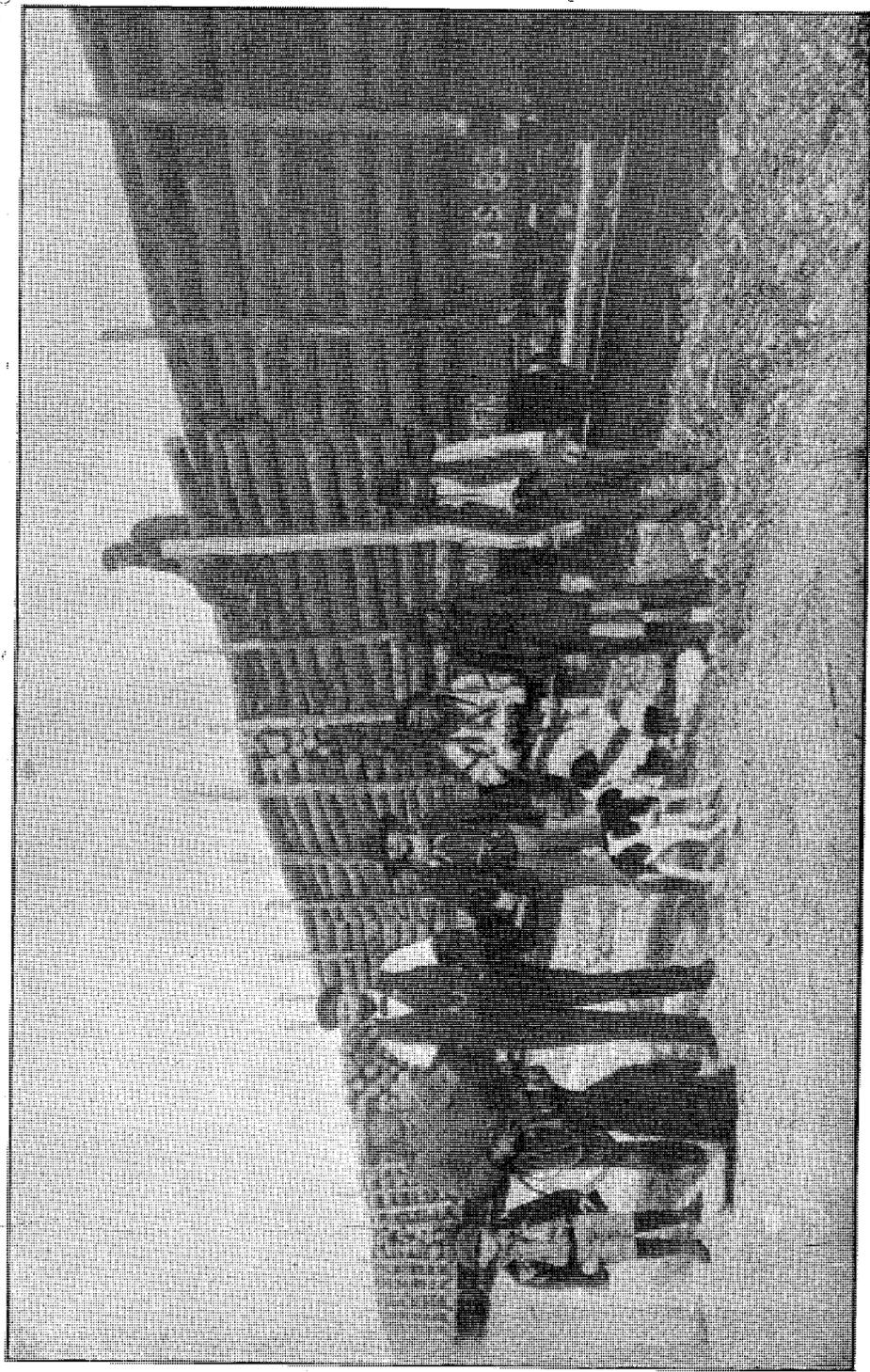




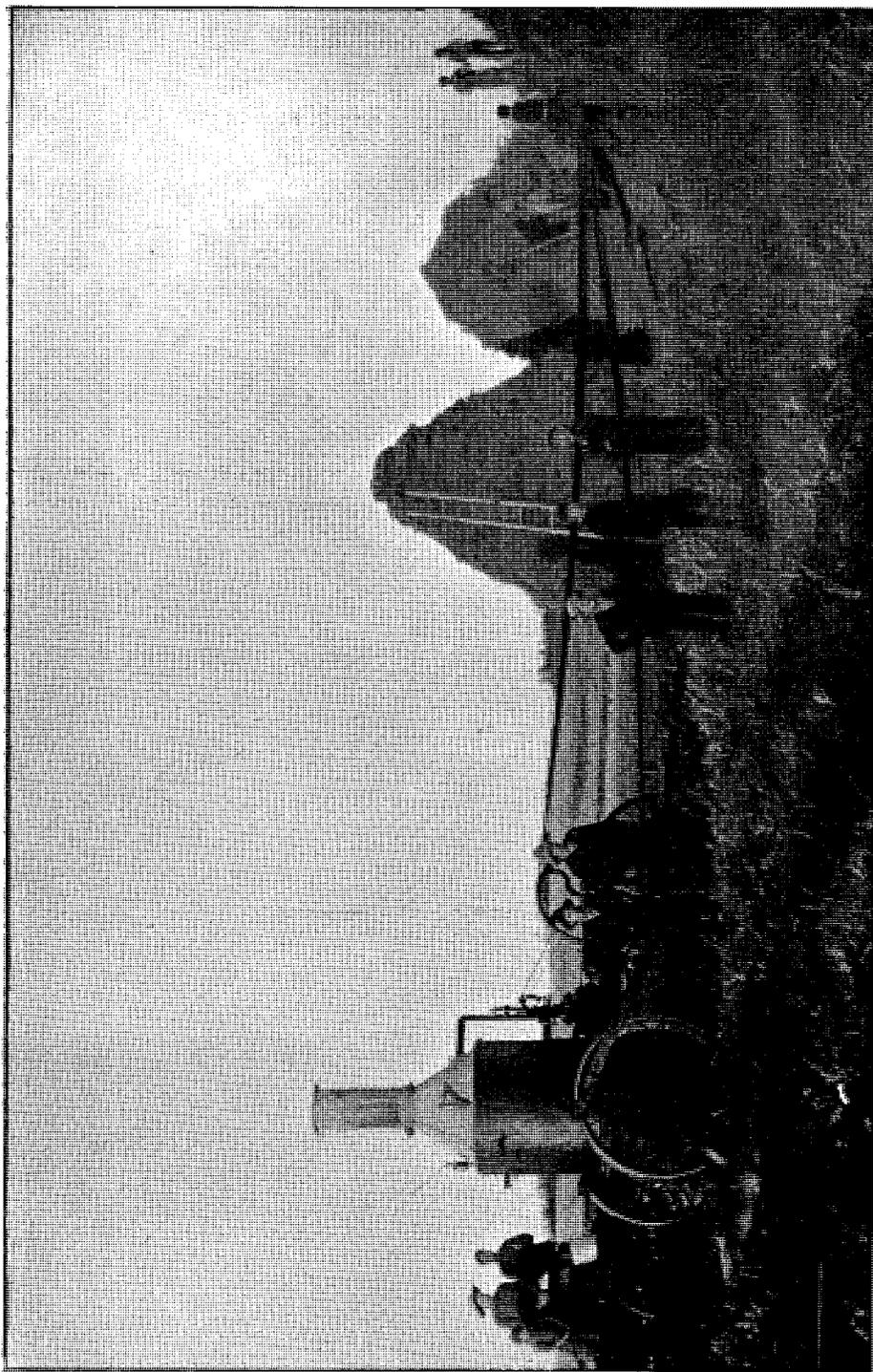
DAY SCHOOL, CAPE CROKER, ONT.



INDIANS LOADING THEIR WOOD AT SPUR AT WEST END OF STONY RESERVE, NEAR MORLEY, ALASKA.

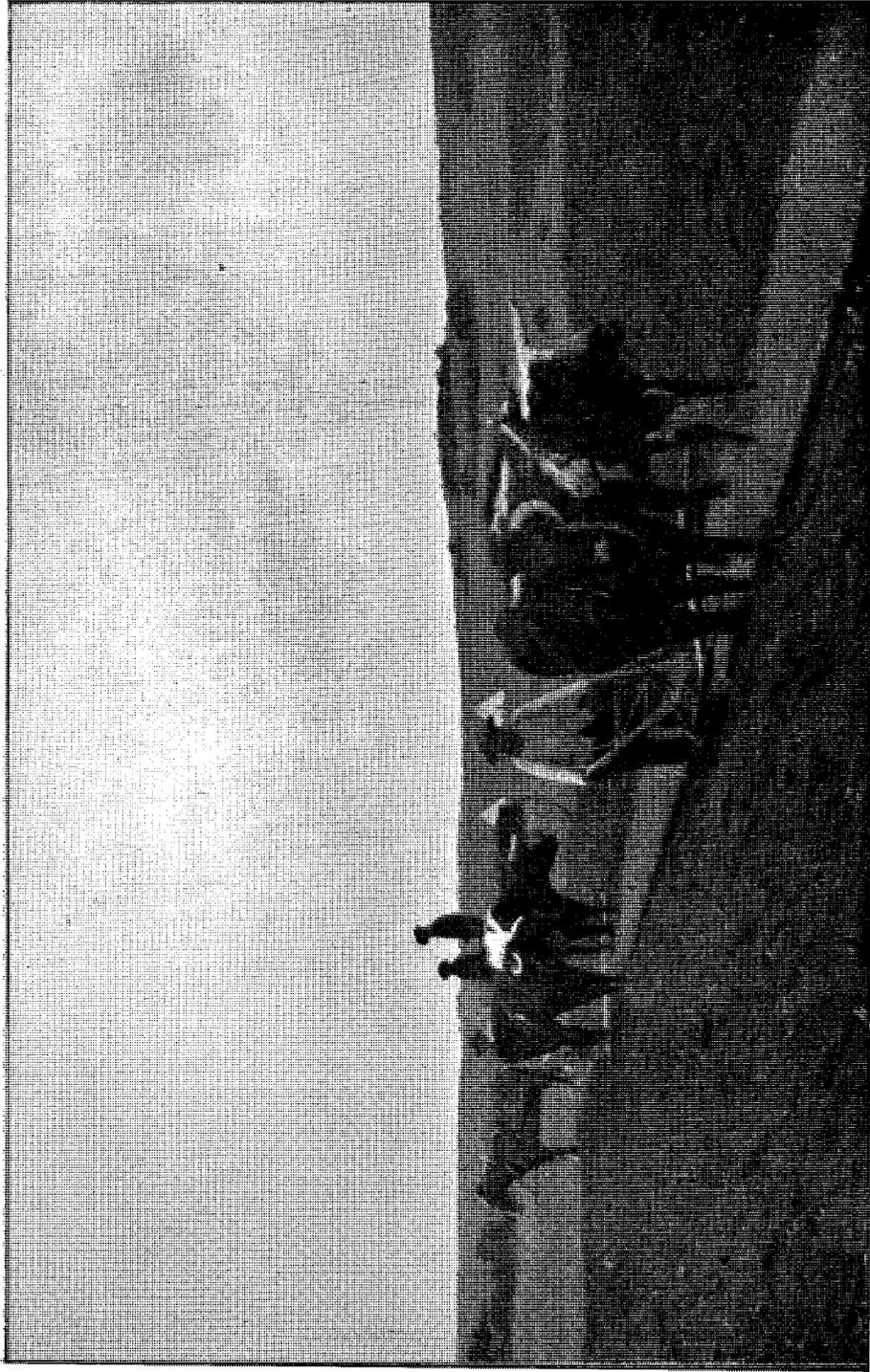


WOOD GOT OUT AND LOADED BY STONY INDIANS AT MORLEY STATION, ALTA.

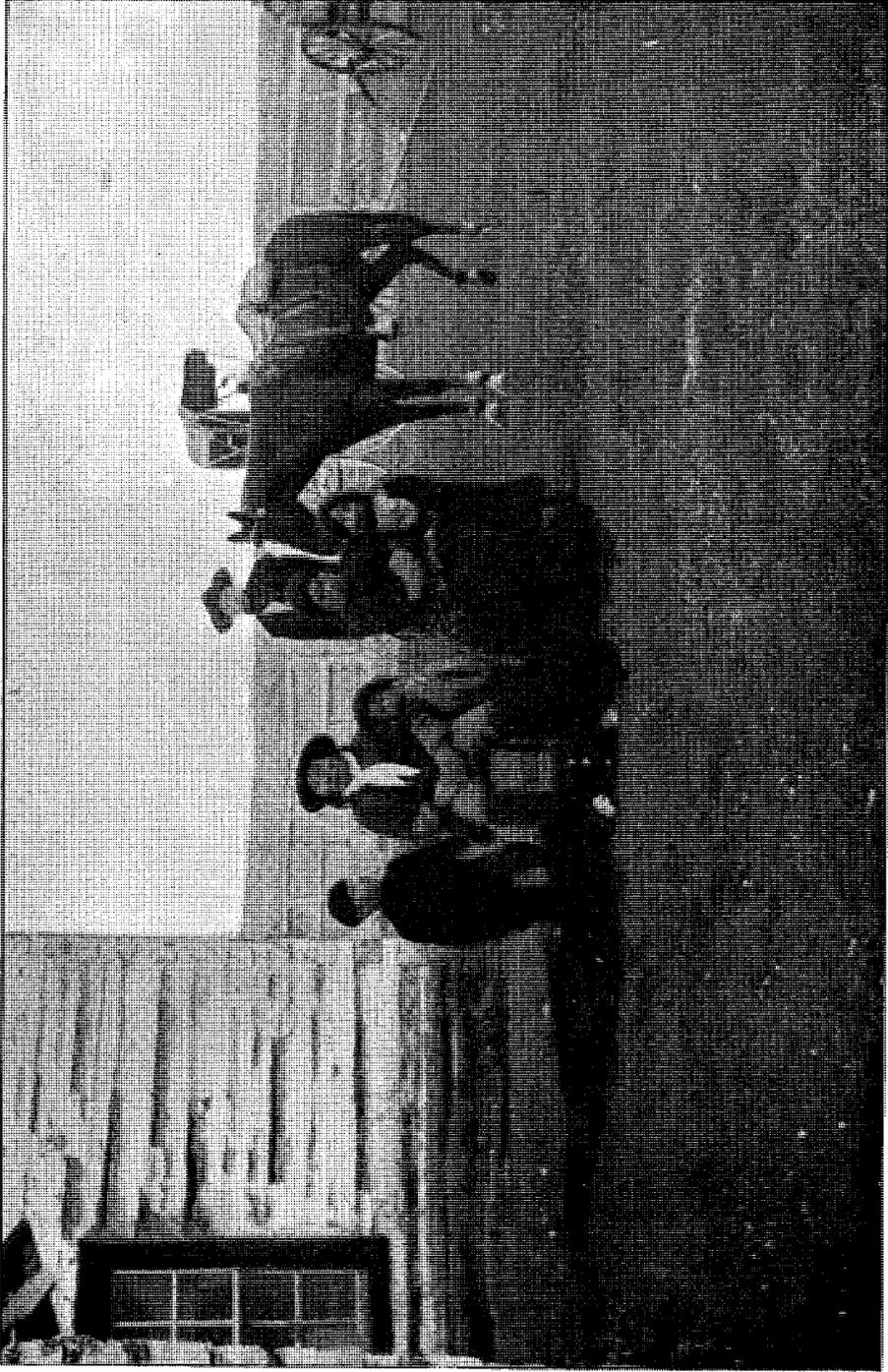


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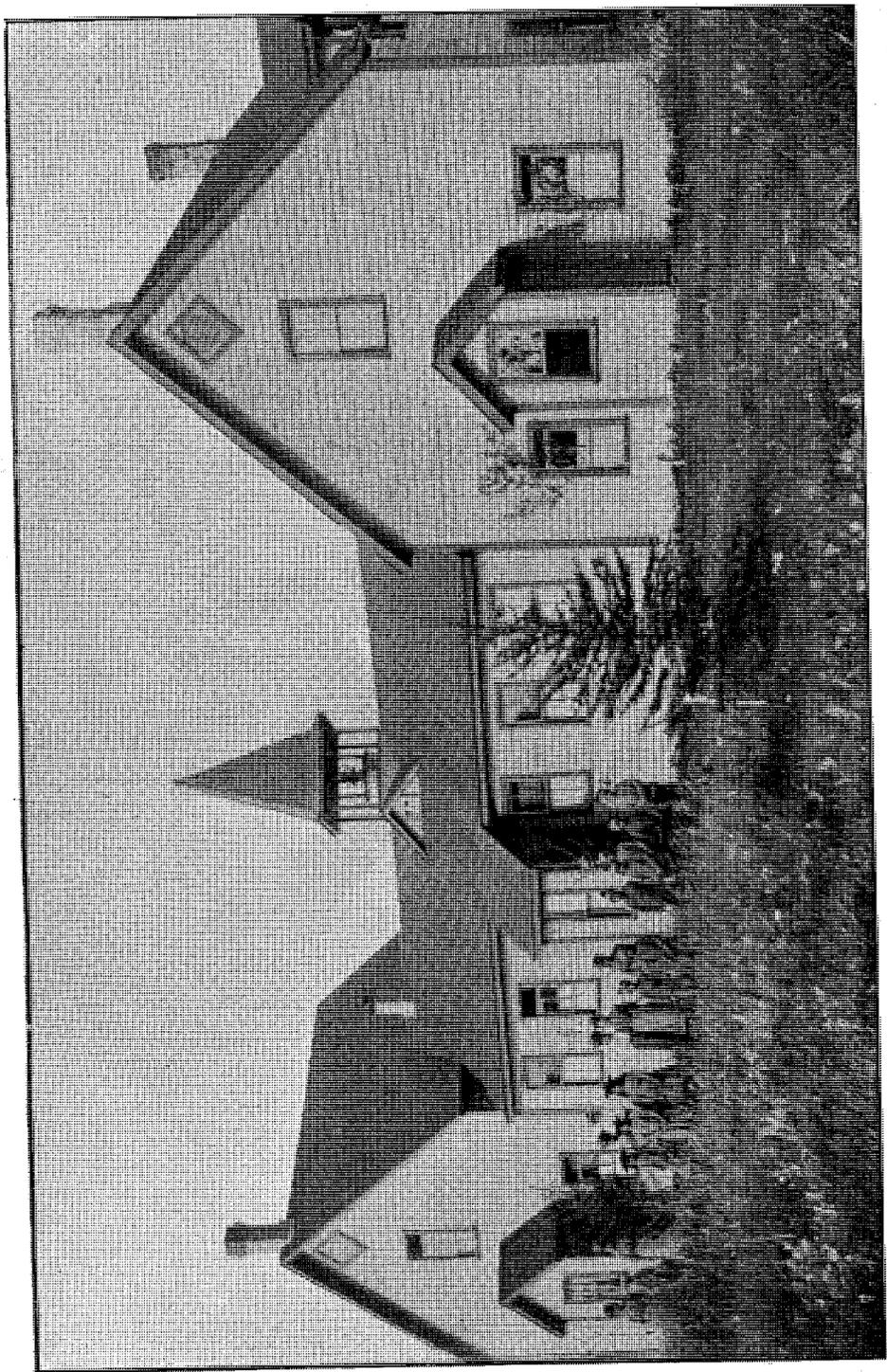
THRESHING SCENE—INDIANS OF MISTAWASIS RESERVE, SNAKE PLAIN, CARLTON AGENCY, SASK.



INDIANS BREAKING NEW LAND, WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, EAST ASSA.



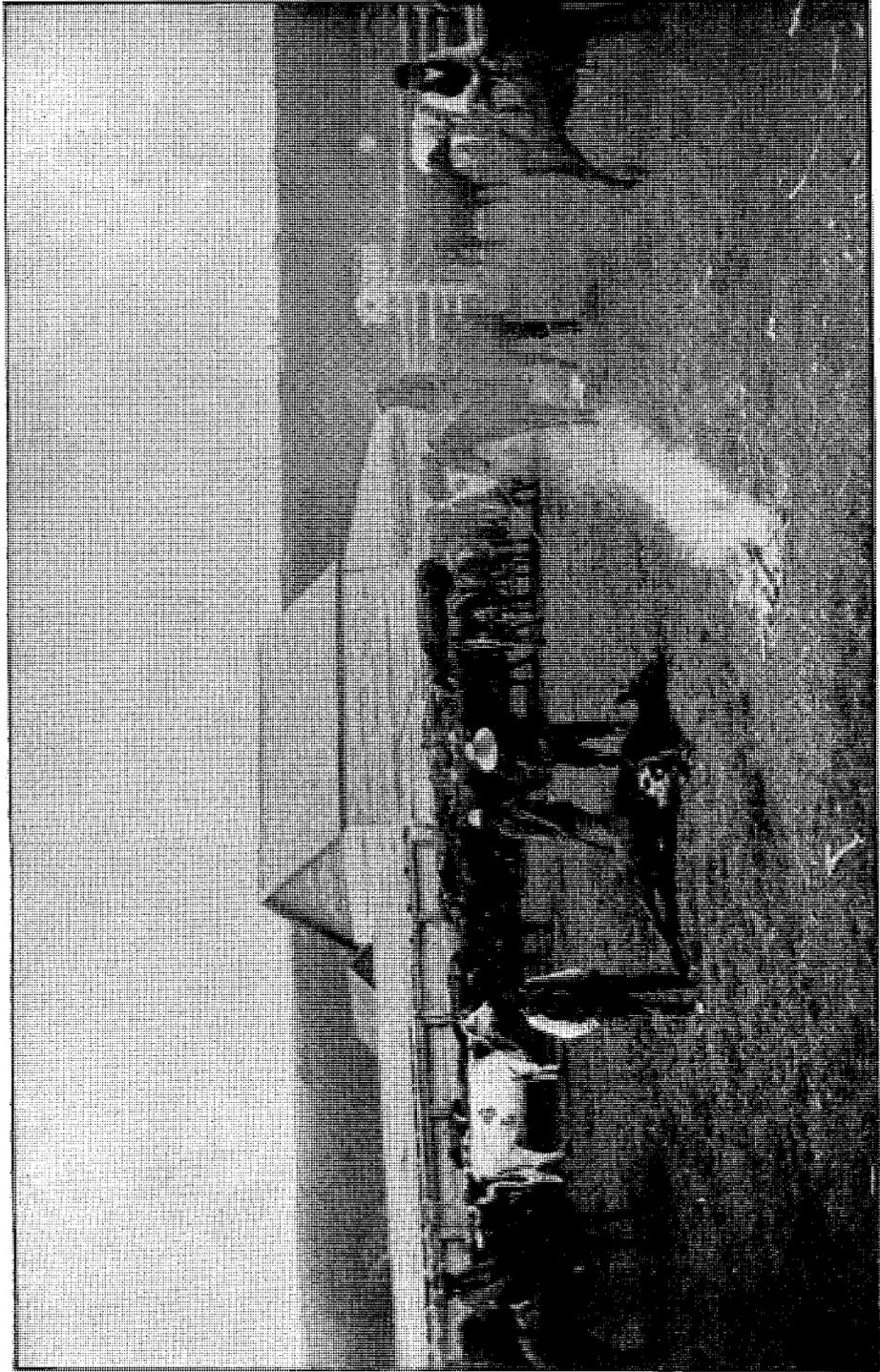
CROW CHILD AND FAMILY, SARCEE RESERVE, ALTA.



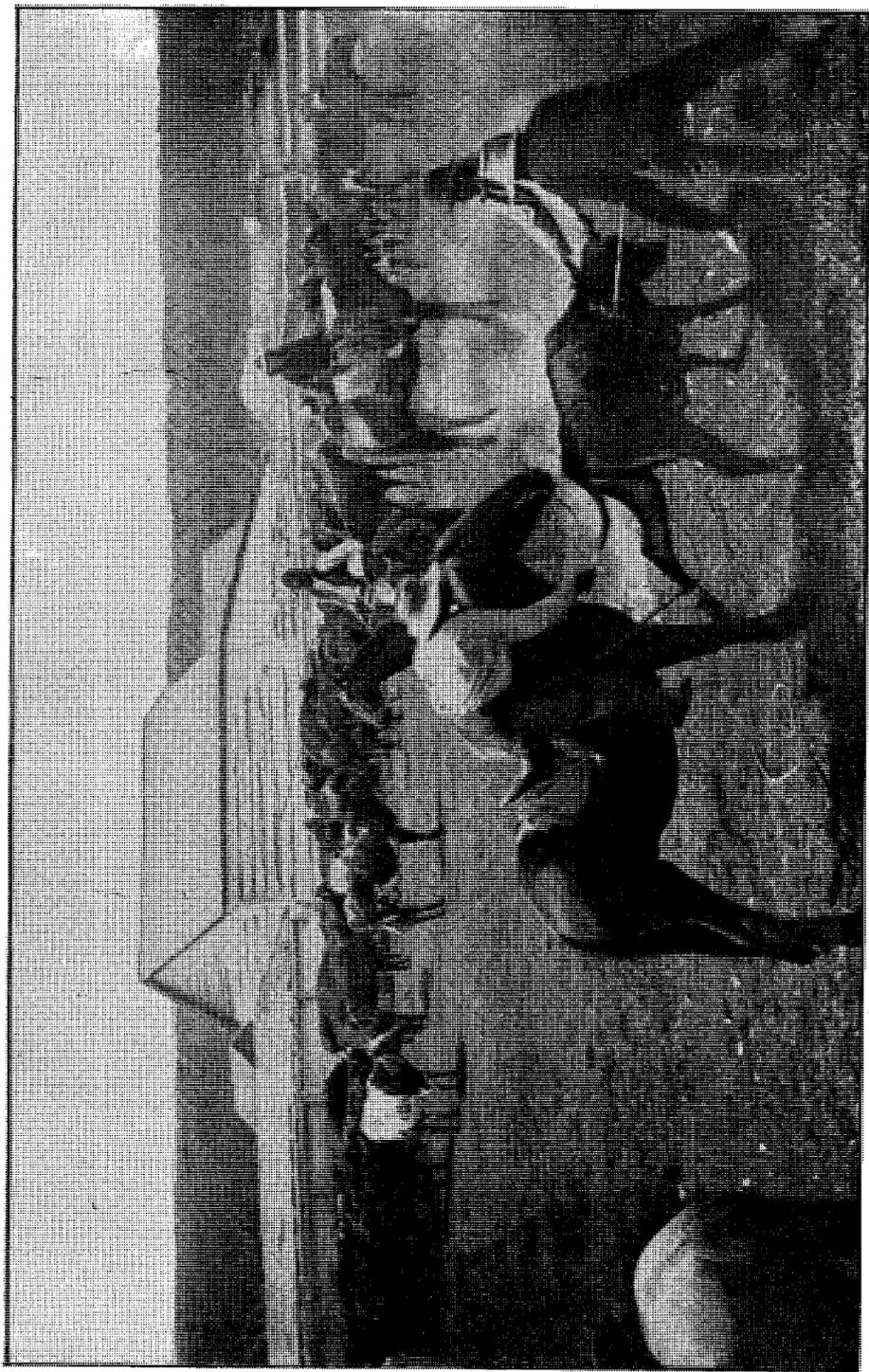
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.



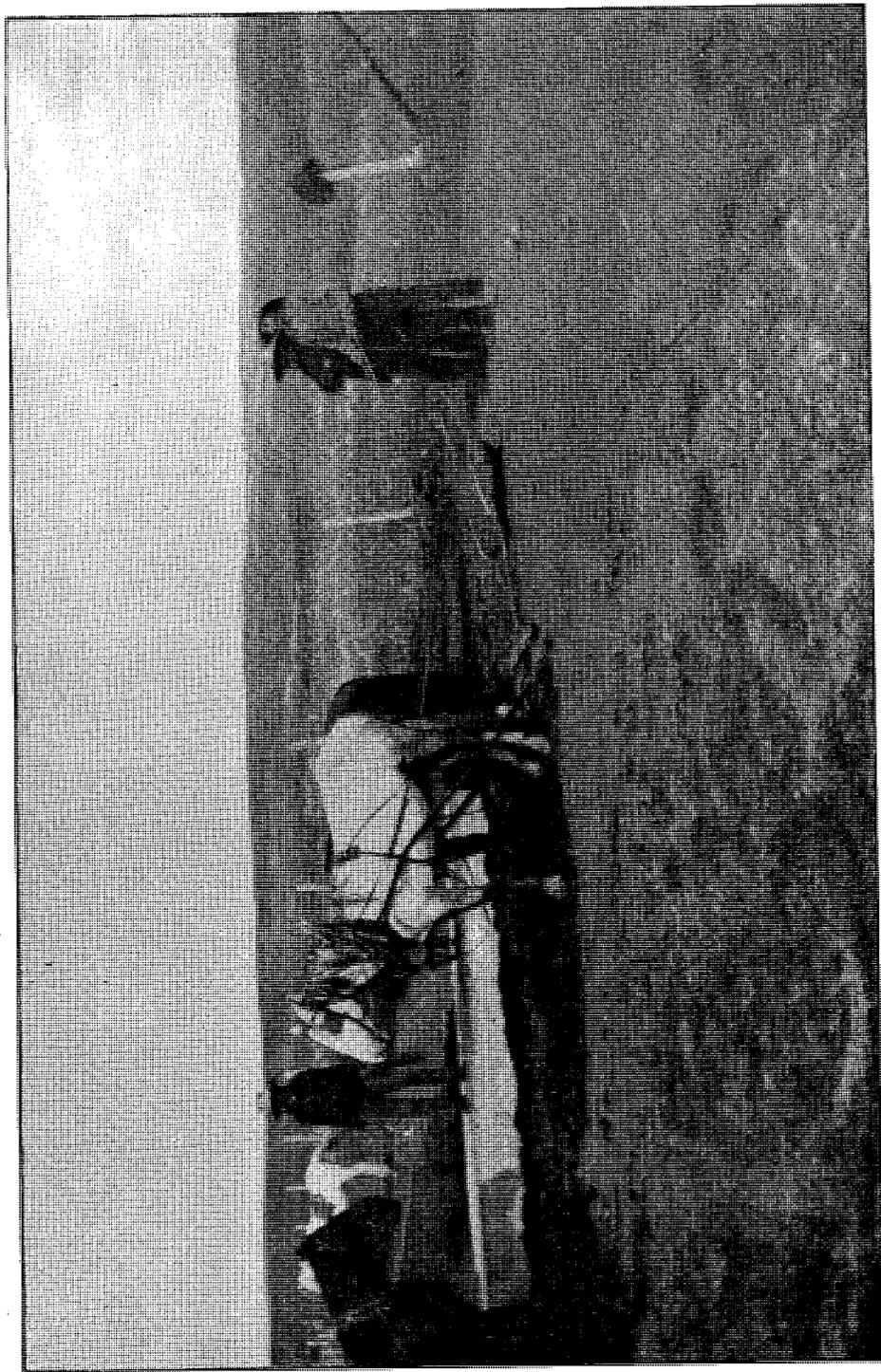
MATRON AND GIRL PUPILS, SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.



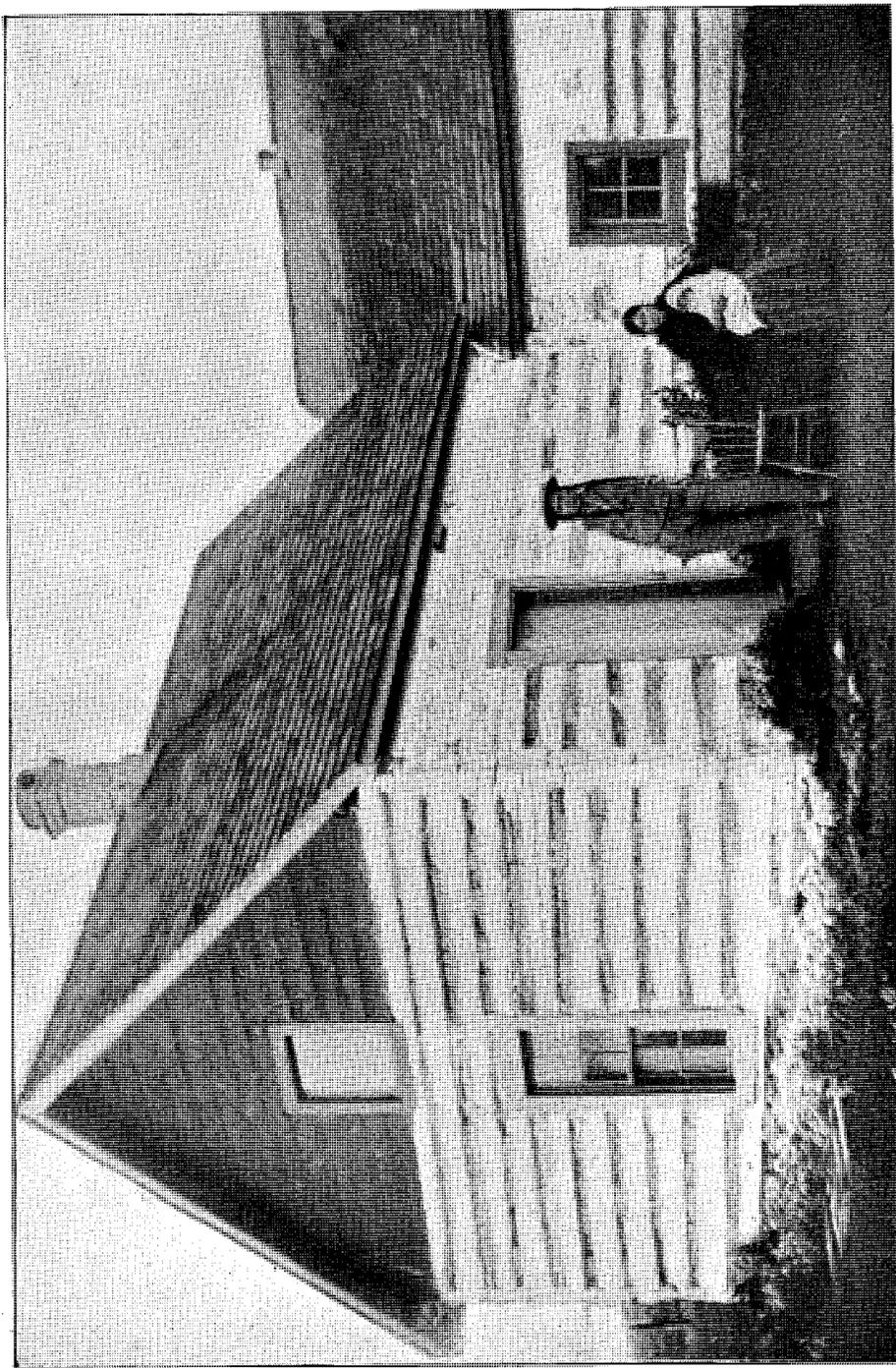
INDIANS BRANDING CATTLE, SARCOE AGENCY, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.



INDIANS BRANDING CATTLE, SARCEE AGENCY, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.

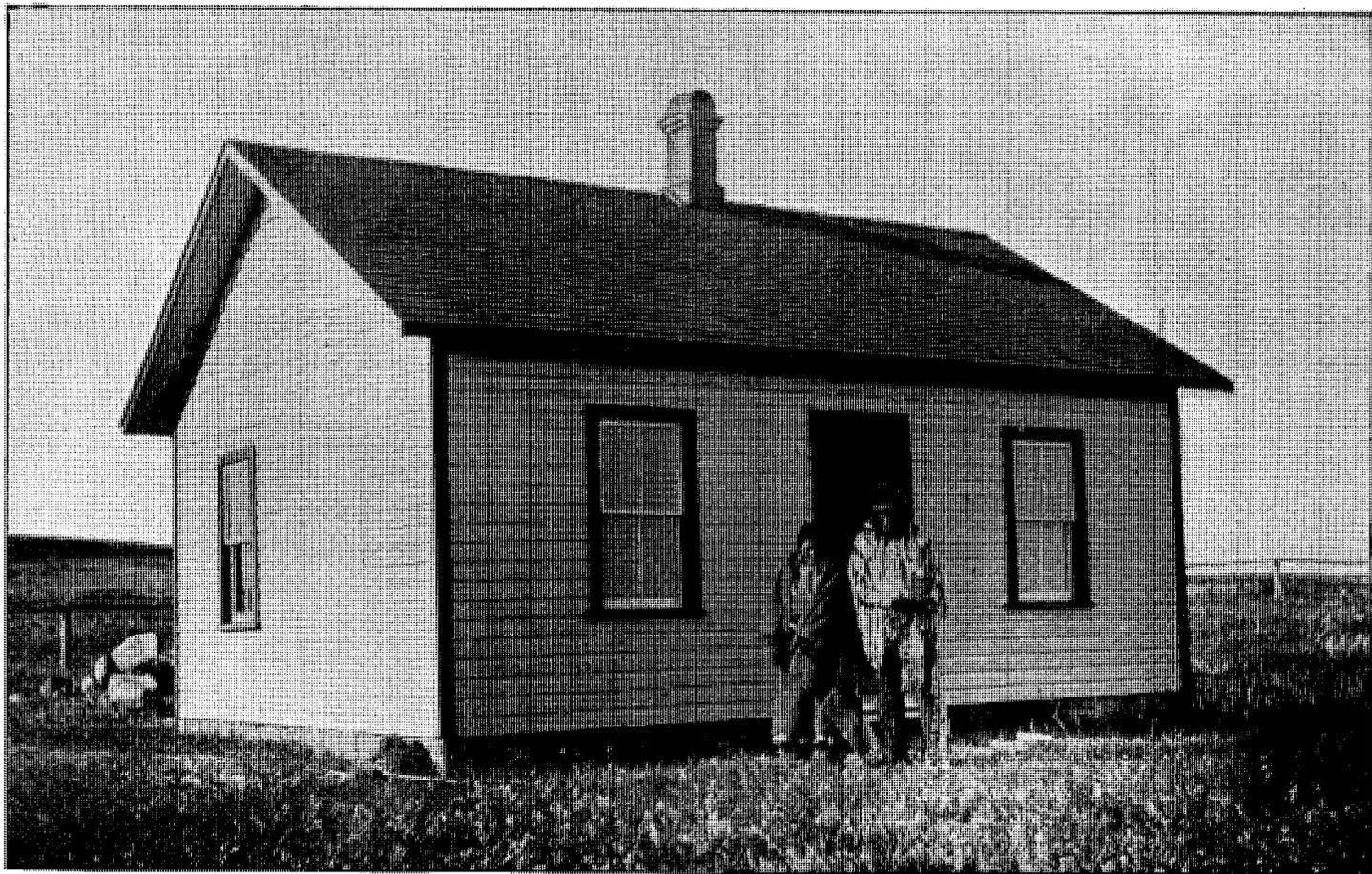


SARCEE INDIANS REPAIRING BRIDGES, SARCEE RESERVE, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.

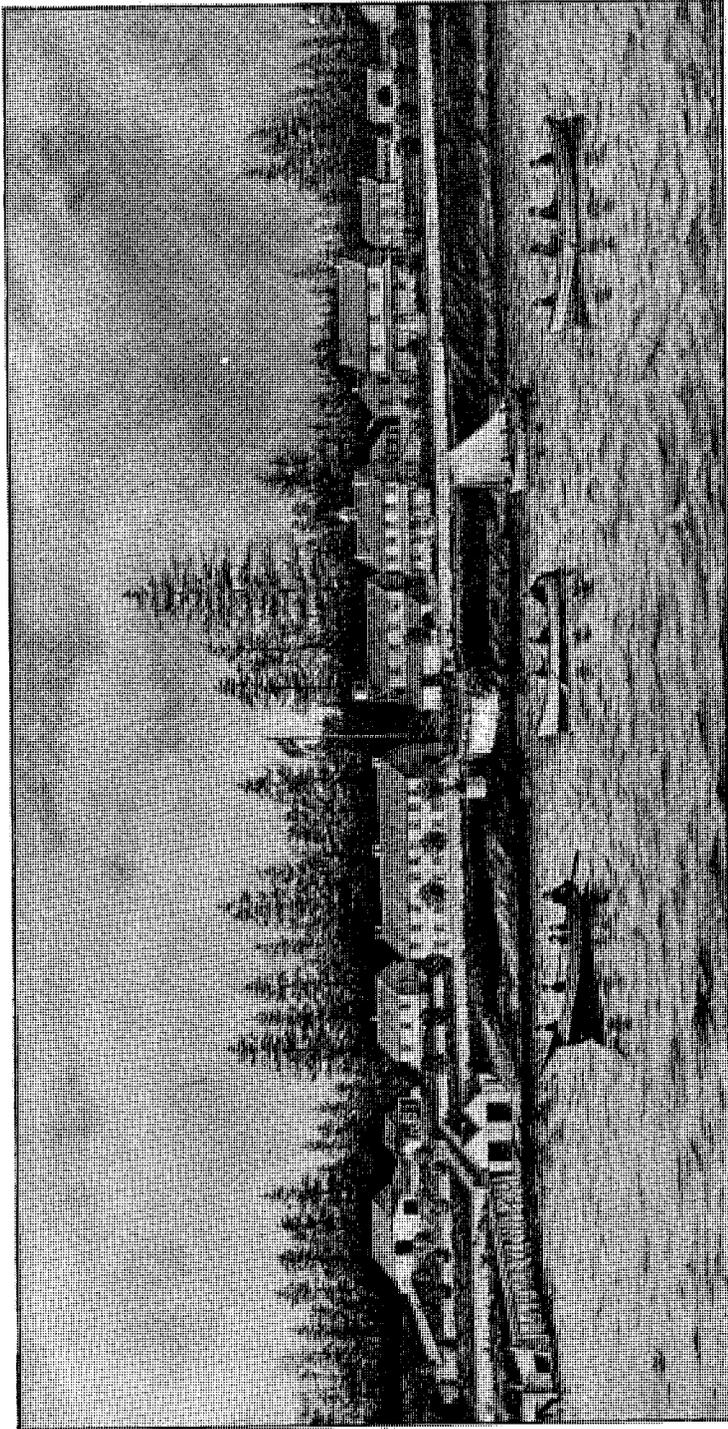


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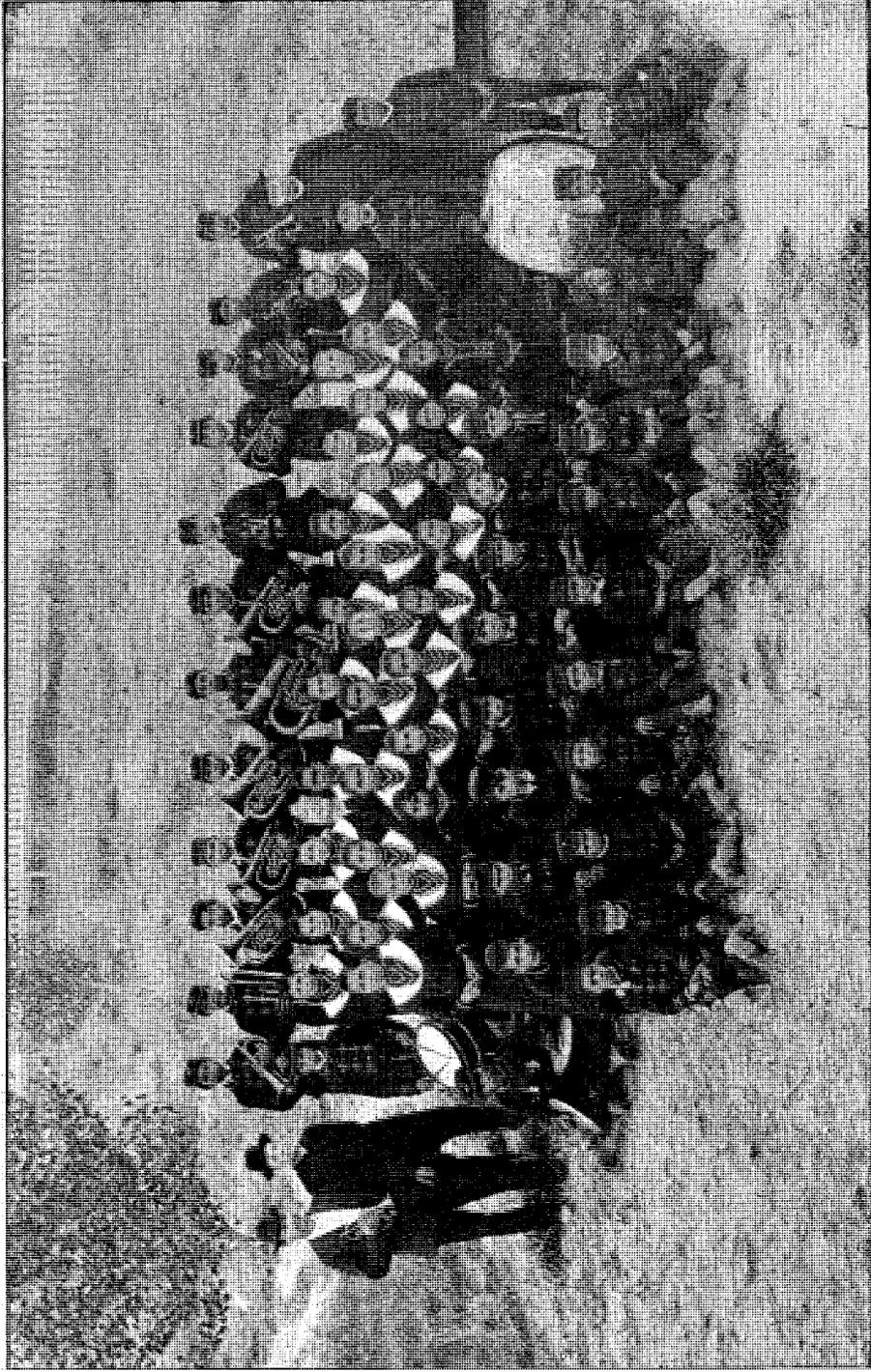
JIM BIG PLUME AND WIFE, MINOR CHIEF, SARCEE RESERVE, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.



CHIEF BULL'S HEAD AND WIFE IN THEIR NEW HOUSE, BUILT 1902, SARCEE AGENCY, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B. C.

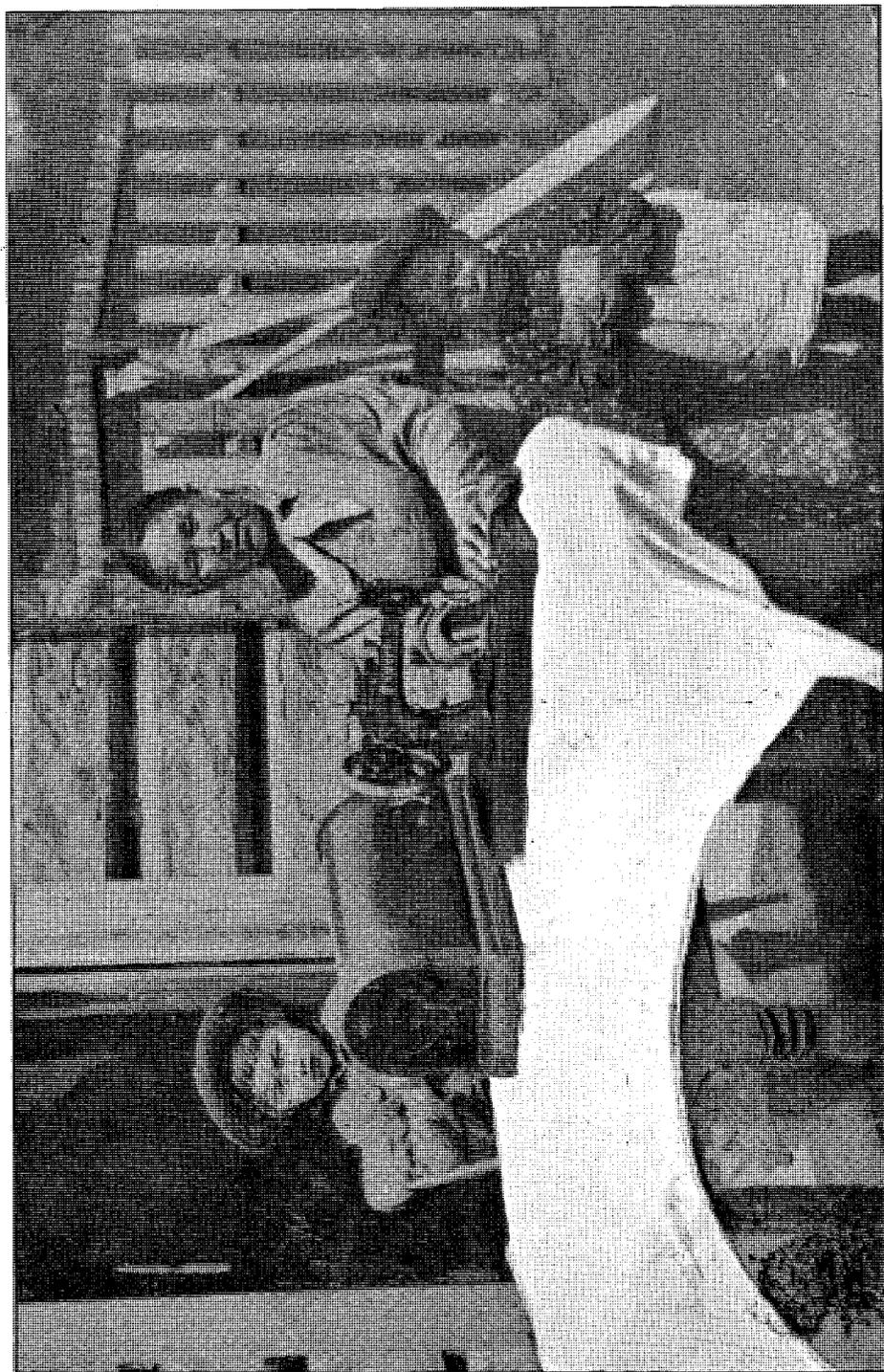


BRASS BAND OF KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

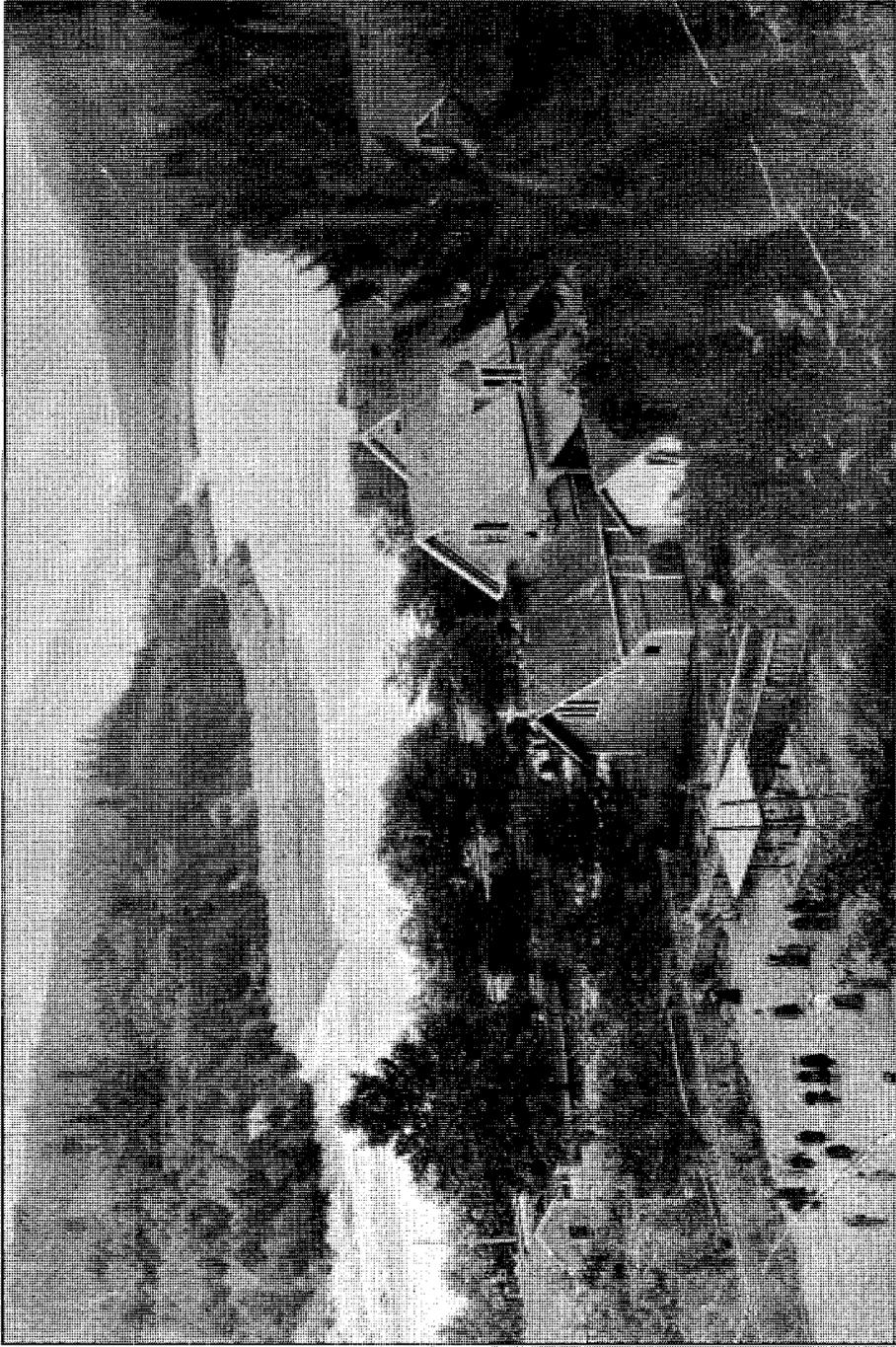


[272]

OLD WOMAN OF KISPAIAX, UPPER SKEENA, BABINE AGENCY, (B.C.) SPINNING WOOL OF MOUNTAIN GOAT ON HER THIGH.



KISPAIAX, UPPER SKEENA, BABINE AGENCY, B.C.



ALL HALLOWS' BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C.—VIEW OF THE SCHOOL FROM THE PLAYGROUND,



NEW COMERS, ALL HALLOWS' BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C.





OLD PUPILS OF ALL HALLOWS' SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., NOW IN DOMESTIC SERVICE







































REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

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.—These Indians are called the 'Chippewas of Beausoleil,' because they formerly resided on Beausoleil island.

Population.—The population is the same as last year, being two hundred and thirty; there were no births and no deaths or other changes.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good, no contagious diseases of any kind being prevalent. All the young members of the band were vaccinated last spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve live largely by agricultural pursuits. The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a livelihood. The older members work their farms, which return them good results for their industry, the land being fertile. The younger men engage during the summer months as guides to tourists, for which they receive good pay. In winter wood is cut on their locations for sale to steamers, so they are engaged the year round and consequently make a good living, and are becoming very comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are by far the best in the district. Some four years ago the department purchased for them a thorough-bred polled-Angus bull from Mr. William Stewart, of Lambton county, and the results have been entirely satisfactory and encouraging, the Indians now having a splendid herd of cattle, in which they take great pride.

Buildings.—The houses are becoming more comfortable and are kept neat and clean; all sanitary regulations being strictly observed.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who is most painstaking and earnest. Pupils who attend regularly make splendid progress.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve, one Methodist and one Roman Catholic. The services in each are well attended. The services in the Methodist church are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Evans twice each Sabbath.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are as a rule law-abiding and temperate, a case of intemperance very rarely coming under my attention. In this matter there is a marked improvement. The young men are certainly displaying sober and industrious habits.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
VIRGINIA, July 7, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being five miles from Jackson's point, a summer resort, where many people spend the summer months each year. Snake island is twelve miles to the west and quite near Morton's park, another summer resort. The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres and is a good clay soil.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and fifteen, the same as last year, consisting of thirty-five men, thirty-five women, twenty-three boys and twenty-two girls, there having been four deaths, two births, and two taken into the band by adoption.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has not been as good as in previous years. Consumption is doing its deadly work, notwithstanding that all sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, most of the families taking as much pains to clean up their houses and yards as white people. There has been no contagious disease other than consumption during the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of some of the Indians, but some of them have no teams and do not farm much. Those that farm get along the best. Some work out, others make baskets, others oars and paddles, the women making fancy work. Some old Indians dig ginseng-root and burdock, which they sell to druggists.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of wood. There are thirteen frame houses, three frame barns, and the rest are built of logs, one frame house having been built during the past year and many other improvements made to other buildings.

Stock and Implements.—The stock is pretty good on the whole. There are some good horses and some good cows and some not very good. A fine Jersey bull was poisoned last summer, which is not replaced yet. The horses are getting less in number, as some of the Indians cannot replace them when they get old and useless and they are too apt to sell the colts. The implements are very good and sufficient in number. There is a horse-power threshing-machine in good repair.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina island taught at present by Mr. H. L. Tweed. He takes a deep interest in the moral as well as the educational welfare of the Indians.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve. Two services are usually held each Sabbath, one conducted in the Indian language and one in English. The services are well attended. The conduct of the Indians is exemplary when at these services. The church is kept in first-class order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are law-abiding and industrious. The following are doing well: Alfred McCue, John E. Big Canoe, G. H. Charles, James and William J. Ashquabe, James Charles, Thomas Charles, Daniel Big Canoe and Thomas Port.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of the band are never seen the worse of liquor and claim to be total abstainers. There is a lodge of Good Templars on the island. There are three or four of the Indians that will drink to excess if they get a chance.

General Remarks.—These Indians are intelligent and conduct their council and all other public meetings in an orderly and gentlemanly manner, discussing all matters freely before deciding them. The crops are not quite so good as last year, owing to the heavy rains.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 29, 1902.

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, 1902.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers three hundred and sixty-nine on the pay-list and about thirty non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve; on the pay-lists are one hundred and twelve men, one hundred and eighteen women, eighty-six boys and fifty-three girls. There have been seven births and twenty-one deaths. Two women came in by marriage and two went out by marriage, making a decrease of fourteen as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good except in the cases of consumptives; there have been a great many deaths on account of this disease; nearly all cases prove fatal. Every member of the band was vaccinated about the time of the small-pox scare recently. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to; the dwellings whitewashed and in most cases kept neat and clean and premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter by burning it.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits this tribe continues to make steady improvement. About twenty-five families are working their holdings well and are doing fairly well. They have all the farming implements required.

A number of the young men work in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting in summer, some working for white farmers. A number of the women make baskets, pick berries and gather ginseng-root for sale. There is a shingle-mill on the reserve manufacturing out of the dead and waste timber. The Indians have derived about \$800 from this industry during the past six months. A new industry has started in the raising of sugar beets for the Warton factory; fifteen Indians have good commencements made; their beet crops look well.

The Indians have a good fishing reserve and annually catch about \$4,000 worth of fish.

Stock.—They have a large number of very good horses and lately are accumulating a good many cattle, especially cows. They also raise a large number of hogs. The sheep are increasing, but are not numerous yet.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fair progress. The school-buildings are in good order and well equipped.

Religion.—The Indians attend divine service fairly well. They have two commodious churches: the Methodists, numbering about two hundred and thirty, have a stone church, while the Roman Catholics, numbering one hundred and twenty-four, have a frame building. Fifteen of the Indians are Anglicans, but they have no service on this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate. There are still a few noted characters that on days of large gatherings outside get unscrupulous white men to procure them whisky, but on the whole there is and continues to be a decided improvement in this respect.

Regarding morality, the Indians continue to improve; there appears to be a steady and healthy change for the better.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along well, their progress on the whole is fair, they got in a good crop this spring and the harvest promises an abundance. The summer has been very wet, but the weather has now turned fair, and if it continues good for harvesting, an abundant crop is assured. The department's policy, recently put in operation on this reserve, of allowing the 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 improvements of their homes by paying for material and work in constructing their houses and barns, and building wire fences, is now having a very beneficial effect in the appearance of this reserve and the comfort of the homes and surroundings, but it requires very great vigilance on the part of the agent and his forest guardian in guarding the proceeds and having it properly applied to the purpose intended. These Indians are now very proud of their improved properties and well pleased after things are settled up, but many of them would at the time like to get a chance to spend the money for living as they used to do while working at the timber.

The Indians' annual fall agricultural show has been held each fall for the past five years. It has been fairly successful under existing circumstances. It creates a good deal of healthy rivalry among the Indians in competing with each other in the products of their labour. It is about the only big day that they all participate in for outdoor sport and amusement.

The Indians last winter joined themselves with the Farmers' Institute of North Bruce. A very successful meeting of the institute was held in their hall, and the delegates expressed their delight in having met with this band, and were surprised at the intelligence of the Indians in matters relating to agriculture.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, August 21, 1902.

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 Rama reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the beautiful and picturesque Lake Couchiching. It comprises two thousand acres of fairly good land for agricultural purposes.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-eight, composed of fifty-seven men, seventy-one women and one hundred children. There were ten births, and two Indians joined the band; there were six deaths, and thirteen Indians left the band, making a decrease of seven since my last report. They have sustained a great loss in the death of their late chief, John Kenice. He was a man of excellent character, always going before his people, encouraging and instructing them by his good example.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year, no epidemic prevailing among them.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are exceptional. A great number gain a livelihood entirely from farming; others find employment in the lumber camps, act as guides to American tourists at lucrative wages, and engage in the chemical works at Longford. The works being close, paying good wages, and affording steady employment, are a great boon to the reserve. The women find ready sale for fancy work in Orillia, selling to Mr. Goffatt over \$1,000 worth of goods.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses on this reserve are principally frame, and are kept neat and clean and in good repair. Barns and stables are mostly frame, and are kept in a fair state of repair.

The stock is of fair breeding.

The Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—The Indian children are making good progress under the careful instruction of their teacher, Rev. J. Laurence. The majority of the parents co-operate with him by sending their children regularly to school.

Religion.—These Indians are principally Methodists. Their church is a credit to the reserve, being built of stone and finished in modern style. Service is conducted every Sunday morning and evening by Rev. J. Laurence, and a warm interest is shown in spiritual affairs.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians are addicted to strong drink and will indulge freely when they get an opportunity, and I regret to say they can always find unscrupulous whites who will procure it for them. During the year I had fourteen prosecutions for violation of the liquor law, and made convictions in each case. I trust that the prosecutions will have a salutary effect.

I have, &c.,

D. J. MCPHEE,
Indian Agent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, September 12, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserves.—The Indians in my agency are the Chippewas of Sarnia, residing on three reserves: the Sarnia reserve situated on the banks of the river St. Clair, just south of the town of Sarnia; the Kettle and Stony Point reserves, on the shores of Lake Huron, and all in Lambton county. The three reserves comprise about nine thousand seven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and thirty, consisting of one hundred and twenty-nine men, one hundred and twenty-five women and one hundred and seventy-six children and young people under twenty-one years of age. There were four births and sixteen deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on these reserves was fairly good this last year. No contagious disease has broken out among them. Sanitary measures are carefully observed; some of the houses are kept exceptionally clean.

Education.—There is one day school on the Sarnia reserve, taught by Miss Alice Matthews, and also one on Kettle Point reserve, taught by Miss Ethel Jacobs. The attendance at these schools is not as good as might be desired, as the parents are somewhat careless in this regard.

Religion.—There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve, an Anglican and a Methodist, where services are held regularly. There is also a church on each of the Kettle and Stony Point reserves, but service is held at Kettle Point only. The Indians attend church fairly well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on these reserves live chiefly by farming, and some make a good deal of money by fishing. The crops looked well at the beginning of the season, but on account of so much rain there has been considerable loss.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, July 29, 1902.

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, 1902.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains five thousand two hundred and fifty 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-one men, one hundred and ninety-seven women and three hundred and thirty-one young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of seven hundred and seventy-nine.

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 these Indians from 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 liquors, and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it should 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 ten women and two hundred and twenty-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of four hundred and seventy-six.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly 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. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories.

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

Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The schools are all well equipped. The attendance has been fair 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 adheres to the Methodist Church and the remainder to the English Church.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it should 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 forty-two men, twelve women and sixty-seven young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and twenty-one.

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

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.

These 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 the 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.,

S. SUTHERLAND,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, July 14, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1902.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

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

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

Population.—Fifty-eight is the population of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredation in the band. Sanitary conditions and regulations are observed and appreciated.

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

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and very little stock of any kind or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith and they have a 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.—The absence of liquor on the island accounts in some measure, and being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and in morality are above the average.

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

WEST BAY BAND.

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

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

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

Sanitation.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been mostly carried out and the houses of the Indians are comfortable and clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief occupation is farming and they are making progress. They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer. Sugar-making and berry-picking are also sources of revenue.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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

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

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

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

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

General Remarks.—These Indians are progressive and take a great deal to agriculture and education. Their chief also appears interested in having his band advance along both of these lines, and his advice and opinion is much respected.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake Wolesley, Manitoulin island. The area is four hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good and sanitary measures conformed to.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend largely on the soil for their maintenance. They also load vessels and work in camps in winter, which in all makes them a comfortable living.

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 this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and make a good living.

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

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

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about five thousand acres.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource of this band.

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year; there has been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

clean and observe all precautions prescribed by the department as to sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation : they farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, they make a fair showing. They also work cutting logs and making ties in winter and loading vessels in the summer-time.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Their buildings are mostly of log, but are neat and clean and part of them well furnished. There are two organs in the village. They also have quite a number of stock—cattle, horses and pigs—which are well taken care of.

Education.—There is a school here, but there has been no teacher for the last two years.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a good church, which is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries ; the services are attended to well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are making progress. Their condition is very favourable in every way.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be expected of them.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are beginning to look better about farming and are getting more interested.

There are several frame dwellings now on this reserve. One of them is occupied by David Sampson and one by his brother, Matthew Sampson, who are both prosperous farmers.

The members of this band are thrifty and are generally supplied with money.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-three, consisting of twenty-three men, twenty women and fifty children. During the year there were four births and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there were two deaths, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of three for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. No contagious disease has visited the reserve and all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their dwellings and outbuildings.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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

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

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. Mr. S. H. Ferris is in charge, and under his tuition the children are making satisfactory progress.

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

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

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins Inlet, on the north shore of Georgian bay. It contains an area of about ten thousand one hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-five, consisting of eleven men, twenty-one women and twenty-three children. During the year there were three births, there were five deaths and two women left the band through marriage, making a total decrease of four in this band for the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on these scores.

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. It contains an area of forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty, consisting of thirty-six men, forty-six women and seventy-eight children. During the year there were ten births, there were four deaths and one woman left the band through marriage, making a total increase of five in the population of this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and, as a rule, they keep their dwellings in a sanitary condition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a fair state of repair.

They have very little stock, and but few farming implements.

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

Religion.—These Indians are of the Roman Catholic and Methodist persuasions, with the former in predominance.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but as yet are very indifferent to the advantages they might gain should they give their attention to agriculture.

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

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-four, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-six women and one hundred and nine children. During the year there were ten births, and three women joined the band by marriage, and there were seven deaths, making a total increase of six in this band for the year.

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

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

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are mostly of logs. Their stock is the average quality and well cared for and they have all the farming implements they require.

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

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, 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.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION No. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-six. 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 in 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, consisting of four men, six women and four young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians 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 condition. Stock is well looked after, and they have an ample supply of farming implements to meet their requirements.

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

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics.

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

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

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of one thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and one, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-one women and forty-three children. During the year there were three births and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there were three deaths, making an increase of one in this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an outbreak of small-pox on this reserve last winter, and quarantine regulations were established over the Indians for forty-five days. There were no deaths 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.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve stand well in comparison with those in other farming districts. The farming implements are of the latest pattern, and the system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the regular Canadian farmer. The Indians are improving their stock from year to year, for which they find a ready cash market with outside drovers.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—The Indians of this band are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church services, which are held in the school-building on the reserve every week by the Church of England missionary from Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have in no way deteriorated since my last report. They are industrious, and the great attention paid to agriculture is the chief reason for the progress shown by them.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are addicted to strong drink, but on the whole they are fairly temperate and moral.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

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

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is eighty-seven, consisting of twenty-seven men, twenty women and forty children. During the year there was one birth and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there were two deaths, which leaves the band with exactly the same population as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—This band was visited with an outbreak of small-pox early last winter. There were seven cases in all, and quarantine regulations were promptly established over the whole reserve. There were no bad results from the disease. The Indians are all in good health, have all been vaccinated, and have their dwellings in a satisfactory condition from a sanitary point of view.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their stock is well cared for, and they have what farm 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 fair progress in their studies.

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

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

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island, about twelve miles south of Manitowaning.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-six, consisting of thirteen men, nineteen women and thirty-four children. During the year there were two births and one death, making an increase of one in this band for the year.

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

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

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their dwellings are neatly constructed and are clean and comfortable.

Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a good day school on the reserve. It is competently conducted and the children are making very satisfactory progress in their studies.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

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

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

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of one hundred and five thousand three hundred acres.

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good; no contagious disease, other than consumption, has visited the reserve. Several families are afflicted with consumption, due to hereditary causes. All necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises. The vaccination of all adults and children has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land and fishing. These Indians are taking a very lively interest in farming and are progressing favourably. Last winter they took out twenty-five thousand cedar railway ties, ten thousand cedar posts, and two hundred and ninety-four cords of pulp-wood, all of which the department disposed of for them at a good price.

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

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

They are equipped with the very latest styles of 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 a large number of them take a great interest in their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the Indians in this band who are partial to strong drink, and they indulge at every opportunity, but the great majority of them are temperate. They are up to the average in morality.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, August 15, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report and statistical statement in connection with the above named Indians for the past year.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the central southern part of the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven acres and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre, including Sugar and Hickory islands in Rice lake. Of this about two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight acres are cleared and in a very good state of cultivation. About twelve hundred acres of the cleared land is rented to white tenants, while the greater part of the remainder is worked by the Indian locatees or under pasture. All the land on this reserve is very well adapted for farming purposes.

Tribe.—This band was formerly composed of Indians from Belleville, Kingston and Gananoque. Of the Belleville Indians there were one hundred and thirty, while the Kingston and Gananoque Indians numbered seventy souls. These two bands were gathered together and united in 1826 and 1827, by the Rev. William Case, on Grape island in the Bay of Quinte, where they remained for about eleven years, when they migrated to their present reserve.

Vital Statistics.—At the taking of the census a short time ago, this band numbered two hundred and thirty-four; four deaths have occurred since that time, leaving two hundred and thirty in all. During the year there were eight births and six deaths; three women have married into the band, while two women of this band have married members of the Mud Lake band. In all there has been an increase of three during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—At the present time the sanitary conditions of the band are excellent, with two exceptions of consumption. Three women have died since the spring census was taken. Excepting these cases of consumption, there has been little sickness, and marked advances are easily noticeable both in the cleanliness of the surroundings of the dwellings and in the dwellings themselves, which in a large number of cases will compare most favourably with the best of those of the white inhabitants of the surrounding country.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of the Indians have good success in farming and are doing well. There is but very little made in hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all the houses are frame and in general are kept in a good state of repair.

The Indians own a very large number of farming implements. They have five self-binders and one reaper.

Education.—The school is taught by Mr. C. B. Oakley, who is very anxious to promote the children as fast as possible, and those who can be induced to attend at all regularly are doing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very many of the Indians are industrious and doing well and are improving their holdings by building good straight cedar fences.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians are members or adherents of the Methodist Church and many attend services regularly. Mr. Oakley, their school teacher, preaches to them every Sabbath once or twice.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that a number of these Indians will get liquor when ever they can, but many never taste it and could not be induced to do so on any account.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, August 18, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the Credit reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

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. There is about twelve hundred acres of this reserve under lease to white tenants, the soil is very well adapted for agricultural purposes, gardening and fruit-growing.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians throughout the year was exceptionally good, and there is very little sickness in the band at the present time. Regarding sanitary matters I might say that during the past spring our health inspectors were very particular to see that the instructions of the department as to the removal of all objectionable accumulations were rigidly carried out, leaving the reserve in a clean and healthy condition.

27-1-2

Education.—The school is taught by Mr. C. P. Oakley, and is very much improved. The children as far as possible, and those who can be induced to attend at all regularly are doing very well.
Characteristics and Progress.—Very many of the Indians are industrious and doing well and are improving their holdings by building good straight cedar fences.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

labour of the Indian is in much demand among the farmers of the surrounding district, they also get ready work at the stone quarries in the village of Hagersville, which gives them quite an income.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but few indulge in alcoholic beverages, a few will occasionally indulge in excessive drinking when away from the reserve working for the fruit-growers of the Niagara peninsula.

Their morals are good as far as I am able to judge. No cases of immorality have been brought to my notice during the past year.

General Remarks.—All the members of this band appear to be happy and contented. All can speak, and nearly all can read and write the English language intelligently.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL J. LYNCH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

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 seventy-five acres are cleared; about three hundred acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-two women, and thirty-six young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were two births and three deaths, a decrease of one since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. The children have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures are well observed.

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

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve, with few exceptions, are frame, and are kept in a good state of repair. The stock is good, and the Indians have a good supply of agricultural implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve are now attending the white school, and the progress made by the scholars is very good.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists; they have a nice little church in which they have service each Sabbath evening; also a Christian Endeavour meeting every week, in which some of the members of the band take quite an interest.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres, of which about three hundred are cleared.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is one hundred and sixty-seven; composed of forty-six men, thirty-seven women, and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were six births, six deaths, three joined the band by marriage, an increase of three since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, 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 are working all their holdings and are doing fairly well. A good many of them work in lumber camps in winter and get good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair. The stock is fair indeed. Quite a number of the Indians are supplied with farm implements.

Education.—The members of this band in the past year have built a very nice hall of red brick, with school-room and council-room, all nicely seated; also a furnace in the basement, by which the building is nicely heated. The present teacher is an Indian. Very fair progress has been made by the scholars.

Religion.—The members of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church. A minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath, and the Indians 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, September 9, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve, which is situated at the northern extremity of Scugog island, contains eight hundred acres of the best land on the island.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The band now numbers thirty-six. There have been two deaths and no births. One death was from old age, the other from tuberculosis.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. The houses and yards are in good sanitary condition. All garbage and filth is burned from time to time, and cellars cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians have good fishing in the lake for maskinonge and black bass, but this has ceased to be a means of obtaining money since the sale of these fish has been prohibited by Ontario law. There is also good trapping in the marshes and along the creeks, and they shoot a great number of ducks in season, as there are good feeding grounds near by. Some of the Indians farm their own land, but they impoverish the soil by selling all the grain and not even returning the straw as manure, since they keep very little stock.

Some of the men work for the whites on the farms near by, but they only work by the day. This could be made a source of considerable income to the Indians, as labouring men are scarce and well paid.

The Indian women are expert basket-makers.

Buildings.—The condition of the buildings is generally improved. A new shed has been built at the church.

Stock.—There is but little stock and the quality is only ordinary.

Farming Implements.—The Indians are getting better implements and taking better care of them.

Education.—The children attend a school near by, but rather irregularly. They are quick at learning and would make good progress if their parents insisted on their regular attendance.

Religion.—The Indians all attend their own Methodist church, of which most of the older ones are members.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceable and have never been guilty of violence. They are honest, and although they sometimes overstep their incomes, when they can obtain credit, they never repudiate their debts.

There are signs of progress. A number have built themselves new houses, and there seems to be a growing desire for modern conveniences such as better farm implements, pumps, stone cellars, &c.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a marked improvement in their sobriety during the last few years, until now only a few of the younger men indulge in intoxicants.

It might almost be said that immorality does not exist in this band.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES
DUART, August 4, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern portion of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, on the south side of the Thames river, and contains about three thousand and ten acres of good farming land.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Tribe.—This band of Indians is known by the name of the 'Moravians of the Thames' and originally belonged to the Delaware tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eighty-four men, seventy-nine women, seventy-six boys and seventy girls, making a total of three hundred and nine persons. During the year there were eleven births and three Indians joined the band, and there were ten deaths, making a total increase of four. There are also thirty-four persons upon this reserve who are not members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been exceedingly good during the year, there was very little sickness of any kind. The vaccination of the Indian children is attended to every spring, houses are cleaned and well whitewashed with lime, and all refuse is gathered and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are principally farming and stock-raising, especially hogs. A good deal of money is earned by working out for white people on their farms, also by basket-making, mat-making and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are chiefly small frame and log houses, most of them comfortable and fairly clean. One large new barn and two new houses have been built during the year. The outbuildings are receiving better attention than formerly.

Stock.—The stock is fairly good, improving yearly.

Farming Implements.—The implements used are good and modern.

Education.—There is only one school upon this reserve, situated near the centre within easy reach of all the children. It is kept open during the whole year and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—The spiritual needs of this band are looked after by the Moravian, Methodist and Anglican denominations, each having a church upon the reserve and all fairly well attended every Sabbath.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate; occasionally we hear of a case of intemperance, but the members of this band will compare favourably with their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 8, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, being for the year ended June 30, 1902, of the several bands of Indians in this agency, embracing the Garden river, Batchewana and Michipicoten bands.

The Indians of the Garden river band reside chiefly on their reserve at Garden river; a portion of the Batchewana band resides by treaty, under agreement, on the Garden river reserve, chiefly in the westerly portion; a few reside on Whitefish or Ste. Marie island, in the Ste. Marie river at Sault Ste. Marie, some on a reserve at Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, granted them by the department; while a number occupy holdings on the west side of Batchewana bay, on government or private lands

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

as squatters. The Michipicoten band has a reserve at Gros Cap, Michipicoten harbour, where three or four families reside; the rest of the band are found along the south side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, from Missinabie to Biscotasing, and points tributary thereto.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The position of this reserve is on the north shore of the St. Mary river, a most delightful situation, extending eastward from a point about eight miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie. The Canadian Pacific railway runs from east to west through its entire length.

The area, according to the last report of my predecessor in office, being for the year 1900, appears to be upwards of twenty-nine thousand acres.

The portion of the reserve lying along the St. Mary river is level, and for the most part sandy, but capable of producing hay, oats, potatoes and vegetables in good quantities when properly cultivated.

The area under cultivation is, however, of small extent. Back from the river front at a distance of from a mile to a mile and a-half, the land rises into a range of rocky hills and bluffs of but little agricultural value. Iron, copper and gold are said to exist in this rocky formation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe; a majority, however, consists at the present date of half-breeds of French descent.

Vital Statistics.—The population at present is about four hundred and thirty-six, composed of one hundred and six men, one hundred and twenty-three women, one hundred and four boys, and one hundred and three girls. There occurred during the year, ten births and ten deaths; while there was an increase of one by marriage, making a net increase of one in the population over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the past year has been good, no epidemic has prevailed, a few have been carried off by consumption, while to old age and weakly childhood may be ascribed most of the rest of the deaths.

No small-pox has appeared among these Indians during the recent visitation of the country by that disease. I understand that most of the members of the band have been vaccinated since the outbreak of the disease in 1900, by Dr. J. A. Reid, the authorized medical attendant of the band, who pays the Indians regular periodical visits, and looks carefully after their sanitary condition.

From the natural situation of this reserve, it cannot but be healthy. The houses are generally cleanly both outside and in, and but very little filth or refuse is to be found.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming on a small scale is engaged in by a majority of the band; hay, oats, potatoes, pease and vegetables are grown. Last year the potato crop was a complete failure, resulting in a great scarcity of seed for this year's crop; on this account I procured a quantity of seed potatoes for those requiring them in the planting season, and arranged for payment out of the September interest money. So far this season there is promise of an abundant yield in almost every instance. The Indians also raise some horses, cattle and pigs, but the breeds are generally of an inferior quality owing to the want of care in breeding. Many of the men work in the woods in the winter at taking out ties, wood and timber; and in the spring on the rivers driving logs, timber and pulp-wood. Last winter a number of the band took out railway ties on the reserve, filling a contract with the Harris Tie and Timber Company for upwards of twenty thousand railway ties, delivering them on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, for which they received twenty-one cents per tie. Some engage in prospecting for mineral; and during the summer and fall months act as guides for prospectors and sportsmen, while others go on surveying parties, in which work they are considered first-class men. Only a few of the band do much hunting and trapping.

During the past and previous winters Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the colonization agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, believing that he had discovered consider

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

able histrionic and musical talent among the Indians of this band, organized a company to present the Indian drama from Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' and after considerable training appeared with his Indian company in the principal cities of the United States, where he produced the representation of the drama successfully, the last representation being given in Chicago early in the season, where the company played to crowded houses. During the present summer the drama has been presented daily at Kensington point, where there is a beautiful natural amphitheatre, while the stage is fitted up on a small island adjacent to the shore, where thousands of excursionists visited, for the purpose of enjoying the trip and seeing the drama.

Buildings.—The dwellings are mostly of log and frame, many of them neatly whitewashed. The stables are generally of log and are kept in a fairly good state of repair.

The public buildings consist of a council-hall of two stories, built of frame and painted, with a small lock-up adjoining.

Stock.—This consists of horses, cattle and pigs, the quality being rather inferior, requiring improvement in breeding.

Farming Implements.—These embrace ploughs, harrows, cultivators, hay-rakes, several mowing-machines and fanning-mills, with the other smaller tools usually required in farming and gardening.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve: the Roman Catholic school under the superintendency of the resident missionary, Rev. H. Caron, who is assisted by two lady teachers, and the Protestant school, in charge of Miss Frost, daughter of the Church of England missionary. The former is a comfortable two-roomed building, in a good state of repair. There were entered on the register of this school during the past half year sixty-seven pupils of school age, while the average attendance amounts to forty-one, which is a very fair average. The progress of the pupils has been fairly good.

The latter, or Protestant school-house, is a new one just completed and not yet occupied, consisting of a school-room on the ground floor, and dwelling-rooms for a teacher on the first floor. The number of pupils on the register of this school was forty-one, while the average attendance was but fourteen. The progress of some of the children is fair, but irregularity of attendance prevents any marked progress.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are Church of England, Roman Catholic and Methodist, there being three churches. Of these the Roman Catholic appears to have the greatest number of adherents. There are about thirty-five families connected with the Church of England, but one Methodist, and the rest are Roman Catholics. The Church of England people have their regular Sunday services conducted by the resident clergyman, Mr. F. Frost. The Roman Catholic services are also conducted regularly by the Rev. H. Caron, the priest in charge of the mission. Formerly an occasional service was held by a Methodist minister, but these have now been discontinued. Both the Church of England and the Roman Catholic congregations have very neat little churches, and both are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some progress is being made, and the members of the band are reasonably industrious, making good wages generally when they work, but ready to spend most of it when earned. Very few think a great deal of providing for the future by saving their earnings. Many of them, however, supply themselves with the comforts of life to a greater extent than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the band are addicted to drinking when they can obtain liquor. I have had occasion to punish several of this band during the past year by imposing fines.

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves belonging to this band are situated, one, a small island in the rapids of St. Mary river, at Sault Ste. Marie, occupied by only three or four families, and another on the west shore of Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, comprising about one thousand eight hundred acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—These Indians are also of the Ojibbewa or Chippewa tribe, and include a number of half-breeds of French descent. The members of the Agawa branch of this band, who reside on Batchewana bay on government and private lands, are all, or nearly all, pure-bred Indians.

Vital Statistics.—This band consists of two branches, the Batchewana and the Agawa, the former consists of three hundred and one persons—eighty-three men, ninety-six women, fifty-seven boys and sixty-five girls; the latter of fifty-nine persons—sixteen men, fourteen women, eighteen boys and eleven girls. During the past year there were ten births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The year appears to have been one of the healthiest in sanitary conditions.

The general health of the band has been good during the year, no epidemic having prevailed.

The dwellings are generally kept clean, and sanitary regulations are fairly observed. There is no regular physician engaged for this band, the members employing whom they see fit.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly one-half of this band reside on the Garden river reserve, where many of them engage in small farming, and where they cultivate upwards of four hundred acres of land.

In addition to farming they work in the woods with surveying parties, and engage in fishing, hunting, exploring, and act as guides and prospectors. In the seasons they engage in making sugar, basket-making, manufacturing birch bark and deerskin articles for sale.

The members of the band living at Goulais bay and Batchewana do very little farming, but work for the fishing company and engage in the other occupations enumerated above.

Buildings.—The houses on the Garden river reserve and those at Goulais bay are generally comfortable, the former being either frame or log, while the latter are mostly log buildings.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing at Garden river have considerable stock, chiefly cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, all common bred. Those residing at other places have little, if any, stock. Their implements consist chiefly of ploughs, harrows, wagons, cultivators, fanning-mills, scythes and garden tools.

Education.—The Batchewana band has no schools of its own. The Indians on the Garden river reserve send their children to the Roman Catholic school there, as they contribute a portion of the salary of the teachers. It is expected that those residing at Goulais bay will erect a school before the end of another year, as an appropriation has been made for the salary of a teacher. The children attending the Garden river school make fair progress.

Religion.—Most of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have two places of worship, one at Goulais bay and one at Batchewana bay. A missionary visits these points periodically, there being no priest stationed there. Sunday and holiday services are held by a layman.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are generally fairly industrious, and according to the circumstances in which they are placed, engage in farming, fishing, exploring, hunting and trapping, being excellent fishermen and intelligent guides and explorers.

Temperance and Morality.—Those residing away from the influence of the white population are fairly temperate and moral, but some who come within the influence of the town where liquor is sold, I am led to believe, indulge considerably in intoxicants. I have, however, made no convictions for drunkenness of members of this band during the portion of the year I have been acting as agent.

Chief.—Since the death of old Chief Nubenaigooching, in January, 1899, this band had no chief until May 15 last, when an election was held for chief and three councillors, resulting in the election of Patrick Nubenaigooching, son of the late chief,

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

as chief; John B. Corbier, of Garden river, John B. Jourdain of Goulais bay, and Peter Wahboose, of Batchewana, as councillors.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A small reserve at Gros Cap, a short distance west of Michipicoten river, belongs to this band, and contains at the present date about eight thousand and fifty-nine acres. Michipicoten harbour, the lake terminus of the Michipicoten branch of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay railway, is situated in what was formerly a portion of this reserve, but recently surrendered to the railway company, which has erected large ore docks for the shipment of its iron ore, the product of the 'Helen' mine.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Chippewa tribe, and among them are found French, Scotch and English half-breeds. The language chiefly used is Indian; a few, however, speak some English.

Vital Statistics.—The number of persons on last year's pay-list of Robinson treaty annuities, was three hundred and thirty-four, consisting of eighty men, ninety women, seventy-two boys and ninety-two girls. There were nine births and two deaths during the year, making an increase of seven in the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year with this, as with the other bands in this agency, has been exceedingly healthy; no epidemic of any kind having appeared among the band.

The houses that I visited on the reserve are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians are engaged in fishing operations, and as guides and canoemen. They are good packers; and are employed extensively by the Hudson's Bay Company and by surveying parties.

None of this band have as yet engaged in any cultivation of the soil on this reserve.

Buildings.—There are but three houses, built of logs, on the reserve, which are fairly comfortable.

Stock.—There are no cattle or stock of any kind.

Education.—There is a Roman Catholic school at Michipicoten river, with but small attendance. The school has been conducted during the past year by Miss Katie O'Connor, and fair progress is reported.

Religion.—There is a small Roman Catholic church on the Michipicoten river, where occasional services are held by a missionary and also by a layman, which are well attended. There has also been a neat Roman Catholic church erected on the reserve, completed during the past year; the church was built and presented to the band by the late C. V. Clergue, who took a very kindly interest in the band. There is no resident priest, but occasional service is held by the visiting missionary. The members of this band at Michipicoten are nearly all of the Roman Catholic faith. Those at Chapeau, Missinabie and along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, mostly belong to the Church of England, and their spiritual requirements are looked after by Rev. Mr. Cheney, who is the clergyman at Chapeau.

Characteristics.—As I made but one visit to this band, I can say little from personal knowledge; the Indians appear to be happy and contented, and were certainly delighted with my visit to Michipicoten, where, after they had received their money, I treated them to a light repast, followed by foot races and games, for small prizes, winding up with a football match, which they all seemed to enjoy very much.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater part of this band, being at a distance from where liquor is sold, are generally sober and fairly industrious; although some complaints have been made that a few of them in the neighbourhood of Michipicoten obtain liquor and drink to excess. The chief of the band has requested that a constable be appointed for the reserve, in order to bring any transgressors of this kind to justice.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Chief.—James Cass was elected to succeed the late Chief Sanson Legard, who died in 1900. The new chief has endeavoured to the best of his ability to raise the standard of morality among the band, and is anxious that they all should remove to the reserve, where they could make permanent homes for themselves and cultivate plots of their own land. He is an earnest advocate of temperance and by precept and example tries to influence his people in the right way.

General Remarks.—Owing to the large amount of ordinary office work which has presented itself during the short period in which I have had charge of the agency, I have been unable to make myself as well acquainted with the requirements and necessities of the several bands under my charge as I have desired. Time does not admit of my spending any protracted period on the reserves, but I have taken every opportunity of obtaining all necessary information and to encourage the Indians in the exercise of thrift and industry.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, August 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated along the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and contains fourteen thousand five hundred acres, the land along the rivers is of good quality; the back land is much improved by the now excellent drainage.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and ninety; consisting of sixty men, eighty-one women, seventy-seven boys, and seventy-two girls. During the year there were seven births, and fourteen deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there was considerable scarlet fever and some typhoid in the band. Every precaution was taken to prevent their spread. In the early spring the houses were whitewashed and all rubbish burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians in summer are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals, and picking berries; in the winter cutting cord-wood, and working in lumber camps. The building of elevators by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has given employment to a great many.

Buildings.—Generally the houses are small, but they are comfortable and clean.

Stock.—The number remains about the same, but more attention is paid to quality than formerly.

Farming Implements.—The Indians now own enough machinery for all their wants.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 children is fair; but results would be much better, if the parents took more interest.

Religion.—There are two hundred and thirty-one Roman Catholics, and fifty-nine pagans in the 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 do not take as much interest in agriculture as desirable, preferring something with quicker results. There has been plenty of work in the immediate vicinity at good wages, which was taken advantage of.

Temperance and Morality.—There seems very little to complain of in both these respects.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river, near Lake Helen, and contains four hundred and eighty-six acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and thirteen, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-four women, sixty boys, and fifty-three girls. There were six births, one woman joined the band through marriage, and there were nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; there were a few cases of scarlet fever. Most of the houses were whitewashed, and the old rubbish burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation 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. They found ready employment with prospectors during the year at liberal wages.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable, though small.

Stock.—They are gradually acquiring more and better stock.

Farming Implements.—They own all the implements necessary to harvest their crops.

Education.—The school at the Roman Catholic mission is fairly attended. The one on the reserve has been closed for several years; the parents do not show much interest in educational matters.

Religion.—Of this band thirty-eight are Anglicans, and one hundred and seventy-five Roman Catholics. The Indians are greatly interested in religious matters.

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

Temperance and Morality.—There has been some improvement in both of these respects during the year.

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. It 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, fishing, exploring, and farming in a small way.

Buildings.—There are some very comfortable buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—A horse has been purchased by the band.

Farming Implements.—The implements furnished by the department are sufficient for present purposes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—The Indians of this portion of the band are all Anglicans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding community and appear to be industrious. A small quantity of new land has been broken and a house is in course of erection for the missionary, who will reside there.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated on Gull bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-five acres. It is well wooded along the banks of the Gull river, which runs through it; the soil is light. There is another reserve at Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and one at Island point, containing one hundred and thirty-five and one-half acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers five hundred and twelve, consisting of eighty-seven men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and sixty-one boys and one hundred and fifty-three girls. There were fourteen births and twenty deaths during the year; one woman joined the band through marriage.

Health.—The death-rate is greatly due to scarlet fever, otherwise there has been very little sickness.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is the principal occupation of the members of this band. Some act as guides on the Nipigon. Ready employment has been found with explorers during the past year.

Buildings.—There were no new buildings erected this year, but some are under construction.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have all the implements required at present.

Education.—The school on Jackfish island is closed at present; the Indians show no desire to have it re-opened.

Religion.—Of this band seventeen are Anglicans, one hundred and eighty Roman Catholics and three hundred and fifteen pagans. There is a Roman Catholic church on Jackfish island, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. A small quantity of new land was broken this year.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as can be judged, they are of very good morals, and are so far removed from where intoxicating liquors are sold that it means almost prohibition.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-five, consisting of six men, fourteen women, fourteen boys and eleven girls. There were two births and one death during the year, and one woman married into another band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; the reserve is kept very clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, exploring and mining. They also sell a large quantity of berries. They raise enough vegetables for their own use.

Buildings.—The members of the band are comfortably housed.

Stock.—At present they have no stock.

Farming Implements.—They own everything necessary for their present needs.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Education.—The school is closed at present; the parents do not take enough interest in this matter.

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.—They are fairly industrious and have secured all the employment they required from prospectors at good wages.

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

PIC BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and nine, consisting of forty-four men, fifty-seven women, fifty-nine boys and forty-nine girls. There were three births, thirteen deaths and one woman married into the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been good; there was a good deal of scarlet fever among them. The reserve is well cleaned every spring and all rubbish burned.

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

Buildings.—The members of the band are well and comfortably housed.

Stock.—They have not acquired any stock, the horse supplied by the department being sufficient for their requirements.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with the class of implements required.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve which is attended fairly well. The interest taken by the parents is above the average.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly prosperous; this year has been better than usual. They are law-abiding and very good workers. A small quantity of new land was broken.

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

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the northwest corner of Long lake, and contains six hundred and twelve acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and thirty, consisting of sixty-one men, eighty-three women, eighty-one boys and one hundred and five girls. There were six births and two deaths among the band.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good; there has been no epidemic among them.

Resources and Occupations.—These are hunting Indians. They transport the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company from Lake Superior, and have received considerable employment from prospectors.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The Indians are taking a great deal of interest in the education of their children.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and industrious; they show great interest in anything new. They seem to be fairly comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. They have no opportunity to indulge in intoxicating liquors.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, September 2, 1902.

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, 1902.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

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

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is one hundred and eight, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-five women and forty-five children. During the year there have been three births and two deaths, 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 comparatively good, only two deaths being recorded during the year.

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

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 should 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 the Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-two children of school age on the reserve besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 of this band are divided as follows: fifty 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 on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows:—seventy-nine 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 Pointe au Baril, and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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-six, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-five women and sixty-four children. During the year there have been four births and three deaths, which makes an increase in the population of this band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the members 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-one. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings, &c.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and, I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian 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 completed, 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 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-five men, fifty-nine women and ninety-six children. During the year there were six births, three Indians joined the band, there were six deaths and two Indians left the band, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band, of one 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 carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve and in the vicinity, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 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 on hunting, as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year two cases of intemperance were reported to me as having occurred among members of the band visiting North Bay. The persons who supplied the intoxicants were, however, prosecuted and a penalty imposed, so that I hope that a repetition of this conduct by the Indians will not occur. With this exception, their conduct has been satisfactory.

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 eighty, consisting of twenty men, twenty-eight women, and thirty-two children. During the year there were four births, and three deaths, making a total increase of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of the members 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 only other occupation of these Indians is working in the lumber camps. On this reserve there is 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 is permitted to exist.

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

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

Education.—There are no educational facilities whatever on this reserve. Consequently the children are growing up without the advantages that 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.

Location.—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,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

adjacent to the Hudson Bay Company's post. Lake Temogaming is situated about forty miles west of Lake Timiskaming.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-six, consisting of twenty-two men, thirty-five women, and twenty-nine children. During the year there have been two births, three Indians joined the band, there was one death, and four Indians left the band, making the population of this band the same as it was for the year 1901.

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

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. The Indians make 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 that might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of the territory they claim as their reserve.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson 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 that 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.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced 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.—The reserve of this band 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-three, consisting of thirty-three men, twenty-seven women and seventy-three children. During the year there were five births and two deaths, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising the band, of three for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been fairly 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 other reserve 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-four. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one Methodists, eleven 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 the members 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-eight 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 fourteen children. During the past year there have been two births and one death recorded, making an increase in the total number of persons comprising the band, of one for the year.

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

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming in a small way, and hunting and fishing. The reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of the Messrs. Holland and Graves Company at Byng Inlet, which enables the Indians to secure employment at any time they may desire it, so that if they want to 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, July 23, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reservé.—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.—The population is three hundred and seventy-two, consisting of ninety-five men, one hundred and twenty-four women, and one hundred and fifty-three children. There have been ten births and four deaths during the year, which makes an increase of six in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The good health of the Indians for the past year has been unprecedented in the remembrance of many of them on this reserve, including their chief. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians on this reserve is farming. A limited quantity of timber is sold by the Indians and a number of them, both men and women, are engaged with white people as hired help. Considerable money is earned by Indians who have good horses by teaming for saw-mills. Other resources are: the making of baskets and rustic work, berry-picking, the gathering of ginseng-root and other medical roots and herbs.

Buildings.—Not many new buildings have been erected during the past year, but a great improvement is noticeable in the fencing, and home surroundings, which adds to the comfort of the Indians, and materially improves the appearance of many of the locations.

Stock.—The general improvement of stock is very slow.

Farming Implements.—There is a general improvement of the farming implements on the reserve; quite a number of new implements have been purchased during the year.

Education.—The largest school-house on the reserve is in the Indian village. Another is situated at French Bay and another at Scotch Settlement. This makes a total of three schools on the reserve. Each school is well equipped and is kept open during the whole teaching year. The parents appear to be greatly interested in the progress of their children in education, and yet they are lax in enforcing their regular attendance at school.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve claim to belong to three different denominations, viz.:—Methodists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics. There are four churches on the reserve; two of which are brick, one stone, and the other is a frame structure. The Indians generally manifest a commendable interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a band, it cannot be said that the Indians are industrious, but they are as a rule law-abiding. They are certainly becoming richer by the improvements on their homes and general surroundings, although none are accumulating wealth.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve are generally temperate, but some are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Otherwise the Indians are not strictly moral, although there are proofs of an improvement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, July 28, 1902.

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, 1902.

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

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand river. The number of 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.

Vital Statistics.—There are one thousand one hundred and seventy-five men, one thousand and ninety-one women, eight hundred and eighty-eight boys, and eight hundred and ninety-six girls, making a total of four thousand and fifty, being an increase of forty over the previous year. The changes during the year were: eighty-three deaths, nine Indians ceased to be members by continued residence over five years in a foreign country, there were one hundred and twenty-one births, and eleven were added through marriages.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been unusually good during the year. There has been very little sickness of a severe type except two cases of diphtheria, one of them fatal, a few of typhoid fever, and several of tubercular and other chronic diseases, which are always on this reserve. There were a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox, all of which were of a very mild type. Vaccination has been very generally performed, all the schools visited and the pupils vaccinated under the direction of Dr. Secord and his staff. There were six thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight patients treated at the medical office on the reserve; one thousand two hundred and ninety-two visits made, making four thousand eight hundred and seventy-four miles travelled by the physicians during the year. The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained to, and distributed among the members of the band, and in many cases the precautions observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered, frequent use of lime whitewash on the buildings, the boiling of water, and sinking of wells to avoid use of surface ditch water which has been encouraged by the council granting loans for this purpose. Carbolic acid diluted is freely used during large gatherings, particularly in the council-house;

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and after every meeting of the council, the building is thoroughly cleaned. The Six Nations Board of Health held meetings regularly and greatly assisted in enforcing instructions issued to isolate the cases of small-pox, and also took deep interest in having the annual circular issued by the department distributed and enforced.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief occupation. The crop and stock compare favourably with those of the whites surrounding the reserve. Those who are not engaged in farming have other occupations, many are good mechanics. Many of the younger members who do not favour farming, seek employment in the factories in Brantford. A large number were employed in the beet sugar fields, as well as berry patches off the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are continually improving their buildings, particularly stables and barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year eleven large barns were built.

The crops for the past year were not generally good, wheat being injured by the fly. Oats and corn were unusually light, while potatoes were a failure on clay land.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve were well attended, except when many left the reserve for the berry-fields early in the month of June. There are five white and four Indian teachers employed. Six pupils from Indian schools were successful in passing the examinations for admittance into the high schools off the reserve. A large two-room school at a cost of over \$4,000 is in course of erection; the contractor, Chief Levi Jonathan, is a Six Nation Indian.

Religion.—Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, Baptists in three, the Methodists in four and the Seventh Day Adventists in two. All services are well attended as well as the Sunday schools.

There is a Sunday school association on the reserve, which meets regularly. The Indians contribute very well for church purposes. The Baptists are building a large parsonage at their Ohsweken church; the work is performed by the members of the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining. The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 9. Both meetings were largely attended by Indians. The annual ploughing match was held. Only Indians are permitted to compete. It was very successful and largely attended. The Indians are generally good ploughmen and frequently carry off prizes when competing with the whites.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. It was largely attended by Indians and many whites from a distance. Only Indians can compete. The exhibits, including stock, compared most favourably with other township fairs.

The road-work under the direction of forty-seven path-masters, who are appointed annually by the chiefs in council, was well attended to and the roads kept in good condition; they compare favourably with those of the adjoining townships. The chiefs in council purchased a gravel-pit from which gravel is taken to improve the roads. They also purchased a road-machine. Several small bridges were constructed on the reserve by Indian contractors under the supervision of the inspector of works. The chiefs decided that steel bridges should replace the present wooden ones when necessary, and contracted with Chief Levi Jonathan to erect a steel bridge over the Mackenzie creek at a cost of \$1,850.

The 38th Regiment of Haldimand has four companies of Indians. One of the Indians represented this regiment on the Coronation Contingent of Canada. The Indians make very good soldiers and are fond of drill.

Temperance and Morality.—There are several temperance societies on the reserve and meetings are held regularly. The morality on the reserve compares favourably with other municipalities.

I have, &c.

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, August 23, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the condition of the several bands of Indians in my agency during the year ended June 30, 1902.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-four, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-seven women and sixty-three children, the only change during the year being the death of one young man, caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. There has been no infectious disease among them with the exception of the case of one consumptive young man who died, and their houses and premises have been kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly employed as labourers, on farms, and in loading vessels with lumber and pulp-wood, in summer; and in the lumber camps in winter, and the young men have become expert lumbermen. They do some fishing for their own use, and the women make baskets, and gather berries for sale.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement nor has there been any addition to the buildings during the year, but they are kept clean, neat and comfortable. The Indians have only a few barns and stables, for they are not much in need of such buildings.

Stock.—They have very little stock—only a few horses, a few cows, some young cattle and pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, and are well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and hand-rakes. Nearly all the cultivation of the soil that they do is with these latter implements.

Education.—There is one school-house on the reserve, which has been kept in a good state of repair. The attendance of pupils during the past year has been very indifferent, owing mainly to the heads of families moving out from the reserve periodically to be near their work.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are regularly attended to by a visiting missionary. During the year a very good church-building has been erected and finished for them, and they appear to take considerable interest in their religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are improving in their manners, clothing and general prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral community, and are not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and on the north shore of the north channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of five thousand six hundred and thirty-six acres.

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been quite satisfactory. They have still the dregs of their old enemy, scrofula, and kindred diseases amongst them. They had one case of small-pox, one of the men having contracted the disease, it is believed, at Blind River. He was isolated by their medical officer, Dr. Baxter, and afterwards disinfected, and the usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and no other case occurred. In other respects there was no epidemic during the year, and their habitations have been kept clean and whitewashed with lime.

Resources and Occupations.—They have almost entirely abandoned hunting and fishing for a livelihood, and are now mostly labourers. Some of the members of the band called 'inlanders' 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 in loading lumber on vessels in the summer months. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the most part log, in a good state of repair and comfort, and their few stables and outhouses are of little value.

Stock.—They have a few horses, cows, young stock, pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—They have a plough, a couple of harrows and a lot of spades, hoes and rakes, sufficient for their needs, and a few driving sleighs.

Education.—There is a suitable school-house on the reserve. The attendance of the children is not very good; and their parents do not take as much interest in the attendance as could be desired.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and they depend for their religious instruction upon a visiting missionary, whose visits appear to be always looked forward to with interest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are generally industrious, the younger people being especially so, and there are signs of improvement in their manners and business methods. They are well clothed and show a desire to be thought respectable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate community, and fairly moral, but reports imply that they are not so high in this regard as are the other bands in my agency.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-one, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty women and sixty-five children. There were nine births during the year and one death, thus increasing the population of the band by eight persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and their houses have been kept clean and whitewashed with lime.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are labourers, working mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve in summer, and in the lumber camps connected with the saw-

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

mills in the winter, and earn good wages. They do very little in agriculture, excepting the cultivation of small vegetable gardens. The women and children gather some berries for sale in the season.

Buildings.—Their houses are of a good class and are kept in repair. Fully one half of them are substantial frame buildings. The Indians have a few neat horse-stables, but little else in the way of outbuildings, and being labourers, have little use for them.

Stock.—They have a few horses, mares and colts, and some pigs and poultry, and seem to have no anxiety to acquire more.

Farming Implements.—They have a few ploughs, and a lot of shovels, spades, hoes, and rakes—sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—They have an excellent school. The attendance is fairly good, and the parents seem to take an interest in education. They have an exceptionally good teacher in Miss Adele de Lamorandiere.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are law-abiding and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate, abstain from intoxicants and are moral in their habits and conduct.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the north shore of the north channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of said north channel, 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.

Vital Statistics.—The number of souls in the two communities within the jurisdiction of my agency is three hundred and twenty-one, consisting of sixty-five men, seventy-eight women and one hundred and seventy-eight children. There were six births, and six deaths during the year, so that the population continues stationary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good during the year. Their premises have been kept clean and their houses have been whitewashed with lime.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of them work as farm-hands, a goodly number as labourers, and some of them follow fishing and hunting for a living. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are exceptionally good, and with outbuildings are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—They have a good assortment of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, and they are continually improving the quality.

Farming Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and a lot of spades, hoes and rakes, sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have two good schools—one at Sagamook, well attended and in charge of Miss Lynch, the best school in my agency—and the other at Spanish river, ably conducted by Miss Morley. The parents of the children are taking considerable interest in education.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious class, and are peaceable and law-abiding, and have made considerable progress during the year. They are well clothed and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morals.—They are a temperate people, abstaining from all intoxicants, and, as far as I am able to judge, are a moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is continued improvement in all the bands in the direction of civilization and the adopting of the methods of the white people. This is noticeable in their dress and business dealings. None of them have, however, taken to farming exclusively.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, Sept. 12, 1902.

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, 1902, together with a statistical statement for the same period giving the census returns for both bands taken in the months of August and September, showing the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture and other industries whereby the Indians make their living.

Health and Sanitation.—The people have been generally healthy during the year, no epidemic having appeared among them except whooping cough, which has been bad, especially amongst the children, and has been the means of a number of deaths amongst them.

Population.—There has not been any change in the population since last census: the Chippewas have a population of six hundred and twenty-five and the Pottawattamies one hundred and seventy-nine.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve conveniently situated and well kept, so that there is no excuse for the children not getting an education, but the parents are very backward about sending them to school. A number of the larger children are attending the Mount Elgin Institute and Shingwauk Home. The three teachers of the schools are native-born and are well qualified for the position.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, Anglican and Methodist. Divine service is held every Sunday, both morning and evening, and is well attended.

Health and Sanitation.—The people are giving a good deal of attention to cleanliness in and around their premises; there is a marked improvement in this respect of late years.

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

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that a few of the Indians use intoxicating liquor, and the marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Sugar Beets.—There has been a factory erected for the manufacture of sugar at Wallaceburg, five miles from the reserve, that will give employment to all that want to work, at good wages, and will be a means of giving employment to all not only on the mainland, but as soon as the Indians get their land in order for raising sugar-beets, there will be no necessity for any of them leaving the reserve, as they can find all the employment they want at home.

Crops.—The prospects in the forepart of the summer were great, but, owing to its raining nearly all the time during the months of June and July, the wheat crop is practically spoilt. Oats will be a fair crop, corn good, also hay and potatoes; apples and other fruits are good; the crop of vegetables good. There are very few sugar-beets raised this year, but what there is are good.

Public Improvements.—There has been a dock built on the River St. Clair this year, which has been the means of bringing a good revenue to the Indians. Excursion boats stop at the dock twice a week during the summer season. The Indians meet the boat each time and dispose of their wares to good advantage.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, August 14, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the parish of Becancour, county of Nicolet. It has an area of exactly 148.63 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band call themselves the 'Abenakis of Becancour'.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-one (including absentees) consisting of thirteen men, twenty-four women and fourteen young people under the age of twenty-one years. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of cultivating their land and making baskets in summer, in working in the shanties in winter, and in stream-driving in spring.

Buildings.—The buildings are improving a little each year.

Stock.—The number of the stock has hardly increased. The Indians own four horses, some cows, pigs and poultry.

Agricultural Implements.—The Indians are adding to the number of their agricultural implements.

Health.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve this year, and most of the Indians enjoy good health.

Education.—The members of this band take very little interest in the education of their children in spite of the school being near at hand.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They attend the services of the parish church, but many of them are not very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are fairly industrious and easily obtain work, but their conditions of life improve very little on account of their improvidence. They are generally poor.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance, affairs are always in the same condition; however, there has been no serious disorder caused by liquor.

The morality of these Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 7, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. Francis is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The area of the reserve is one thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches.

The portion of the reserve upon which the Abenakis reside is designated by the number 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village stands on the east bank of the River St. Francis, about six miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter. It has a very picturesque site.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of three hundred and thirty-nine persons, consisting of eighty-five men and eighty-six women over twenty-one years of age, and eighty-two boys and eighty-six girls under that age.

During the year there were ten births and twelve deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no contagious diseases or epidemics during the year, with the exception of one family that had small-pox, and the sanitary precautions that were taken prevented the spread of the disease. Most of the Indians enjoy good health.

The situation of the village is very healthful. The houses are clean and kept in good order.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Abenakis consist of basket-making and fancy work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to summer resorts in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and to the White mountains, as well as in the province of Ontario, to sell their articles. They return in the fall. This commerce is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt as well as sell baskets, but the number of those that follow this mode of making a living is decreasing each year in proportion as the game becomes scarcer.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Farming is only a secondary occupation amongst the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of them do not cultivate the soil at all; others raise some vegetables, such as potatoes, Indian corn, &c. A few families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be absent during most of the summer, prevents their giving cultivation the attention that is required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are for the most part fairly good, and in the village there are some very pretty and very comfortable houses. The Abenakis own four horses, a large number of good cows, and some pigs. They have very few farming implements.

Education.—The education of the children receives much attention. Most of the Indians can read and write, and a good number of them have been through a course at college or in some other higher institution of learning. There are two schools on the reserve: one Roman Catholic, under the direction of the Rev. Sister Marie Josephine; the other, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These two schools are well managed and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious denominations: two hundred and fifty-six are Roman Catholics, fifty-one are Anglicans and thirty-two are Adventists. There are three churches on the reserve: one, Adventist, conducted by the Rev. Pierre Emmett; another, Anglican, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle; and the third, Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Jos. de Gonzague. The Roman Catholic church, which has been standing for nearly a century, was unfortunately destroyed by fire two years ago. It had been partly raised from its ruins and opened for worship once more, thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Jos. de Gonzague, the zealous missionary, and of Chief Joseph Laurent, and to the generosity of a large number of other charitable persons, but there still remained much to be done to finish it and all the available means up to that time appeared to have been exhausted, when suddenly there arose a benefactor in the person of the Hon. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who generously made a gift of \$1,000 for the completion of the church and \$500 to finish the presbytery, which also was only half finished.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Abenakis are hard-working and industrious. The making and sale of baskets brings them in a fair return of money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family returns in the fall with a good sum, and if they were more economical and less improvident, they would be able to put money by for hard times. Nevertheless several of them have built for themselves large and comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been very little disorder caused by the use of spirituous liquor, and the morality of the Abenakis is generally good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people of the surrounding district, and live in harmony with the latter.

Very few of the members of this band are pure Indians: all have more or less white blood in their veins. Many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and it is very difficult for those who see them for the first time to recognize them as Indians.

Nearly all of them speak English and French and use one or other of these languages in their intercourse with white people, but in the family and in their meetings and councils they speak the Abenakis language, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRÉ,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 22, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the northern part of the county of Wright, at the confluence of the Desert river with the Gatineau, and contains an area of forty-four thousand six hundred and three acres, three roods and ten perches, excluding one thousand one hundred and forty-six acres and thirty perches surrendered for the benefit of the band.

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

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and ninety persons belonging to this band: ninety-nine men, one hundred and four women, and one hundred and eighty-seven children. There have been six births and twelve deaths during the year, making a decrease of six since my last report, which is the smallest birth-rate recorded by me. The causes of deaths were four of old age, three of consumption, one in confinement, two of infantile disease and two by drowning.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians throughout the year was fairly good, with the exception of the few who contracted small-pox, of which there were about seventeen cases in all. There was only one case amongst the Indians resident on the reserve, owing to a thorough vaccination and a rigid quarantine; the other sixteen cases occurred at Baskatongue. The disease was of a mild type and there were no fatalities. The school is kept scrupulously clean, as also are the houses of the more progressive Indians. But there are a number of the less progressive who live in shanties which are not always in a good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Although there are a number of the Indians of this band who farm considerably, there are none who rely solely on farming as a means of support. They are eagerly sought after by the lumbermen, as they are expert woodsmen and drivers, and many of them are engaged as bush rangers, for which occupation they obtain high wages. There are still a few who adhere to the old system of hunting and camping out. They also make baskets, canoes, moccasins and snow-shoes, the latter article being greatly in demand during the past year.

Buildings.—One house and a shanty were erected during the year.

Stock.—There has been no great change in stock during the year, all the cattle wintered well. The Indians are well supplied with horses, but do not seem to take interest in raising sheep and pigs.

Farming Implements.—There were purchased during the year two new mowers, one four-horse sawing-machine, and one threshing-machine, but the latter was unfortunately destroyed by fire with the owner's barn.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, but only one in operation. There is a fairly good attendance, and the pupils are progressing favourably under the tutorage of Miss Annie O'Connor, who is doing everything possible for the advancement of her pupils.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Roman Catholics and attend the Oblate mission at Maniwaki.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and are doing well. There is a small but steady improvement in farming, but the high wages prevailing for the past year have enticed a great many of the young men to the lumber woods. The Indians are becoming more prosperous and self-sustaining every year. The roads on the reserve are in a fairly good condition. Path-masters are being appointed and most of the Indians work upon the roads.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number of the Indians on this reserve who are addicted to drink, but this number is becoming less every year; there were four who took the pledge last year and who have become rigid abstainers.

The morality of the Indians is not of as high a standard as could be desired. The Indians may be divided into two classes: the greater part of them who reside on the reserve will compare favourably in morals with any nationality, but the morality of the camping and hunting class is of a very low standard.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, July 5, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report accompanied by statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence near the village of Cacouna, but most of the Indians reside in different counties. That is why it is so difficult to obtain the census of them.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and one Indians on this reserve. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets and snow-shoes and fancy wares. These last articles are made by the women and sold to travellers during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting. They also make snow-shoes in winter. For the most part they are very poor. The government supplies relief to the very poor amongst them, principally to widows, who are certainly very grateful, as the government does a great act of charity in relieving these poor unfortunate people.

There are, I believe, three families that cultivate the soil in the Metapedia valley; but I believe that their progress is slow owing to their great poverty.

Education.—The children go to school and to the convent, but there are few children on the reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics as far as I can make out.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is well observed with few exceptions. The morality of the Indians is excellent, especially of the women.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, July 31, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Reserves.—The Huron band still owns its three reserves as follows :—

1. That of the village of Lorette, containing thirty acres, where most of the Indians reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of visitors.

2. The Quarante Arpents reserve, containing an area of one thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres. The proposed surrender of this reserve will very soon be an accomplished fact, and the Huron Indians, threatened with complete ruin of the industry from which they have been making a fairly comfortable living up to the present time, will, perhaps, receive therefrom advantages of which they have not dreamed up to the present time.

3. The Rocmont reserve in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres, is under license for the cutting of the pine and spruce timber to Mr. Atkinson, who, as in previous years, has renewed his lease with the department.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report the population has increased by four. During the year there were ten births and six deaths, making the population four hundred and fifty-eight.

To this figure must be added the number of Indians of other tribes in my agency, which includes the counties of Quebec, Portneuf and Charlevoix.

At St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, thirty-one Amalecites are living from day to day, occupying small and fairly suitable houses, and usually work by the day. The sale of Indian fancy wares that they used to make in the past having gone down little by little, they have almost given it up.

A group of the Abenakis, also residing in the county of Quebec, make a better living than the Amalecites, and are more given to the cultivation of the soil. They number twelve altogether.

The Abenakis of St. Urbain make a poor living. The Rev. Mr. Girard, curé of the parish where they reside, is very attentive to their needs, and always ready to notify me the moment that he sees they are in want. Some of these fifteen Indians receive help from the department.

The combined population of these four Indian communities is five hundred and sixteen.

Resources and Occupations.—Everything indicates that the best days of the special industry of the Hurons, that of making snow-shoes and moccasins, have passed away. During the course of the winter there was a short time when the orders kept this industry busy; but the rest of the year there were none or almost none, and, as was the case last year, several members of the band had to go away to find amongst strangers the work necessary to maintain their families. Fortunately work was fairly plentiful, which enabled them to keep out of distress. There is no doubt that if this state of affairs continues, many families will find themselves obliged to forsake the village and go to another country. It will be very consoling if most of those who depend altogether on the industry for a living should decide to try the cultivation of the soil, and to take

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903₁

advantage of the surrender that will soon be made. Their residence in the village will help to keep the rest of the band, who are inclined to scatter more and more.

The fancy wares are not much more in fashion than the industry and they no longer bring in much profit.

On the other hand the tourists who visit the lakes in the region of Lake St. John are each year becoming more numerous, and always encourage our Indians, whose skill they admire. They employ the latter for most of the summer season.

Hunting and fishing are becoming more difficult and less remunerative. The restrictions imposed by the provincial government with the object of protecting the forests and the lakes will soon interfere with these sources of revenue, and oblige those of the Indians who cling to the love of these two arts, of which they are masters, with a sentiment as strong as nature, to lease from the provincial government the lakes that it may leave at their disposal. This position is alarming to them, and they see with a lively regret that, pressed with the wind of intolerance, they will have to abandon the liberty that formerly guaranteed them the absolute enjoyment of these forests and of these lakes, with which they are as familiar as with their village. They had always hoped that the law of the province would make an exception in their case, but that has not yet been done.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the band in general is exceptionally favourable. There is no disease at present, and the cleanliness of the village evidently contributes to the maintenance of health.

A somewhat strange fact was observed during the course of the winter, when the disease of small-pox was most severe on all sides of the reserve. There was not a single case of small-pox in the village, although the teachers of the village school had been suffering from it, and one of them had been obliged to keep to her room for some time. The closing of the school during this time, complete isolation, general vaccination and other precautionary measures carefully observed, controlled its spread in a manner altogether exceptional.

An Indian, however, took the small-pox, but, what is a strange thing, he was then in the woods hunting, some hundreds of miles from the band, with his father. He was disinfected, and returned to the village in perfect health.

Education.—The progress that I mentioned in my last report has been constant, and the good teaching Sisters certainly deserve great praise. The school had to be closed for some time during the month of February for the reasons that I have mentioned above, but as soon as the danger disappeared it was reopened with great vigour and regularity, to the great satisfaction of the happy pupils on rejoining their classes. The progress that the pupils are making under the intelligent and skilful teaching of the Sisters will make them capable in the future, and will certainly enable them to take up occupations with advantage other than such as the precarious local industry.

Religion.—Abbé G. Giroux, missionary to the band, has not recovered his former health. Frequent attacks of paralysis have several times placed him in danger. Nevertheless, thanks to the devotion that he has always shown to the band since he has been missionary, the little that he has done has helped to keep the band to its duty, and by his curates religious services have been regularly conducted.

Morality and Temperance.—A charge was made before me during the course of the past year of the sale of liquor to an Indian. Proceedings were undertaken, and the offender was condemned, as he deserved. There has not been any disorder nor scandal, and I believe that no part of the surrounding parishes can boast of having had as complete peace and tranquillity. Temperance is observed and morality is equally safeguarded.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 29, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-five acres, of which about four thousand are in timber and underbrush, and the rest is in common, under cultivation or in pasture.

As a rule the soil is of very good quality, and the stone taken out of the quarries is for the most part very good.

Vital Statistics.—There are on the reserve five hundred and forty-seven men, five hundred and thirteen women and nine hundred and fifty-seven children under twenty-one years, making a total of two thousand and seventeen.

During the year there were ninety-five births and seventy deaths, making an increase of twenty-five in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve, although there were some isolated cases of small-pox that were placed under quarantine to prevent their spread. The people are enjoying good health.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, bead-work and the making of lacrosses are the principal resources of these Indians, as well as work in the quarry.

The Indians engage in farming, the taking of rafts down the Lachine rapids, and many of them are employed by the Iron Bridge Company and in other works at Lachine, all of which give them a pretty fair revenue.

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 reserve for the most part have good buildings and use agricultural implements the same as their French Canadian neighbours in the cultivation of their land.

Education.—There are four hundred and eight children of an age to attend school. Of this number two hundred and three have attended fairly regularly, and they have made more progress than in previous years. There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for boys under the charge of a master, and one for girls under the direction of a school mistress and an assistant. There is also a Methodist school for boys and girls, under the charge of a master.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church and two missionaries for the conducting of services. There is also a resident clergyman on the reserve.

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

Temperance.—There has not been any progress in this matter. I do not see any improvement; however, the Indians are fairly peaceable.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general have been satisfactory, and living fairly easy during the year for most of the inhabitants of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, July 4, 1902.

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, 1902.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and six men, three hundred and two women, and seven hundred and seventy-eight young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirteen hundred and eighty-six. During the year there were thirty-three births and twenty-three deaths, making an increase of ten.

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.

Agricultural Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with agricultural implements.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve in operation: one on Cornwall island, and the other at St. Regis village. The pupils that attend regularly are making fair progress, but the parents' lack of interest in sending their children to school makes progress difficult in general. The schools are well supplied with school material and good teachers.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, one Roman Catholic and one Methodist; the Methodist on Cornwall island, and the Roman Catholic at St. Regis village. There are two missionaries, one for each of the denominations named. The Indians are very attentive to their religion.

Characteristics.—The Indians are making fair progress in agriculture and erecting buildings and such like.

Temperance.—Temperance has not progressed during the year, that is with a certain number; on the other hand there are many who do not make use of intoxicants; those that do will have liquor if it can be had for money.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, August 25, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report on the Indians of Oka for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa river, in the province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and fifty-four, consisting of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and eleven women, and two hundred children and young people under twenty-one years. There were fifteen births and thirteen deaths during the year, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians suffered from scarlatina and diphtheria and from consumption, the last of which carried off several of them.

Occupations.—For a living these Indians cultivate the soil, make barrel hoops, baskets, moccasins, mitts, lacrosses, and many of them go to the shanties and do other work by the day amongst the farmers.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one conducted by Miss E. N. Williams, the other by J. Henderson. Both teachers have the necessary qualifications to teach, but the indifference of the parents about sending their children is the great obstacle to the progress of the latter.

Religion.—The Methodists conduct divine service in the school-house, which is very unsuitable. The Roman Catholics go to the parish church. These Indians take a lively interest in spiritual affairs.

Characteristics.—These Indians have made some progress in cultivation and in their buildings, but many of them are very badly off for farming implements.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are young men.

Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
MARIA, July 2, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Reserve.—The reserve of my Micmacs comprises four hundred and sixteen acres, of which one hundred and thirty-four are under cultivation; the rest is in young trees. The greater part of this land is cultivable, and the soil is fairly good.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is one hundred and five. This is an increase of three during the year. There were three births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease this year, and the Indians have enjoyed fair health. As small-pox was raging in several parishes in the county of Bonaventure, I had a large number of the Indians vaccinated.

Resources.—The resources of these Indians are agriculture, fishing for eels in the Grand Cascapedia and in the Baie des Chaleurs, hunting for beaver, mink and marten in the winter. Many of the Indians work in the shanties, driving the logs; while others are employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood. Some of them make baskets, snow-shoes, prepare skins, and make a great variety of small articles that they sell to white people.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—As a rule most of the buildings are not of much value with the exception of those of four or five Indians who have rather neat houses.

The Indians have very few agricultural implements.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, where the children might receive a good education if it were better attended. Both English and French are well taught there, and the pupils that attend school regularly make marked progress.

Religion.—All the Micmacs of my agency are Roman Catholics. They practise their religion very well. At the present time the curé of the new parish of St. Jules attends to their spiritual wants.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians are industrious and skilful; but, although they earn a good deal, they are always poor. This is due to their lack of economy and to their providence.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Micmacs are much given to intemperance, their strongest inclination is in that direction. It requires a constant supervision to keep them from drunkenness.

Their morality is good.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNÉ, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE À LA GARDE, September 8, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—This reserve, which contains eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-six acres, of which about seven hundred and twenty are under cultivation, is situated on the north shore of the Restigouche river in the county of Bonaventure.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now four hundred and seventy-six, an increase of two since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band generally enjoy good health, with the exception of some cases of consumption. There are no epidemics. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been carefully carried out. The houses and their surroundings are kept very clean.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—These Indians, who are all Roman Catholics and much attached to their religion, have for their clergy the Rev. Capuchin Fathers, who take great interest in them.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve conducted by a young Indian woman, Miss Isaac, the daughter of the present chief. She teaches English, French and Micmac. The progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

Progress.—These Indians take much more than formerly to the cultivation of the soil; those who have enough land cultivate well, they are moreover hard-working.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits of these Indians are good; as a rule they are peaceable people when they are sober; unfortunately many of them have too strong a taste for intoxicating liquor. Many, however, have joined a temperance society, which I hope will have good effects.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, August 18, 1902.

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, 1902, for my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres.

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good throughout the year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, acting as guides to sportsmen and fishing in summer.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and none of the Indians can read or write except their own language, although nearly all can speak French.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, they have no church, but attend the church of the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—I can not say that this band is making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians of this band are very temperate, none are addicted to strong drink and all are very moral and law-abiding.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay. The area comprises sixty-three thousand one hundred acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is this year four hundred and sixty-five, composed of one hundred and forty-two men, one hundred and thirty-three women, and one hundred and ninety children. The increase in the population is the result of a few Indians having come to Bersimis this summer from other places.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been very good this year. Many are consumptive. The majority of the band keep their houses and premises clean as far as possible for them.

Occupations.—The only occupation of these Indians is fur-hunting. The greater number of them come out of the woods in the end of June and go back to their hunting grounds in the end of August and the beginning of September; but this year many came out of the woods in July. The hunting this year was fairly good, better than last year, and the prices paid for furs by traders this year are good.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve conducted by two nuns. The children who attend school are learning fairly well.

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

Progress.—I can not say that the Indians of this band are making any progress; they do not care much for anything else than hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a great number are addicted to strong drink and spend part of their money in drink, which if employed in the right way would procure them the necessaries and comforts they often need, and prevent diseases among them.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and seventy-seven souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good this year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The only occupation of this band is fur-hunting.

Education.—These Indians have no school. Some of them can speak French, and a few can speak a little English.

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

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, July 24, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Timiskaming band, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinze, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, but twenty-three thousand and seventy-five acres have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five for the use of the band; of the above quantity, the Indians have located three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are nominally Algonquins, but about two-thirds of them are half-breeds with a large percentage of Scotch blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and five, consisting of forty-three men, fifty-four women, and one hundred and eight young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were five deaths and six births, also two joined the band through marriage, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band, of three in the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures are pretty well observed by the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by the greater part of the band are: agriculture, acting as guides for tourists in summer, working in lumber camps during winter, and on the timber drives in spring, and a few of the Indians build bark canoes for sale, and do some trapping, but fur-bearing animals are becoming scarce.

Buildings.—Four new buildings were erected during the year, and some of the others improved a little.

Stock.—There has been but little increase in number or improvement in the quality of the stock during the year.

Farming Implements.—The band is very well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. It is conducted by Mr. J. J. MacCarragher, who has proved himself to be an efficient teacher, but some of the parents on the reserve seem to be quite indifferent to the advantages of education; therefore, the attendance of pupils at school is not as large as it should be. Some of those that attend regularly are making very fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are all Roman Catholics. The church, which is a very neat edifice, was built on a portion of the reserve that has since been surrendered and sold to the Roman Catholic clergy. The Indians are very regular in their attendance at church.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, while others are indolent and improvident, but as a whole they are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are not much addicted to drinking intoxicating liquor, except four or five individuals. They have been quiet for some time.

There have been but few cases of immorality brought to my notice.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 26, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick and embraces the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.

Reserves.—The reserves are: Eel River reserve, in Restigouche county; Pabineau, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche reserves, in Gloucester county; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous reserves, in Northumberland county; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche reserves in Kent county; Fort Folly reserve, in Westmoreland county.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about three miles from the town of Dalhousie. It has an area of two hundred and twenty acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band including those who have removed from the reserve and are living in the vicinity, is forty-eight. There has been no change in the population during the year.

Sanitation.—A short time ago every member of the band, except one or two, was vaccinated. This was fortunate, as small-pox has lately broken out among them and all the members of the band living on the reserve have been isolated and their premises quarantined. Thus far there have been no deaths.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians obtain employment in the lumber mills. Others live by the manufacture of Indian wares, and by begging. Very few pay any attention to farming, except to plant a few garden vegetables and potatoes for their immediate use.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are poor and cheaply built. A number of those who have obtained employment off the reserve have built shanties and moved with their families nearer their work.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farming Implements.—They have no farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—I regret that I cannot report any progress made by these Indians.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, being about seven miles from the town of Bathurst, and the other, St. Peter's reserve, about half a mile from the town. The Pabineau reserve contains about one thousand acres, the greater portion of which is woodland. There is also some timber growing on this reserve. The Indians formerly all lived here, but all except three families have left and settled on St. Peter's island. This island contains sixteen acres, nearly all of which is cleared. It is separated from the mainland by a passage about half a mile wide.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-six. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all been vaccinated. There have been no epidemics during the year. There has been some sickness due to chronic diseases.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians gain their living chiefly by the manufacture of Indian wares, and by begging. They do a little farming. The Indians on Pabineau reserve pay more attention to agriculture than the island Indians do.

Buildings.—Those who remained on Pabineau reserve have comfortable dwellings. The dwellings of those residing on St. Peter's island are small and cheaply built.

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock.

Farming Implements.—They have very few farming implements.

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making no progress whatever beyond gaining a bare livelihood.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay fronting on the bay, about thirty miles from the town of Chatham. The shore at this point is high and the reserve dry and pleasantly located. It contains about two thousand and fifty-eight acres. The Indians occupy about two hundred and fifty acres. The remainder is covered with wood, principally spruce; there is some timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty, a decrease of ten in the year. There have been seventeen deaths and eight births. One woman married and left the band. Of the total population, sixty-six are men and sixty women. There are forty-nine children of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—In the spring these Indians carefully cleaned and lime-washed their dwellings and removed from their premises the filth and garbage accumulated during the winter. Their houses present a neat and clean appearance. There has been no epidemic during the year, but consumption has carried off an unusually large number.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians nearly all engage in sea-fishing. They also do some farming, but owing to the extreme drought last season, a very small crop was harvested. They also manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings.—The dwellings are generally comfortable, but small. There is a church and a school-house on the reserve, and the Indians have under construction a building to be used as a council-house and for other purposes.

Stock.—The greater number of these Indians have no stock.

Farming Implements.—About a dozen of these Indians are supplied with farming implements.

Education.—They have one school on the reserve taught by Miss Bessie Dalton. Some of the Indians take an interest in the education of their children; others do not. Many of them live too far from the school to send their children, particularly in the winter season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than some of the other bands, but sickness has done much to keep them back this last year. A few have made some progress during the year. In this respect I might mention Noel Ginish, who has a farm with a good dwelling and outhouses, and is supplied with farming utensils, machinery and stock.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, about six miles above Newcastle. It contains two thousand six

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

hundred and eighty-two acres, about two hundred and twenty-five of which are cleared. The remainder is wood and timber land. The soil is fertile.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-four, an increase of five for the year. There have been six births and four deaths. Three Indians from outside have joined the band. The men number fifty-three and the women thirty-six. There are twenty-three children of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have also been careful to remove all refuse matter and garbage gathered around their dwellings during the winter. Nearly all have cleaned and limewashed their houses. The health of the band has been good, except in the winter and spring, when there was a great deal of sickness, chiefly pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of these Indians engaged in the lumber woods last winter and in spring they made good wages stream-driving. They also receive employment in the mills and lumber-yards during the summer season. Fishing, farming and the manufacture of Indian wares are also engaged in.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small. They have a church and a lock-up on the reserve.

Stock.—Very few of these Indians have any stock.

Education.—The school-house on this reserve was burned a short time ago. The fire was caused by a bush fire in the vicinity. The school desks and furniture were saved and removed to a room in the chief's house, where the school has since been conducted. Miss Lucy B. Walsh is the teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—I regret I cannot report much progress during the year. These Indians are in very much the same condition as they were last year.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, about fifteen miles above Newcastle. It is well wooded with soft and hard wood timber and fire-wood. The reserve contains six thousand one hundred and fifty acres. The land near the river is fertile, but in some places it is stony and poor. The Indians occupy only about fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine, a decrease of one since last year caused by the death of an Indian boy by drowning.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. In the spring their dwellings were thoroughly cleaned.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are engaged chiefly in farming, fishing and lumbering. Some of them make good wages acting as guides for sportsmen hunting and fishing on the upper Miramichi river.

Buildings.—The dwellings are small but comfortable. There is a church on the reserve.

Stock.—A number of these Indians own horses, but very little other stock.

Farming Implements.—Four of these Indians are supplied with farming implements.

Education.—Very little attention is given to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are amongst the most progressive Indians in this agency. Chief John Tenas, who has recently been re-elected, sets a good example to this band in this respect.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river about twelve miles from the town of Richibucto. It contains two thousand two hundred and two and three-quarter acres, a great part of which is fertile land. The Indians have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

cleared and occupy about three hundred acres. The remainder consists of woodland with some spruce and hemlock timber scattered throughout, and a quantity of bog-land.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and eighty-three. It is the largest band in the maritime provinces. There have been seven births and ten deaths during the year. A family of five from Indian Island reserve joined this band last fall. There are eighty-three men and seventy-seven women. Of the children sixty-four are of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a great deal of sickness in this band during last fall and winter. An epidemic of measles broke out in the fall and continued all winter. There were also and still are several cases of consumption. Care was taken in the spring to clean the dwellings and premises of these Indians thoroughly, and in many cases to limewash the houses. A set of rules for health and on cleanliness printed in the Micmac language was distributed among these and the other Indians in this agency for their guidance.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians all engage to a limited extent in farming, but owing to the extreme drought of last summer very little grain was harvested. They also engage in the smelt and eel fishery in winter and in deep-sea fishing in summer. Many of them leave the reserve in the summer and settle in shanties in Bass river and Rexton near the lumber mills, where they secure employment in the mills and in loading vessels. They also manufacture and sell Indian wares.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and some of them not very comfortable. There is a church, school-house and lock-up on the reserve and a public hall is under construction.

Stock.—Not more than a dozen of these Indians have any stock.

Farming Implements.—They have very few farming implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is doing good work. Miss Mary N. Babin is the teacher. These Indians are beginning to take more interest in the education of their children than they formerly did.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, like all the others in this agency, are not very industrious and are in very much the same condition they were years ago, neither richer nor poorer. So long as they have their present necessities supplied, they do not trouble themselves about the future.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river and contains one hundred acres. About twenty-five acres are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with small spruce and fir. The land is low and sandy.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four, a decrease of six for the year, caused by one death and the removal of a family of five from Indian island to Big Cove.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been good, except in the case of three families. The chief, an old man approaching ninety years of age, has been an invalid for the past three years. These Indians cleaned their dwellings and premises last spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are all engaged in deep-sea fishing in summer and in smelt and oyster fishing in winter. They do some farming, but devote most of their time to fishing.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small. They have a church on this reserve.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farming Implements.—They have very few farming implements.

Education.—A number of the Indian children of this reserve attend an adjoining white school. These Indians are more industrious than some of the other bands.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Buctouche river about three miles above the village of Buctouche. It contains three hundred and fifty acres, of which about fifty are cleared, the remainder being covered with a growth of small wood. The soil is fertile.

Vital Statistics.—The population is the same as last year, twenty-seven. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health.—There has been sickness during the year among all the families of this band, chiefly cases of chronic lung complaints.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians earn their living by fishing, selling Indian wares, and by begging. They all do some farming.

Buildings.—They live in small frame houses and shanties.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Education.—All the children of this band attend a neighbouring white school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making no progress whatever. Sickness among them has much to do with their present condition.

OTHER RESERVES.

The other reserves in this agency are not occupied by the Indians with the exception of Fort Folly reserve in Westmoreland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band. The Pockmouche reserve contains two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven acres, chiefly woodland growing small pine and spruce. Tabusintac reserve contains eight thousand and seventy-seven acres of wood and timber lands, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Eel Ground band and half to the Red Bank band. It contains six thousand three hundred and three acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. There is a valuable salmon-fishing privilege in connection with this reserve. Renous reserve, consisting of one hundred acres of woodlands, belong to Eel Ground band, and Indian point, consisting of one hundred acres, also of woodland, belongs to Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, consists of sixty-two and a half acres of land, only a strip of which along the river is suitable for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce wood.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians at Dorchester, Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury, in Westmoreland county, not living on reserves. They live in shanties and gain a livelihood by manufacturing and selling Indian wares, and by begging. They number seventy-three, a decrease of one for the year, caused by one death.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics and are strongly attached to their church. They all observe the festival of St. Anne on July 26, keeping up the festivities for two or three days later. I have to acknowledge the great assistance given me in the discharge of my duties among them by Rev. E. J. Bannon, missionary at Big Cove, Rev. Wm. Morrissey, at Burnt Church, and Rev. P. Duffy, at Eel Ground and Red Bank.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Indians do not touch intoxicants. There are some, however, who succeed in obtaining liquor and getting drunk notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it.

They are in general moral, peaceable and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 5, 1902.

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, 1902.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Madawaska county. It fronts on the River St. John. It has an area of seven hundred and twenty acres, of which five hundred and twenty-two acres are forest-lands, chiefly covered with a second growth. The remainder, some two hundred acres, consists of pasturage, high land and intervale, the latter being well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The total number in the band is forty-six, an increase of eight due to the removal of a family from Tobique to this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good, there having been no diseases of a contagious nature nor deaths amongst them during the past year. Their dwellings are of modern style, they are comfortable, and both neat and cleanly kept. Instructions relating to the removal of refuse were attended to in April last.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations from which the Indians derive a living are farming, milling, hunting, acting as guides, and the manufacture of Indian wares. This reserve is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the soil of both the high land and intervale being rich and free from stone. A few of the band are devoting more attention to farming than formerly; others prefer the various employments named on account of a speedy return to meet their needs. Their crops consist chiefly of potatoes, buckwheat, oats, turnips and hay, all of which were a fair average and well harvested.

Temperance and Morals.—The morals and habits of the Indians are good.

Education.—A few of the children are attending the free school in this district. It is to be regretted that others will not follow their example.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are carefully attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour.

General Remarks.—These Indians are peaceable and industrious, being largely self-supporting.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria. It consists of about fifteen thousand acres of forest and farming lands, extending along the St. John river from what is called Tobique rocks, to opposite the mouth of Aroostook river, a distance of eight miles, and in width from four to five miles. The land, especially that portion of it above the Tobique river, is very fertile and well adapted for farming, whilst the forest-lands are noted for the amount of timber they produce yearly.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and ninety-eight, a slight increase due to births being in excess of deaths during the past year.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are very industrious and willing workers. They obtain a livelihood from such occupations as farming, guiding, working in the woods, stream-driving, rafting logs and running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton. Their labour is much sought after by employers, who pay them good wages. Farming is not engaged in to any great extent except by a few. The farming engaged in consists chiefly in the raising of potatoes, buckwheat, oats, barley and hay, sufficient to supply their needs. What most Indians prefer is employment that will give a speedy cash return. A few of the older Indians continue the manufacture of Indian wares, which are readily sold to farmers and traders in the vicinity of the reserve.

Stock.—They are owners of a number of good horses and cattle.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band, excepting families subject to consumption, scrofula, and the like diseases, has been fairly good, and although many parts of the province have been visited with small-pox, I am pleased to state that these and all other Indians of this agency escaped this and all other diseases of a contagious nature. Sanitary measures were attended to by the removal of all winter refuse in the month of May last. Their dwellings are mostly all frame buildings, painted and neatly kept both within and without. The water used for domestic purposes is conveyed from springs on a hillside in rear of the village by two aqueducts that lead within easy reach of all families.

Temperance and Morals.—A few of the Indians occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, but in all other respects their morals are good.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve conducted by Miss Priscilla M. Goodine, a painstaking teacher. The attendance, especially during the winter months was fairly good. The conduct of the children has been excellent, and the regular attendance has resulted in marked progress.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keefe, parish priest of Grand Falls district. Their church is a neatly finished building and all the Indians are regular attendants.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly young men; they are active, industrious and willing workers. This section of the province being a lumbering district, also the Tobique being noted as a fishing and hunting ground, employment of all kinds is plentiful and the services of Indians are always in good demand at fair wages.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 5, 1902.

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, 1902.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock ; it fronts on the River St. John, and consists of two hundred acres of land, of which thirty acres are cleared for cultivation and pasturage ; the remainder is forest-land.

Population.—The population including those at Upper Woodstock, is sixty-six, an increase of three, due to births being in excess of deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, as no sickness of a contagious character occurred amongst them during the year. Sanitary measures were attended to by the removal of winter refuse in the month of May last. Their dwellings are mostly frame buildings. Their mode of living is more modern and very much improved on former methods.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries engaged in to earn a livelihood are the manufacture of Indian wares, coopering, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and some farming. Their wares are in good demand at fair prices in the town of Woodstock and amongst farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. The young men engage in lumbering and stream-driving, and usually earn from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day. Farming is not engaged in to any great extent.

Temperance and Morals.—These Indians avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are good, and they are peaceable.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve and none of the children will attend the free school in the neighbourhood of their homes.

Religion.—All the members of the band are Roman Catholics, and are regular attendants at the church in Woodstock. Their spiritual affairs are carefully attended to by the Rev. Father Chapman, parish priest.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear in the county of York. It consists of four hundred and sixty acres of land, of which one hundred acres are cleared, fenced and used by the band for farming and pasturage. The rest of the reserve is covered with a young growth of wood, from which the Indians procure fire-wood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and nine, an increase of three for the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries from which these Indians earn a livelihood, are the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, stream-driving, rafting timber, and farming. The crops raised by them consist chiefly of oats, potatoes, buckwheat, pease, beans and garden vegetables. Owing to the time bestowed at other employments only sufficient crops are raised to form part of their living. The young men of the band engage in the first named occupations, and are good stream and river workmen. Their services for this work are always in good demand at fair wages, and their earnings are of considerable benefit to their parents.

Buildings.—All the dwellings are frame buildings, which with surroundings are kept neat and clean. Additional improvements have been made to a number of them during the past year, by reshingling and the erection of kitchens, that add very much to both comfort and appearance.

Stock.—A few of the band are owners of good horses and cattle.

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

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss Mary C. Monaghan, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The attendance of pupils for the past year, was very regular, and the progress made was most satisfactory.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. There is a neat church on the reserve, at which they are strict attendants. Their spiritual affairs are carefully attended to by the resident clergyman, the Rev. Father LaBlance.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's, and fronting on the River St. John. It consists of but two acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and twenty-three, an increase of seventeen compared with last year's report. This is due to the removal of Indians from other parts of the agency to this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries from which these Indians derive a living are milling, stream-driving, loading scows, freighting wood-boats, guiding, hunting, and the manufacture of Indian wares. In the summer season work is plentiful at good wages. In fact, steady employment is at this season available for all Indians who wish to work. A few of the band devote their labours to the making of canoes, baskets, firkins, snow-shoes and fancy bead-work, which are sold in Fredericton, at Marysville and St. John. The majority of the Indians, however, prefer the other industries, especially milling and the loading of scows, as better wages are obtained therefrom.

Farming.—The only farming engaged in is the cultivation of a few garden plots for the raising of early vegetables.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious character appeared among the Indians during the past year. Considerable sickness, such as consumption, scrofula, gripe and its after-effects, however, were quite prevalent amongst them, especially during the winter months. Sanitary regulations received attention by the removal and burning of all dirt and rubbish in the latter part of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Considering the situation of this reserve, its close proximity to the city of Fredericton and the village of St. Mary's, where liquor is both night and day easily procured, the abstention, habits and conduct of most of the band are good; a few of them, however, at certain times will indulge in the use of intoxicants. This evil is usually sharply dealt with as soon as discovered.

Education.—The school on this reserve is taught by Miss M. J. Rush, a teacher holding a second-class license. The attendance has been fairly good, and the children are making good progress in their studies.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. John Ryan, of St. Mary's village.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto village, eleven miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land; of this thirty-two acres are farming and pasturage lands, the remainder is forest-lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is sixty-four, a decrease of twelve that have removed to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources from which these Indians earn a livelihood consist of farming, cutting cord-wood, river-driving, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Their wares are disposed of to farmers and traders in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming is not engaged in to any great extent; all, however, raise sufficient potatoes to meet their wants.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from ordinary diseases, such as many Indians are subject to, the health of the band has been fairly good. Some thirty or more of the Indians were vaccinated, owing to their dread of the small-pox epidemic in St. John, and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the possibility of the disease spreading to the reserve. Happily, these and all other Indians in the agency escaped this and all other contagious diseases during the year.

Temperance and Morals.—The morality of these Indians is good, and they are temperate in their habits.

Education.—A few of the children attend the free school of the district, the majority of them, owing to their peculiar habits, will not attend a school where they have to mix with white children.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They are regular attendants at a church in the vicinity of the reserve. Their spiritual affairs are carefully attended to by the Rev. Father McDermott.

General Remarks.—The rest of the Indians of this agency are located in small bands in the counties of Queen's, King's, St. John and Charlotte. Their employments consist of milling and the manufacture of Indian wares that are sold to farmers, traders and tourists at fair prices. All the Indians of this agency, with the exception of those who come from the bordering provinces and reside in the villages along the Inter-colonial railway, in the county of King's, are of the Amalecite tribe, and I am pleased to state that their mode of living and general habits are yearly improving.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in Annapolis county: one situated on the Liverpool road, seven miles from Annapolis town, and the other at Cegumcega lake, on the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's counties. The former has an area of five hundred and seventy-two acres, the latter four hundred acres. No Indians live on the reserves, and they are of no benefit to the Indians of the county. They occupy lands of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three, an increase of two during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are basket-making, hunting, and fishing. Some are employed at mill work, and stream-driving, and some of the younger men work at farming.

Education.—The children attend school at Lequille and Middleton, and the parents are generally anxious that they should. They are making fair progress.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; there has been no contagious disease among them. Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings and are generally neat and clean. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are temperate, quiet and law-abiding; and with the assistance the government gives them, make a fairly comfortable living.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, August 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in the band, making the Micmac population of this agency two hundred and twelve. There have been eleven births and thirteen deaths, but a few families absent from the agency for some time returned recently with increased numbers.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been but fair. Consumption is becoming very prevalent amongst them.

Buildings.—There have been two new buildings put up and a great deal of repairing done during the past year.

Religion.—All the Indians in this agency are Roman Catholics and are very attentive to their duties.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, July 11, 1902.

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, 1902.

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, the same as last year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health.—There has not been any disease of an epidemic nature, though there has been some ordinary sickness. The health has averaged fairly good this year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are cooping, 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 over three years and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians appear to be gradually bettering their condition. On account of living near the progressive town of Truro, they are able to obtain good wages any time they wish to work.

Some of them are working on the government gravel train, and some of them are working on the town sewers, and are in this way bettering their condition.

One of them, Noel Abram, had the misfortune to lose his barn, containing three head of cattle, by fire, but with the assistance of his white neighbours and the department he was enabled to replace his loss.

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.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBOROUGH, August 21, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Cumberland county. The Indians are located chiefly on the Franklin Manor reserve, about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsborough, and about thirty-five miles southwest from the town of Amherst. The reserve contains one thousand acres of good land.

A few Indians reside at Springhill Junction, some at East Southampton, and one family each at Amherst and Oxford.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the Indians in this county is ninety-five. This is seven less than last year, the decrease being due to the fact of a number of Indians moving to other counties.

During the year there were nine births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been more than an average amount of sickness. Although the sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been, as far as possible, carefully carried out, I am sorry to say that several of these Indians, at this time, are suffering from some form of tuberculosis.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are taking more interest in agriculture than ever before, and as a result, their crops are looking remarkably well. In winter the lumbermen in the vicinity give employment, at good wages, to all who are willing to work. Some of the Indians, in preference to farming or lumbering, make baskets, tubs, mast hoops, &c. Some are hunters or guides for hunting parties, and in this way make a fairly good living. In summer and autumn the women and children pick berries for sale.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Education.—There is no school-house on the reserve, but in the immediate vicinity there is a public school to which the department gives an annual grant. A few of the Indian children attend this school and are making progress in their studies. Lack of suitable clothing is largely the excuse given for the non-attendance of the remaining children. In a few cases clothing has been furnished these children with gratifying results.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics. They have a chapel of their own.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little drunkenness among the Indians in this county; but I am sorry to say some of them are not as moral in other ways as I could wish. However, the really immoral ones have now all left the reserve.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMCS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, September 15, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains sixteen hundred acres, of which forty-eight are cultivated, two hundred are natural pasture, the remainder is under wood chiefly second growth.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three. Twenty-seven of the number reside in Weymouth, Digby county, twenty-eight miles from the reserve. There has been a decrease of four caused by removal to other reserves. During the year there were four births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a good deal of sickness during the year, some of the deaths were from consumption; others from grippe and old age. The sanitary conditions are good. The Indians have been vaccinated as directed by the department.

Resources and Occupations.—They derive their support from farming, coopering, fancy work for tourists, hunting, canoe-building and river-driving.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are frame. Most of them are in good repair and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of two cows and one two-year-old.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Roman Catholics. They attend chapel on the reserve.

Education.—The Indians on the reserve have a good school. The attendance is very good. The pupils are quick to learn and are giving good satisfaction. All the Indians on the reserve with few exceptions can read and write.

Characteristics.—Most of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance.—With few exceptions, they are strictly temperate. Measures have been taken not to allow liquor to be sold on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, August 29, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location and Population.—This agency includes the Indians residing in the different parts of Halifax county, chiefly at Sheet Harbour, Cole Harbour, Dartmouth, Bedford, Windsor Junction, Wellington and Elmsdale. Altogether there are one hundred and sixty-two Indians residing in this county.

Progress.—There has not been much progress made this year by the Indians of this agency. Those who have settled homes or homes in their own right are perhaps more comfortable than in past years, but those who shift around from place to place make but a precarious livelihood.

Education.—Since the school at Cole Harbour was closed, no special effort has been made at educating the children. Some take advantage of schools for whites, while others live in places where it is impossible, or at least very inconvenient, to send children to school.

Morality.—The Indians of the agency are generally well behaved. There are, however, some instances of bad conduct, drunkenness being the principal offence.

Religion.—The Indians are all members of the Roman Catholic Church.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, August 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Vital Statistics.—During the year there has been an increase of six in the band under my care, making the number at present ninety-one. There were four births and three Indians joined the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, with the exception of those who will persist in roving around, has been fairly good, only one adult having died; and could they be kept on the reserve, where they would observe sanitary regulations required by the department and insisted on by Dr. McLean and myself, they would be much more healthy and less exposed to accidents, both to health and limb.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Occupations.—Their principal employment consists in making goods for the sport market, together with abundance of fancy work, such as baskets and bead-work, but this is fast giving way to farming, as each year finds more following agriculture as a means of living.

Education.—The school is the institution in my opinion that will eventually solve the problem of making the Indians what we would wish them to be, and although at times they lack the interest that ought to characterize children who have such an advantage for a good education, still, when we look into the matter, we find that the parents do not encourage the little ones as they ought, for often when I visit them and point out the advantages of having their children educated, and tell them of other places where the children of other bands in Canada are doing so well at school, they acknowledge the institution to be good, but lack the interest that will have the pupil at school every day.

Temperance.—These Indians as a rule are temperate, owing, no doubt, to the fact that it is very hard for an Indian to procure intoxicants here.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics, and are attentive at their church service, which is conducted by Father Young.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 9, 1902.

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, 1902.

Population.—There are but three families on this reserve, the rest being scattered throughout the county. They number about seventy-one men, women and children.

These Indians still continue to live quietly on their possessions.

Health.—They are comparatively healthy as a rule, there being but little sickness among them. There are two old persons who are a total charge to the department. The greater number of the others maintain themselves, unless hurt by accident, which happens very often, especially during the lumber season, when they have to be assisted by the department.

Characteristics.—These Indians live quietly and peaceably.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, July 11, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency. The Fishers Grant reserve has an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres. The other reserve is a small island near Merigonish, on which the church stands. About thirty-seven Indians live on this island from June till October, when they migrate to the mainland at Pinetree, where they enjoy the convenient and hospitable neighbourhood of the dominant race during the winter months.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the two reserves is one hundred and thirty-nine. There were three births and three deaths during the year. A family of four came to Chapel Island from Cape Breton.

Resources and Occupations.—Basket-making, coopering and farming are the avocations in which the Indians are employed. Quite a number during the summer months get employment loading and unloading steamers at Pictou Landing.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and much attached to their faith.

Education.—For the past four years a school has been in operation at Indian cove, Pictou Landing. The children have made excellent progress in that time in reading and arithmetic. These good results are due in great measure to their efficient and energetic teacher, Miss Nellie Connolly. Three pupils attended the manual training school at Pictou and made good use of their opportunities.

Health.—The health of the Indians during the past year has usually been good. The deaths occurring were from tuberculosis, a few are suffering from the same trouble at present. The government's efforts in educating the Indians in hygienic laws, to be observed in cases of consumption will no doubt be beneficial.

Characteristics.—The Indians generally are honest, law-abiding and industrious. There are a few instances of the hereditary weakness of the race for 'fire-water'.

I have, &c.,

J. D. McLEOD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA CORNER, August 9, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency, having a combined area of three thousand acres, one at New Germany one at Gold River and the third at Wildcat in Queen's county. There are Indians living on all three of these reserves, who make their

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

living chiefly by farming. There are others living at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton, Mill Village, Wildcat and Greenfield. Those not living on the reserves live by hunting, fishing, basket-making, working in lumber woods, and as guides to sportsmen.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-six, consisting of eighteen men, sixteen women and fifty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were two births and three deaths.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency outside of ordinary complaints has been good, there being no contagious disease among them. The deaths have all been those of old Indians.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany. It is in excellent order under the efficient charge of Miss Shea, who is most painstaking.

Religion.—The Indians in this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency as a rule are moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
ST. PETER'S, August 21, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve contains twelve hundred acres, of which over one hundred are in a state of good cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-one, a decrease of seventeen since last year; there having been seven deaths and ten Indians having left the reserve.

Health.—There was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians last year. Except in the case of two infants, all the deaths were from consumption. This dreadful malady is the prevailing disease, and unless its progress is arrested, it promises to exterminate the tribe at some future day. The department did much last year in circulating amongst the Indians literature showing the great danger of contagion and the precautions necessary to arrest its progress; but it is hard to get them to realize the danger. Again their habit of begging from house to house for every kind of food, and using the same whether fit or unfit, cannot but have a most pernicious effect upon their health.

Education.—The school is in constant operation and satisfactory progress is shown.

Religion.—The Indians on the reserve are all Roman Catholics, and are faithful in the practice of their religion.

Characteristics.—The Indians as a rule are morally good and lead a harmless life. They are law-abiding and sober.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, July 2, 1902.

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, 1902.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of three in the band, making the Micmac population of this county seventy-nine.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians with the exception of two families has been good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast hoops and baskets, and working on their farms.

Education.—Very few of the children attend school, as they reside quite a distance from the school-houses.

Temperance.—With the exception of one, all are temperate.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, August 25, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situate at Middle River. It contains six hundred and fifty acres, four hundred acres of which is covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil is very fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Middle River reserve is one hundred and three, comprising twenty-seven men, twenty-one women, and fifty-five young people under twenty-one years; this is an increase of three over last year. The number of births was four, deaths two, and one woman joined the band through marriage.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The Indians on the reserve were all vaccinated last spring, their dwellings thoroughly cleaned, and all refuse and garbage burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing, and hiring out as labourers. A large number of the young men are employed as labourers during the summer months.

Education.—There is only one school on the reserve. A new school-house is in process of erection, and will be ready for occupation about September 1. The school attendance during the past year was fair.

Religion.—The Indians are Roman Catholics, and are very strict in the observance of their religious duties. There is no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are an industrious and law abiding class of people. Of recent years they seem to be materially improving in their manner of living. A large number of them live in neat, comfortable dwelling-houses, and are becoming much interested in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—I am happy to report that they are strictly temperate, with the exception of some of the members of one family.

So far as I know, they are moral in their habits.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, October 3, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north side of Starr's road, about four miles from the town of Yarmouth. There are only four families living on it at present, the rest are scattered all over the country, some at Salmon river, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Pubnico and Hectanooga.

Population.—The population of this agency is eighty-three.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been poor during the past year. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—These Indians engage mostly in making baskets, hoops, axe-handles, in fishing, hunting and acting as guides and in berry-picking, while some work in saw-mills, and others do general work.

Education.—The children on the reserve have a poor chance of schooling, but in Tusket and Pubnico they attend school regularly.

Religion.—The Indians in this agency are all Roman Catholics.

General Remarks.—With few exceptions, these Indians are temperate and law-abiding, but practise very little economy.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 4, 1902.

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, 1902.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in the 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 sixteen souls, an increase of one since the last census. There were eleven births and ten deaths during the year.

Health.—During the past year there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time, with the exception of four or five, the health of the Indians is good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians on the reserves are farming, basket-making and fishing. One of them, Francis Thomas by name, has one hundred lobster traps, and sold lobsters to the extent of over \$150 this season. They fish also for cod and eel in summer, and smelt during the winter. It is a pretty sight to see all their little buildings on the ice during the winter months. They sell the smelts to buyers who ship them to the States. They get a fair price for them, and make a considerable amount of money.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves live in frame houses, some of them well finished outside and whitewashed with lime, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties which afford very little comfort. Those residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, pigs, sheep 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, and attended by twenty-four children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on Lennox Island reserve, built four or five years ago, which is a credit to them.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island; and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I am sorry to have to report that last summer the lumber and fire-wood of over one hundred and fifty acres of land was destroyed by bush fire. This will render the fuel scarce in years to come.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,
WINNIPEG, September 13, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a report reviewing the work of the department in the Berens River agency, in Treaty No. 5, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Agency Limits.—The limits of the agency reach from Black river, fifty miles from the outlet of Red river, on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, to Cross lake, in the valley of the Nelson river, a distance from south to north of about four hundred miles. The agency also embraces Fisher river on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and runs northeastward nearly three hundred miles to Pekangekum lake. Travel over such a large territory involves many long romantic and not infrequently perilous journeys both in summer and winter.

Reserves.—Twelve reserves are included in this agency. Counting from the south, they are as follows:—Black River, Hollow-water River, Loon Straits, Bloodvein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake.

Loon straits, lying between Hollow-water and Bloodvein river, is not at present occupied as an Indian reserve, but ownership is still vigorously maintained by the Island band, once numerous but unhappily decreasing year by year. The area of the several reserves named is in round numbers fifty-eight thousand acres, of which about one thousand five hundred are under cultivation, three thousand are used as pasture-lands, five thousand as hay limits, and the rest is divided into forest, rock and swamp, with arable patches here and there as yet unreclaimed.

Tribe and Population.—The population is divided nationally into two tribes,—the Swampy Crees and the Saulteaux. The former is an offshoot of the great Cree tribe of the western plains, and their language is similar, though there are many dialectic differences. The latter is closely related to the Ojibbewas of Ontario, whom they much resemble in speech and in manners. The number who received treaty this year was two thousand two hundred and twenty-two, being a decrease of six as compared with last year; but as there were a good many absentees at treaty time, the apparent falling off is of no significance; indeed there is a slight numerical advance.

Outside of the number quoted are a very great many who from time to time are crowding in from the regions beyond and are building, fishing and hunting adjacent to the reserves, are mingling and intermarrying with our people, and are not infrequently sources of irritation and disturbance. The majority of these are asking for admission to treaty, but have so far found no open door.

There is also an ever-increasing number of white men and men of mixed blood who have taken wives from the families of treaty Indians and are subsisting on the resources whence the wards of the government obtain their food supplies. This gives rise to questions as to rights and boundaries which require increasing attention from the department.

Property, Stock, &c.—The amount of personal property owned by our Indians is about \$55,000. The earnings, so far as we have been able to compute them, amount to \$60,000, obtained from labour in the mills, on the steamers, and from the sale of fish and fur. The value of the land held by these people is about \$30,000. Their implements are worth \$2,000. The improvements noted this year are estimated at \$9,000. There are, all told, nearly five hundred head of cattle in the agency, notwithstanding a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

decimating epidemic which prevailed last winter on several of the reserves where special effort is thrown into this industry. These figures are given to show the condition of their temporal affairs. All who will work may and do have abundance. Want is almost an unknown quantity except where sickness or misfortune lays the bread-winners aside.

Relief Supplies.—To meet any special cases of destitution, supplies have been put down on all reserves and instructions have been given to the chiefs to see that these are judiciously and impartially given out at such seasons of the year or in such extreme times of misfortune as shall make these gifts of the department most serviceable to their people. This thoughtful interest in the well-being of the Indians is not only wise and commendable, but it is much appreciated by the happy recipients.

Education and Religion.—A goodly number of devoted missionaries of various denominations minister to the educational and spiritual wants of the agency. According to numbers they are classed as follows: Roman Catholics, one hundred and fifty, Anglicans, one hundred and fifty; pagans, two hundred; Methodists, one thousand five hundred and fifty. The teachers in some of the schools deserve great credit, and their scholars evidence considerable improvement. The boarding school at Norway House is a well appointed institution of its kind, and is doing excellent work. Berens River and Cross Lake are voicing earnest desire for more schools of this class. Several reserves are mourning the loss of day school privileges. On investigation, I find that missionary authorities have found it increasingly difficult to obtain volunteers for a field so distant from the advantages of civilization, especially as the demand for teachers in Manitoba and the west exceeds the supply, and the wages paid at home are greater than the department has been accustomed to pay.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a good deal of broken health within the bounds of the agency during the year. Small-pox overran the southern part, happily with no very disastrous results. Measles afflicted the Berens River people through successive months of last winter. Slower, but more serious, diseases have blighted the happiness of other reserves. The northward march of commerce bringing so much advantage in many ways has unfortunately left its baneful effects as well. Medical assistance sent out by the department has been duly appreciated by those who have been directly benefited, though the field is wide and the visits necessarily few and short.

The dispensaries have been well supplied with medicines and the dispensers have cheerfully done what was in their power to help the sick within reach. Many earnest appeals from forest solitudes have been disregarded not from want of heart, but from lack of power to reach and help at the proper time. A calamity fell upon the people of Norway House on August 8, when three women lost their lives in an electric storm. I am happy to add that at the time of writing general good health prevails throughout the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—I think that on the whole our Indians are law-abiding, temperate and moral. There have been cases during the year where heroic treatment was called for, cases where perfidy was in evidence and where a disposition to defy law merited sharp reproof; but there has been an entire absence of the grosser crimes which have darkened the social life of other places nearer to the light of a fuller knowledge. No liquor cases have been brought to my notice. All the traders have kept well within the limits of their privileges, and I have travelled without fear of danger and without apparent defence in a country where humanly-speaking protection was conspicuous only by its absence.

Medals.—Commemoration medals were distributed to all chiefs and councillors by direction of the Indian Commissioner, and were received with deep appreciation and national pride. On every hand the rulings of the department in cases affecting the interest of Indians were received with respectful acquiescence. The flag of our country was honoured by frequent and enthusiastic salutes. In every council were heard expressions of loyal devotion to the 'Great Father' our beloved King Edward.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Indian Agent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
 COUCHICHING AGENCY,
 FORT FRANCES, ONT., June 30, 1902.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended June 30, 1902.

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, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being in all, fourteen.

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 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 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 at the last annuity payments was fifty-three, consisting of fifteen men, twenty women, nine boys and nine girls. During the year there were two births and seven deaths in these two bands.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good, there being no epidemical diseases among them. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority work at the saw-mill and in the lumber camps. No timber has been taken out by them from their reserves during the past year.

Religion.—Most of the Indians are pagans, a few belong to the Church of England.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—Most of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they get principally on the American side.

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 were on these reserves at the last annuity payments, twenty-one men, thirty women, twelve boys and nineteen girls, making a total of eighty-two. During the year there were two births and six deaths.

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. During the past winter the Indians were employed in taking out cord-wood, ties and fence posts from the dead

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and fallen timber on their reserves. They also made a good deal of money from sturgeon-fishing last spring.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Miss Annie Miller, an excellent teacher, who takes great interest in her work. The attendance has been very good during the past year.

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 Rainy river.

Temperance.—These Indians are, I regret to state, intemperate, and, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, can frequently get all the liquor they want.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

The land is a rich clay loam and there is a considerable quantity of merchantable timber, such as pine, spruce, tamarack and cedar, although frequent fires in the past have destroyed a large portion of it.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last payments consisted of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys and twenty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and eight. During the year there were five births and four deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are all good axemen and can always get employment in lumber camps at good wages. They also make a good deal of money at sturgeon-fishing in the spring.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England.

Temperance.—These Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, twelve miles east of Fort Frances and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Vital Statistics.—There were twelve men, sixteen women, nine boys and ten girls, forty-seven in all, at the last annuity payments. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Resources and Occupations.—Some of these Indians took out ties and saw-logs from the dead timber on their reserve last winter. A number made a very good living by hunting last winter.

Education.—There is a good day school on this reserve, under the control of the Church of England, but there are only five children of school age in the band.

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 near the mouth of the Rainy river.

This reserve is well timbered with pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B.

They contain an area of fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves owing to frequent fires in the past destroying the best of the timber.

Vital Statistics.—Thirty-one men, forty-three women, thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls constituted the population at the last annuity payment, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four. During the year there were three births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this and all the other bands in this agency has been good. During the winter, when small-pox was prevalent throughout the country, there was only one case in this agency, which was in this band, but it was a mild form, and a close quarantine was kept and no new cases occurred.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the band are many, but they principally consist of working in lumber camps, cutting cord-wood, fishing and hunting.

These Indians sold a large quantity of cord-wood cut from the dead and fallen timber on their reserve during the past winter.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished and all are kept very clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good day school here and well furnished. The attendance has been fairly regular and progress fair. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Religion.—The majority of the band are Roman Catholics. They have built a very fine church. The Rev. Father Allard has charge of this mission.

Progress.—These Indians are principally French half-breeds, and 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 is barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last payments consisted of fifty-two persons, there being eight men, nine women, twelve boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there was one birth and three deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps.

Education.—There is a day school here under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance and progress during the year has been very good.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

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

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances, on 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.

Vital Statistics.—There were ten men, thirteen women, fourteen boys and seventeen girls at the last annuity payments, making a total of fifty-four. During the year there were three births and no deaths.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—The able-bodied men of this band are employed in lumber camps, but they principally make their living by hunting and fishing.

Religion and Education.—All the members of this band are pagans. There is no school on the reserves.

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. The combined area is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—At the last payments the population of this band consisted of eleven men, sixteen women, seventeen boys and twelve girls, making a total of fifty-six. During the year there were four births and ten deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority of this band do nothing but hunt and fish; some of the young men work in lumber camps.

RIVIERE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves: No 23A extends from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on the Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river. They contain a combined area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consisted at the last annuity payment of thirty men, thirty-five women, thirty-four boys and thirty-nine girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-eight. During the year there were four births and six deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—Only a few of these Indians reside on their reserves. They live principally by fishing and hunting.

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-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—There were nineteen men, thirty women, twenty-four boys and thirty-six girls, making a total of one hundred and nine persons, at the last annuity payments. During the year there were two births and one death.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing.

KAWAWIAGAMOK OR STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawigamok lake, and contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater portion of which is heavily wooded with spruce, pine and tamarack.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last treaty payments consisted of eight men, nine women, ten boys and four girls, making a total of thirty-one. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for subsistence.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency can be said to be self-supporting, as they get no assistance other than a small supply for the old and infirm, outside of the treaty stipulations. They live principally by fishing, hunting, taking out

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

cord-wood, railway ties, working in lumber camps, and on steamboats, and make a very comfortable living. On the majority of the reserves very little progress is perceptible; they take very little interest in farming and stock-raising, as it would interfere with their nomadic habits. Their principal drawback is intemperance, which is very difficult to contend with owing to their close proximity to the United States, but every effort is being made to suppress this evil.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 26, 1902.

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, 1902.

This agency comprises seven reserves, which are scattered over that piece of country that lies between the eastern boundary of the Pas mountain and the western end of Lake Winnipeg. The Indians of this agency are not confined to their reserves, but range all over in quest of a living, the district being very different from most localities where Indian reserves are situated: there is practically speaking no farming land nor any settled community within hundreds of miles. Looking north, east and south from the summit of the Pas mountain, it is one vast level plain without an elevation or obstruction as far as the eye can see. It is drained by numerous creeks and rivulets running into the Great Saskatchewan river, which empties into Lake Winnipeg. The surface is covered with lakes, hay swamps, muskegs, willow and poplar brush, and occasionally good-sized bluffs of spruce and poplar trees.

All the lakes and streams are stocked with different kinds of fish, and in the summer-time numerous varieties of water-fowl from the swan to the snipe make this their breeding-ground. Large and small game are fairly numerous, and all the fur-bearing animals of the country are to be found in this district.

Although the Indians of this agency can make a living—such as it is—and are to a certain extent self-supporting, they have the disadvantage of not being in a position to better their condition or to acquire the knowledge necessary to take their place in a settled community. They only live four or five months out of the year on their reserves, their whole time being taken up in hunting and fishing, no other employment at which they could earn wages being available, and when seasons of scarcity in game and fur-bearing animals occur, as they do periodically, the Indians have a hard struggle for existence. There is this advantage in their present isolated condition: they have no temptations in the way of intemperance or other incitements to make trouble or commit crime, and they are, therefore, comparatively speaking, contented.

The situation and characteristics of each separate band are as follows:—

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—At the base of the Pas mountain on the banks of the Carrot river is the Red Earth reserve, which is the western boundary of the agency. It contains four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine acres, a portion of which runs well up into the mountain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe and Population.—The majority of this band belong to the tribe of Plain Crees; the others are of Swampy origin. The population is increasing slowly and consists of twenty-nine men, twenty-eight women, thirty-three boys and thirty-one girls, in all, one hundred and twenty-one.

Education and Religion.—Educating the young on this reserve has not so far been a success, partly owing to the majority of the band still adhering to their pagan superstitions, and partly because, owing to its lonesome and isolated position, it is hard to get a suitable man to remain any length of time as school teacher amongst them. Mr. Thos. Bear, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, who has proved himself to be a successful Indian teacher, has consented to take charge this year, and an improvement may be expected. Those of the band who have joined the Christian religion belong to the English Church and are steadily on the increase. The pagan Indians have given up their conjuring practices, and when the old leaders amongst them die off, the young people will all get into the ways of the church-goers.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Ten miles east from Red Earth, and adjoining the Pas mountain, is Shoal Lake reserve, which contains two thousand two hundred and forty acres, a large portion of which lies around the lake and is good hay-land, the remainder is covered with salt springs and spruce timber.

Tribe and Population.—This is a small community and originally an offshoot from the Pas band. They are all Swampy Crees and number about sixty souls.

Education and Religion.—All the children of school age belonging to this band attend school regularly. The yearly average is about fifteen. The present teacher is a native of the district (Louis Cochrane). He was educated at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, and is doing good work. All the members of this band belong to the English Church.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—About fifty miles north from shoal lake and between the shores of Pine Island lake and the banks of the Saskatchewan river is Cumberland reserve, the extent of which is four thousand and twenty-five acres.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are all Swampy Crees and have now increased to thirty-one men, forty-three women, forty-two boys and forty girls, making a population of one hundred and fifty-six.

Education and Religion.—For a number of years there was no school on this reserve, owing to the non-attendance of children. Last July it was re-opened with a native teacher in charge. The attendance has been better than was expected, but, owing to none of the children ever having been at school before, the progress has been slow, but their willingness to attend school regularly is a good omen, and if the teacher turns out to be competent for the work, there should be a good school here.

There are a few Roman Catholics in this band; the rest belong to the Church of England.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—About eighty miles east from Cumberland on the banks of the Saskatchewan river is the Pas reserve. It takes in eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres, part of which is on the south side of the river and part on the north, besides several islands and headlands on the neighbouring lakes. The agency office and buildings are located here on the south side.

Tribe and Population.—There are a few of the Saulteaux tribe here; the rest are all Swampy Crees. The population is slowly increasing: there are now eighty-nine men, one hundred and seven women, one hundred and twelve boys and one hundred and ten girls, our hundred and eighteen in all.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Buildings.—Twelve new houses were finished last year, and fifteen are now under construction. They are not very pretentious buildings owing to the heavy expense of getting lumber and shingles, but they are an improvement on the old ones. The Indians completed a new school-house on the north side last year, and have now commenced to build a teacher's residence.

Stock.—Owing to high water prevailing here for a number of years, and both hay and pasture-land being under water, it has been a serious question how or where to get feed for the cattle, of which there is about one hundred head; but so far I am pleased to be able to report that there have been no losses for the want of feed.

Education and Religion.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one on the north side of the river, and one on the south side. Unfortunately we were disappointed in getting a teacher for the north side last year, and consequently that school was closed. A teacher has now been secured and the school is about to be re-opened. The school on the south side has made rapid progress since Miss Hines took hold of it last August, and it is much to be regretted that her services cannot be retained any longer.

The most of this band belong to the Church of England. There are a few Roman Catholics and about twenty Plymouth Brethren.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—About sixty miles northeast from the Pas is the Moose Lake reserve, partly on the mainland adjoining Moose lake and partly on an island about five miles from the shore. Altogether there is an area of six thousand three hundred and forty-two acres.

Tribe and Population.—This band is composed entirely of Swampy Crees, who have now increased to the number of one hundred and twenty-six.

Education and Religion.—Owing to the fact that a number of families that have children of school age live on the island, and on account of the wandering ways of the whole band, it is difficult to get a fair attendance at this school.

Paganism has disappeared at this place and all are now adhering to the Church of England.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—About forty miles southeast from Moose lake, where the Saskatchewan river enters into Cedar lake, is the Chemawawin reserve. It is partly situated on the river and lake and partly on the surrounding islands, and altogether has an area of three thousand and forty acres.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are originally from the Moose Lake band and belong to the same tribe. They also are slightly on the increase, with one hundred and fifty-six of a population.

Education and Religion.—Since Mr. Hooker took charge of this school it has been steadily improving; he is able to maintain a good average throughout the year, and the progress made by the pupils is most satisfactory. All the Indians of this band have become members of the Church of England, except one, who still clings to his paganism.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—Where the Great Saskatchewan river enters Lake Winnipeg, and situated on the south side, is the Grand Rapids reserve and the eastern terminus of the agency. There are four thousand six hundred and forty-six acres in this reserve, a large portion of which is hay swamps.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are all of the Swampy Cree tribe and are on the decrease. There are twenty-one men, twenty-six women, thirty-five boys and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

twenty-six girls, making a total population of one hundred and eight as against one hundred and seventeen seven years ago.

Buildings.—The houses here are much better than on any of the other reserves, and are fairly well furnished. This is owing to the Indians being able to get employment, and earn wages at the fisheries which are carried on extensively on the lake.

Education and Religion.—For the last two years the school here has been carried on by Mr. James Isbister, and by his energetic and exemplary influence he has been most successful in his work. He also conducts the services in the English church, of which denomination all the members of the band are adherents.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 4, 1902.

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, 1902.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Treaty No. 1.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau 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 and along the streams there is sufficient wood for fuel and timber large enough for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau river, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of eight hundred acres, and is well adapted for grain-growing. It has a high elevation, and is in the midst of a district settled by a high class of farmers who set the Indians a splendid example.

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, and there is some good farming land, but taken generally it is too sandy for farming.

Swan Lake reserve is situated 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, although slightly inclined to summer frosts.

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.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 nine; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, ninety-seven; Long Plain, one hundred and ten; making a grand total of four hundred and sixteen.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been fairly good, no epidemics have prevailed, and although small-pox broke out in various districts, by thorough vaccination and timely and strict warning, we were able to prevent it from getting amongst the Indians. An attack of scarlet fever in the Roseau Rapids band is accountable for the deaths of several children there. The inspector visited the reserve at the time and made every arrangement possible for their medical care and attention.

Scrofula and consumption in their different phases are accountable no doubt for many deaths, but on some reserves they demonstrate themselves much more than others, doubtless through intermarriage of diseased people.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as white-washing, cleaning up and burning refuse. Many of the Indians move into tents in the spring, and from observation I believe they have better health there during the summer season, and undoubtedly their surroundings are better from a sanitary point of view, as the wind fulfils the duty of sweeper with much more satisfaction to the Indians than if they had to do it themselves.

Resources and Occupations.—On the Roseau Rapids reserve, grain-farming is followed principally, but the Indians have a small herd of cattle that could be increased had they a plentiful supply of hay. These Indians are good hunters, and make considerable at hunting during the winter season. On the Roseau River reserve grain-farming and cattle-raising are both carried on with some success, but the hard, steady work necessary to keep the land free from weeds and prepare it for the next year's crop is so contrary to the Indian nature that it makes grain-farming a distasteful occupation, and consequently not so successful as one would like to see it.

At Indian Gardens, grain-raising only is carried on, as there is but very little hay on the reserve. At Swan Lake reserve, both stock-raising and grain-farming are followed with considerable success, and the future prospects there look much better this year than in the past. The Long Plain reserve Indians put in a fair crop this spring, and at present the prospects are that it will give a good return.

Many of the best workers on all these reserves can get such steady work at good wages with the settlers that it is difficult to keep them on their reserves long enough to look after their own little farms in a proper manner. And in many ways they appear to be happier, more healthy and contented when working for others and receiving their wages weekly, that they can spend as they like and not have a lot of their lazy relations hanging around to help them eat it up, as is the case when living on the reserve.

There are wanderers in all the bands, who abhor the idea of steady manual labour, and prefer to make a living by digging senega-root, picking berries in season, hunting, fishing, tanning hides, selling bead-work and taking odd jobs at cutting cord-wood, logs and rails, clearing brush-land and doing similar work that will not be under the direct charge of a taskmaster.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—All the houses and stables are of logs. There are a few good ones, but the hut predominates. Scarcity of good building logs is the greatest impediment in this respect, and the cost of a frame house is beyond the Indians' capacity as yet. Some houses have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors. The type of house being built at present is always an improvement on the one that it replaces, and until an Indian can afford to buy furniture and appreciate its use, it is a doubtful improvement to build large houses.

The Indians prefer their tents in the summer to their poorly lighted houses, and, being predisposed to consumption, I think the fresh air and sunlight benefit their health.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

At Swan Lake and Roseau reserves the cattle are increasing and doing fairly well and the prospects are favourable. At Long Plain there are only a few head of cattle and the Indians do not appear to take any interest in them whatever.

The supply of implements and tools is adequate for their requirements, but it is a difficult matter to get them to take proper care of those supplied by the department. However, many of them have arrived at the conclusion that the government cannot be expected to supply these articles for ever, and are now purchasing for themselves; of these they take much better care and are very particular whom they lend to.

Education.—The Swan Lake day school is the only one in the agency, and during the past year the results have been most encouraging. The teacher, Mr. Kemper Garrioch, is a native of the country, speaking the Indian language. He appears to have got the confidence of the Indians and has worked a great change in their disposition towards civilization. Some of the young men of the band have attended a night school conducted by Mr. Garrioch, and taken altogether, the educational prospects are much ahead of last year.

Religion.—The Roseau River reserve is visited periodically by the priest in charge, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The spiritual welfare of the Swan Lake Indians is attended to by the teacher there, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The Indians of the Roseau Rapids, Indian Gardens, and Long Plain, are still upholders of the old forms of pagan worship, and none of the religious denominations appear to consider them worthy of a missionary's efforts.

Characteristics and Progress.—One of the greatest characteristics in an Indian, to me, is the time he will spend, the distance he will travel, and the hardships he will undergo, in his efforts to get something for nothing. He will ride or drive any distance and talk for hours for a trifle not worth considering, but, should he be successful in his efforts he is perfectly satisfied so long as he did not have to work for it, as in his estimation his time or trouble count for nothing. Another impediment to progress is their seeming inability to manage their own affairs beyond sufficient for the day, as just as soon as an Indian living on a reserve acquires a little money over and above his present needs, he just itches all over to give a dance and feast to show the other fellows in the band what a big-hearted chap he is, and probably impress the other sex with his personal attractions. Then, after his money is gone, he will come to the agent and ask how is he going to make a living. While they are off the reserve working for settlers, we hear very much less of this.

Temperance and Morality.—On account of the reserves being in proximity to railroad towns, there is considerable intemperance, and where there is liquor amongst Indians there is always immorality, and it is just as difficult to control, if not more so, as it is amongst the whites. Visiting Indians from across the line and half-breeds not in treaty appear to convey the liquor to the Indians, but it is nearly impossible to get any proof. There are many half-breeds in treaty who, being well dressed and speaking good English, can obtain liquor from almost any liquor-dealer without suspicion. Cider is accountable for much of the drunkenness, but it is very difficult to get a conviction, as, although we can prove the sale to the Indian, it seems impossible to prove whether he drank hard or sweet cider, and the sale of the latter is legal.

General Remarks.—Although last winter was fairly severe at times, very little hardship was experienced amongst the Indians. They made a fairly good hunt for fur, and with the sale of a little wood and hay, and some assistances in food from the department for the old and sickly, there was no particular case of want.

Portage la Prairie Sioux.—This band, although within the jurisdiction of this agency, is not in treaty. These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves within the town limits. They also have lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government, but to date they have not made any use of it. Physically they are a fine class of Indians, big, strong, and healthy-looking. They have usually good houses and gardens, but last spring through the Assiniboine river overflowing its banks, their reserve was flooded, and many of their houses were destroyed and gardens spoiled for the time being.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

However, when the river subsided, they went to work again, and their gardens are now a credit to them, and they are rebuilding their houses.

They can always get all the work they want with the farmers in the vicinity, make a good living, and are independent and self-supporting; but they will get possession of liquor occasionally, which causes considerable trouble. Taken altogether as Indians, they are far ahead of the others in the agency, and a large percentage of the trouble that occurs here is caused by visiting Indians.

Their spiritual welfare is attended to by the Presbyterian Church, and a regular weekly service is held in the mission church in the village. There is a Sioux boarding school in the town, with accommodation for forty pupils, that receives a per capita grant from the government for twenty pupils. During the year the principal, Miss Fraser, and Miss Baird, teacher, retired from the work, and were succeeded by Mr. W. A. Hendry, as principal, and his sister as teacher, who are much interested in the institution and are carrying on very successful work.

MANITOWAPAN AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1; Pine Creek, and Shoal River, in No. 4; and the rest in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 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 by 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, and 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 for gardens. There is hardly enough hay-land here for the herd of cattle that shows prospects of growing numerous, but an extension of the hay-land is anticipated.

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. On January 6, 1902, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to order that fractional townships 35, 36 and 37, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, be set apart and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

appropriated as an addition to the Pine Creek reserve. This will give an additional area of about six thousand acres approximately ; it is principally covered with black and white poplar with a few spruce in clumps scattered through.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of Shoal river, which is situated at the south end of Dawson bay on Lake Winnipegosis. They have an area altogether of about five thousand five hundred acres. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce intermixed, they have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are *Saulteaux*, but the members of the Shoal river band are principally *Crees*. There are a number of French, English, and Scotch half-breeds, in fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in the agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands at the last annuity payments was as follows: Sandy Bay, two hundred and fifty-nine; Lake Manitoba, ninety-six; Ebb and Flow, fifty-seven; Fairford, one hundred and ninety-four; Little Saskatchewan, one hundred and eleven; Lake St. Martin, one hundred and thirty-two; Crane river, fifty-four; Waterhen river, one hundred and forty-two; Pine Creek, ninety-one; Shoal river, one hundred and fifty-nine; making a grand total of twelve hundred and ninety-five souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been good during the past year, and except at Pine Creek no epidemics have prevailed. Small-pox broke out amongst the half-breeds living alongside the Pine Creek reserve, and measures were at once taken to vaccinate all the Indians and quarantine the reserve. However, four cases of a mild type developed on the reserve, but were given thorough attention and ran their course without fatal results. All the Indians of the other reserves were vaccinated and established a quarantine amongst themselves, with the result that not a single case developed there, although small-pox was in the vicinity of some of them. Three of our Indians belonging to the Lake Manitoba reserve caught the disease near St. Laurent and were quarantined and attended to by the municipality without any fatalities. Scrofula and consumption are always to be found on all the reserves, but apparently to a much less extent on those reserves adjacent to the lakes where the Indians have more or less of a fish diet, and there is yet good hunting to be had in the vicinity. Probably the exercise necessary to a successful hunter and the fresh air have something to do with this.

The ordinary sanitary precautions are always carried out, and as the majority of the Indians go into tents in the spring and are continually moving their camp-ground, it precludes the possibility of an epidemic arising in the summer-time from want of sanitation, and in the winter-time nearly every house has a fireplace, which is the best ventilator they could possibly have. I think one of their greatest sources of disease is their pernicious habit of eating the flesh of horses and cattle that have died of disease, tainted meat given to them that was unfit for sale, and diseased offal from the slaughter-houses in the towns.

Resources and Occupations.—Apparently the most profitable industry in sight at present for the Indians of this agency is cattle-raising, and I cannot see any reason why it should not be carried on progressively and increased to a much greater extent. They take fairly good care of their stock, but will take better care of a steer than a heifer, because the steer will be sold next year and bring cash, and the heifer will only be kept to increase the herd. The great trouble is to get them to look after the breeding and keep their cattle until they are matured. With plenty of fish in the lake close at hand and considerable game yet in the bush, it is not much wonder they do not take the interest in civilized industry that we would like them to. They all hunt and trap more or less, and some make a good deal of money at it. During the summer season many dig senega-root, pick berries, assist at the fisheries and as boatmen on the lake, and as soon as harvest commences, there is work for all that will take it until the snow flies.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are all of log, and are better adapted for the Indians than frame, as they are so much easier for them to repair and keep warm. Nearly all have lumber floors, and many have good shingle roofs. Some of their houses

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

will compare very favourably with the log houses built by the settlers. In the winter, when the walls are whitewashed and a good fire in the fireplace, it is wonderful how cozy they are.

The cattle came through the winter in good condition and without loss, and there has been a very good crop of calves, but on those reserves where very young bulls were supplied last year there were a number of barren cows, which I expect will be rectified this season. There will be some difficulty in getting a supply of hay this year on account of the high water flooding the hay-meadows, and many were unable to use mowing-machines and had to be furnished with scythes. This will make it much harder work, but I think a little later in the season the water will lower, and sufficient for requirements will be obtained. The Indians take fairly good care of their cattle, but much better care of their ponies, as they will go to five times the trouble to care for a five dollar cayuse than they will for a thirty dollar steer. This is accounted for to a great extent, I think, by the fact that for generations an Indian's wealth was calculated by the number of ponies he owned, and the old instinct still prevails.

Education.—At Pine Creek there is a large, stone, Roman Catholic boarding and day school situated only a few yards off the reserve, on land owned by the church. It is 114 x 48 feet, three stories high and basement, with a staff of professional teachers from the order of the Rev. Franciscan Sisters. It receives a per capita grant from the government for fifty-five boarding pupils and fifteen day scholars. Good work is being done in the school-room and the whole institution is conducted in a most excellent manner. During the past year a steam heating plant has been put in all over the building, and saw-mill machinery purchased and set up in a new building erected for the purpose, there is a planer-machine attached, and the whole is run by an eighteen horsepower gasoline engine. There is a day school at all the other reserves and two at Fairford, which have been kept open and taught regularly, with the exception of Waterhen, for which the church has not been able to secure a teacher. The attendance at the day schools is most irregular, but it cannot be expected to be otherwise so long as the Indians go away on hunting trips, and it is impossible for them to live without hunting, and working for the settlers. Consequently the education received at the day schools is not very advanced, yet one can plainly see the effects of day school teaching in the young men and women when they go out to work for white people, and have to understand and speak English.

Religion.—The Church of England has churches at Upper Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Shoal River; the Baptists at Lower Fairford and St. Martin's; and the Roman Catholics at Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen River, and Pine Creek. It is impossible for one to say what success attends the missionaries' efforts, as the Indian is such a backslider. But one thing I should very much like to see, and that is, that the different religious bodies would agree to have only one denomination on each reserve. When there are more, they bring doubts as to which is right to the Indian's mind, and then he often reverts to pagan worship for satisfaction.

Characteristics and Progress.—One of the greatest obstacles that we have to contend against is the Indian's most determined objection to provide ahead for the rainy day. So long as he has money in his pocket or can get a little credit anywhere, he cannot see any necessity to work, and will go off on long trips to visit friends, without making the slightest effort to provide a supply of food for the winter. And the food supplies issued by the government to the destitute are rather inclined to encourage this. After completing the annuity payments at Swan Lake this year the newly elected councillor, George Beatty, presented himself at the farmer's house and requested him to cut off his long hair; his request was complied with, as also were several similar requests from young men. Now this in itself may seem a very small thing to one who is not familiar with Indian customs, but in reality it is parting with one of the most potent traits of Indian character, and in some of the tribes means the deepest of mourning.

Progress is very slow so far as it is visible, but there are many ways of making progress that do not show to the ordinary onlooker, such as manners, methods, customs, and ideas of earning a living in a civilized way, instilled into the Indians by working for the white settlers. Such progress is much more lasting when adopted of their own

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

accord than when received from an agent of the government who, in their suspicious nature, must have some hidden purpose which will not be to their benefit. It is quite plain that the more the government assists them, the more they will ask for and expect, and cast up to the agent that they are entitled to ever so much more if the treaty were fulfilled.

After taking into consideration their suspicious nature and disposition, and their habit of associating from choice with the crookedest class of whites, one cannot expect to see any very conspicuous advancement in whole bands, but there are individual cases in every band that show up head and shoulders above their fellows, and these are the ones we have to encourage and advise, and uphold as examples. In working for the white farmers, I am inclined to think, they learn much more than they would on the reserves and it is thus a good school for them to learn how to manage their own affairs on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard there was liquor on some of the reserves on Lake Manitoba, but on investigating the matter, no proof was forthcoming. There is no doubt the Indians get liquor when they are working near the towns, but it is usually bought by half-breeds or white squawmen, and it seems impossible to get a conviction. The ordinary Indian will swear to anything that he is paid for in a liquor case, and if caught giving false evidence, will clear himself by saying he did not understand the interpreter, his conscience is quite pliable, and many of the officials on the bench are dubious about accepting Indian evidence, and apparently see no great harm in an Indian having a little spree.

When there is liquor among them, there is no doubt their morals suffer; but when at home away from the towns, I hear of very little immorality amongst them.

General Remarks.—When making the treaty payments, I made a thorough examination of everything around their houses, stables, gardens, and live stock, and outside of the trouble caused by high water in the lake and hay-meadows, I consider these Indians in comfortable condition and progressing satisfactorily.

The teachers on all the reserves have given me their earnest and hearty support in carrying on the affairs of the agency.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 15, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fifth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 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.

The reserves of this agency are all conveniently situated to this office by rail and mail, and are frequently visited. The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe, mostly pagans.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The population at the annuity payments this year was four hundred and sixteen, as compared with four hundred and thirty-eight last year. There are three reserves in the agency, viz.: Long Plain, Swan Lake and Roseau.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Assiniboine river, about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie. The reserve is heavily wooded. About one hundred and fifty acres have been brought under cultivation. The soil in the valley of the river is excellent. On the high lands it is light and sandy. About sixty-five acres is under crop this year and promises a heavy yield. The members of this band cannot be induced to do much farming, they claim that they can make a better living by working as labourers for the surrounding white settlers. Most of them have horses, and a few have cattle.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band make a very easy living. They can always find employment when they want it, in the summer in the fields or on railway construction, and in the winter by chopping and selling dry wood off the reserve. Wages are high this fall, and many of our Indians are making as high as \$2.50 per day and board. The Indians of this band are a contented lot and make very few requests for assistance. Their numbers are continually decreasing, but this does not appear to give them much concern, all they think of is the present, the future may provide for itself. They are generally well clothed, and well fed. The houses on the reserve are poor, the Indians are away from home so much that little attention is given to home comforts.

Religion and Education.—They are all pagans, have no use for churches or schools. Missions of different denominations have time and again tried to do something for them, but without success, they will have none of it. I have talked with them time after time about their debased condition with little, if any, effect; they make great promises of reform, but soon forget them. I have little hope for their future unless they remove to some isolated locality, away from settlement and the contaminating influence of the lower strata of our white and half-breed population. Liquor is largely accountable for their present condition; this they obtain in spite of the closest supervision.

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. Indian Springs station is located near the centre of the reserve. This is a great convenience to the band. The reserve comprises the greater part of township five, range eleven, west, with an auxiliary known as 'Indian Gardens,' being section eleven, township nine, range nine, 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 the requirements of the band. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. The auxiliary reserve is situated on the Assiniboine river. It is a very valuable grain section, no better in the province. This is the home of the old chief, Yellow Quill, and his family and a few old-time followers.

Progress.—I am pleased to be able to state that these Indians are making good progress, formerly they were a very hard unmanageable lot, but owing to the exertions of the farm instructor, ably assisted by the school teacher, the improvement is quite apparent. The Indians are staying at home better, building larger and more comfortable houses, enlarging their fields, and giving better attention to their cattle. We are giving the Indians of this band special attention in order to try to induce the young energetic men of other bands in the agency to join them, thus saving a remnant of this fast decaying agency. This year a new house and stable have been erected for the use of the farm instructor; he has been supplied with a team of good horses; forty acres

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of land has been broken up this season by the farmer; the idea is to make this a model farm on a small scale as a pattern for the Indians.

Agriculture.—About one hundred and seventy acres is under crop this year on the principal reserve, and seventy acres at Indian Gardens. Reports just received state that it will be a great yield. A considerable area of new land has been broken up for crop next year.

Cattle.—These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, which are well taken care of. Next year they will begin to have stock for market.

Religion and Education.—Most of the band are still pagans. The school teacher acts as missionary for the Presbyterian Church, and reports that he has many quiet inquiries about the white man's religion. He hopes ultimately to Christianize most of them; I fear he has undertaken rather a heavy contract.

The day school has been open for over a year, with fair success. The attendance is not so large as we had expected, but an increase is looked for from this out. A night school is held in the winter season for the benefit of the young men.

Buildings.—The school-house is a new frame building, with dwelling for the teacher above. The buildings for the use of the farm instructor are of logs, but made very comfortable. The department has a substantial frame granary. The Indians are putting up a better class of houses, and vie with each other as to who shall have the best.

ROSEAU BANDS.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of these bands is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers; there is an auxiliary to this reserve located on the Roseau river about eleven miles from the main reserve. The land of both reserves is first-class, and well adapted for mixed farming, there is hay in abundance, and there is plenty of wood for the use of the Indians on the banks of the rivers. The principal reserve is only two miles distant from the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, the thriving village of Dominion City to the east on the Canadian Pacific railway, and Letellier to the west on the Canadian Northern railway.

Progress.—I cannot report progress for the Indians of these bands, they are at a stand-still, and it seems impossible to move them, they are a stubborn lot, and will not be advised. They make an easy living most of the time when they will condescend to work. I cannot see anything bright in the future for them. They have the most valuable reserve in the province, but this is no incentive to them.

Farming.—They farm a few acres in a slipshod manner; this season, the crops they have are good.

Cattle.—They have quite a herd of cattle, and take fair care of them; there is any quantity of hay close at hand.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the band are pagans, the rest Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics have a church on the reserve proper. The Indians living at the auxiliary reserve have asked for a day school; the question is now under consideration.

Dwellings.—The dwellings are poor, most of the Indians spend the greater part of the year off the reserve, they have no ambition to improve their home surroundings.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

In this agency there are ten reserves, namely:—Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, and the newly added reserve of Shoal River, lately attached to Pelly agency. These reserves are all situated on Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis, or contiguous waters. As the similarity is so marked between all the reserves of this agency, I will report upon the agency as a whole, instead of, by reserves.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Reserves.—They are all situated upon water fronts, the lands are low, and largely covered with timber. This year owing to the very high stage of water in the lakes and rivers, many of them are almost submerged. There is very little land on any of them fit for cultivation, the land that is dry enough is as a rule very stony. As a general thing, hay is abundant, but the last three seasons it has been very hard to get on account of high water.

Tribe and Population.—Most of the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas; there are a few Swampy Crees.

The population at the annuity payments this year was one thousand one hundred and thirty-six, as compared with one thousand one hundred and fifty-two last year.

Progress.—Despite the unfavourable agricultural conditions prevailing this year owing to the overflow of the lakes, I find that considerable progress has been made although the gardens are not nearly so good as usual; as an offset to this, the Indians are building better houses, and gradually surrounding themselves with more of the necessaries and comforts of life. The fishing and lumbering industries give employment to many of them, wages are high, and labour in great demand. Quite a number of the able-bodied men are now down in this locality assisting in harvest operations. The money thus earned will be largely expended in procuring the winter's supply of provisions and clothing. The Indians are contented, we found very few cases of destitution, they themselves acknowledge that they have never been so prosperous. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin bands obtain almost constant employment at the gypsum mines in their locality.

Cattle.—All the bands of this agency have cattle and horses; the herds are increasing slowly, the Indians are beginning to appreciate their value. The great difficulty in procuring hay, owing to the cause before mentioned, is a serious problem this year. At Fairford great interest is taken in stock-raising. Councillor Storr, of this band, has eleven head of fine three-year-old steers for market this fall. This man is milking eighteen cows this summer, has a cream-separator, in fact almost everything usually found around a well-appointed farmhouse. The example of a few men like this has a very stimulating effect on the other members of the band.

Buildings.—A great improvement is noticed the last few years in the size and finish of the dwellings, they are larger and better built, many of them are partitioned off into separate apartments; they are kept in better order than formerly. The school buildings are comfortable, a new one is about completed at Ebb and Flow. At Pine Creek the Roman Catholics have a fine large stone building used for boarding, day school and church purposes. There are churches on nearly all the reserves.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are nearly all Christianized, their religious welfare is closely looked after by the various denominations labouring among them.

Education.—Day schools are maintained on all the reserves, I regret that it is often difficult to procure teachers, the school at Waterhen river has been closed for some time from this cause. I cannot say very much for the advancement of the pupils in the day schools, the roving habits of the parents, combined with their indifference to the education of their children, is the greatest drawback; another is that they stop going to school too young, very few pupils over twelve years of age are found in regular attendance; there are a few exceptions to this rule, notably at Fairford and Lake St. Martin. The Roman Catholic boarding school at Pine Creek, under the management of Rev. Father Bousquet, assisted by an able staff of trained teachers and attendants, is doing excellent work.

Morality and Temperance.—Regarding the morality of the Indians of this agency, during the past year they have fully maintained their reputation as a law-abiding people, a few trivial cases have been investigated, but nothing of importance; so far as actual crime is concerned, they will compare favourably with any community. Owing to the isolated situation of the reserves in this agency, the use of intoxicants is almost unknown.

THE PAS AGENCY.

In this agency there are seven reserves, viz:—Grand Rapids, situated at the mouth of the Saskatchewan on Lake Winnipeg; Chemawawin, on the Saskatchewan entrance to Cedar lake; Moose Lake on Moose lake; the Pas on Saskatchewan river, Cumberland on Indian Pear Island lake, Red Earth, and Shoal Lake on the Carrot river. The population at the annuity payments, 1901, was one thousand one hundred and fifty-four, an increase of fifteen over the preceding year. The Indians of this agency are Swampy Crees. Fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The reserves, like those mentioned in the preceding agency, are low, and this season have been nearly under water. During the last three years the Saskatchewan has been very high, this year it is higher than ever, Moose and Cedar lakes are three feet above normal level, in fact the whole lower Saskatchewan country resembles a great inland lake, water everywhere. The reserves with the exceptions of Shoal lake, and Red Earth, are situated on slight limestone elevations which are found here and there through this section of country.

Progress.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions existing owing to high water, this agency is making some advancement, especially is this noticeable at the Pas, or principal reserve; here an air of thrift prevails unknown to those acquainted with its former condition. Some twenty houses are under construction, quite a number are already completed. The other, and smaller reserves are also making progress, though in a lesser degree. A considerable area was planted last spring in potatoes and other vegetables, but owing to the great freshets in June and July, the greater part of the gardens have been submerged and ruined, a few patches are left here and there on the highest spots; an exception is noticed at Shoal Lake, and Red Earth. These reserves are situated some distance up the Carrot river and are not affected by the Saskatchewan. The thrifty condition of the Indians is due to fur and fish being exceptionally plentiful last winter and spring; musk-rats, the principal fur-bearing animal, was very abundant, the Indians made large amounts from the catch. Traders and fur-buyers were attracted to the locality, with the consequence that the hunters derived better value for their furs than heretofore. Fish also are very plentiful; to my knowledge all the Indian has to do to insure a meal is to set forty or fifty feet of net for a few hours, then take it up, with the result that he has a food supply for a day or two. I noticed no less than five different varieties taken in at one haul,—whitefish, goldeyes, pickerel, jacks and suckers. This easy mode of obtaining food is not conducive to thrift, but it suits the Indian exactly. For Indians following the Indian mode of life, this agency is unsurpassed. Two mornings that I was around early at the Pas I noticed that the Indians did not take the trouble to go away in their canoes to hunt for ducks, they just sat down on a stone or a log in front of their houses, and shot them as they passed over.

Cattle.—If the high water continues another year or two, it will be useless to continue trying to raise cattle, it has been with the greatest difficulty that hay has been procured the last three years, the Indians are discouraged at the outlook, and it required considerable persuasion to have them make another effort this year. It is a surprise to me how they brought their cattle through last winter; this year it is still worse. Under these discouraging conditions it is questionable whether it is advisable to continue urging the Indians to keep stock, there is little if any market for them, and they do not require them for food, as game is so plentiful.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve. A difficulty has been found the past year in procuring teachers; at the time of my inspection two schools were without teachers, but the vacancies were to be filled shortly.

I cannot report much, if any, progress, Indian day schools as a rule are most discouraging institutions to inspect, sometimes they make progress for a year or two under an enthusiastic teacher, a change takes place and in two or three months they go back to the old level; the pupils read a little English, like a parrot, they do not understand it, simply learn to repeat the sound given them by their instructor, they hear nothing but their mother tongue at home and on the play-ground, in fact Cree is the language of the country, and spoken by nearly all, even the children of English-speaking parents use the Cree in conversing with each other. I am fully convinced that Indian children

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

will never be taught to speak or understand any other than their own language in our day schools. All the schools in this agency are under the auspices of the Anglican Church.

Religion and Morality.—These Indians are nominally all Christians of the Anglican Church. They are law-abiding and obedient to the powers that be, mild in temperament and disposition; in my five years experience in this agency, I have never had a case of actual crime.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

The population of this band is about one hundred and twenty. These Indians own twenty-six acres of land, purchased by themselves, situated on the bank of the Assiniboine south of this town.

I cannot report them as in as flourishing condition as last year, this spring the river overflowed its banks, the water was three feet deep in the Indian village, they lost a lot of their portable effects, some of their houses were washed away.

However, they are gradually getting back again to their old condition, and will be all right before the winter sets in.

They are making an excellent living this year, labour is in great demand, and both men and women are in constant employment.

I cannot say that their morals are improving, they are too close to the town where intoxicants are easily procurable, it is not much trouble for them to get liquor if they have the money. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment, make little impression on them. Except for intemperance, there is very little crime amongst them.

The Sioux boarding school has been for the last year under the supervision of Mr. W. A. Hendry. It is a well conducted institution, and continues to do good work; twenty-four pupils are attending at present. It is operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian foreign missionary society.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year has been an anxious one in this respect. In October last typhoid fever was reported at the Roseau reserves, Portage la Prairie agency. Investigation showed that there were several cases of fever among adults, and almost an epidemic of cholera infantum, turning to fever, among young children. Prompt measures were taken to stamp out the disease, but I regret to report eight deaths of children, the adults all recovered; most of the deaths had occurred before the Indians reported the matter. On January 3, small-pox was reported at, or near, Pine Creek reserve, Manitowapah agency. In company with Dr. Harrington, I went out and found two cases, half-breeds, living on the border of the reserve. Quarantine regulations were enforced and vaccination made general. Before the disease was finally stamped out, there were between eighty and ninety cases among the half-breeds, and nine on the reserve. The Indians on the reserve had nearly all been previously vaccinated, hence the small number contracting the disease. Only one death occurred, that of a non-treaty child. The disease was of a very mild type. Two other cases occurred of Indians belonging to this agency, members of the Lake Manitoba band; they contracted the disease on a survey party, off the reserve. They were attended to by the Municipality of St. Laurent. On February 4, suspected cases of small-pox were reported at Grand Rapids reserve, Pas agency. On the 7th, in company with Dr. Hislop, I started for that place, vaccinating, en route, all Indians and others within the boundaries of the agency. We arrived at Grand Rapids on the 18th, and found the suspected cases to be chicken-pox, which had been epidemic among all the young children of the band, and just about run its course by the time we arrived. On our trip to Grand Rapids, we found one well developed case of small-pox at a fishing station on Cedar lake. This we quarantined, thus preventing the spread of the disease to other localities. The case was the worst I have seen, and was within a day's travel of two of the reserves. All the Indians and half-breeds of the agency were vaccinated except those of Shoal Lake and Red Earth, vaccine matter ran out before we could reach them. Owing to the isolated position of these reserves, we thought they would be safe. In this we were mistaken, the disease broke out at Shoal Lake in April, and out of a total population of seventy, there were twenty-two cases; all recovered.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The school teacher, Louis Cochrane (an Indian), deserves great credit for the way he handled this outbreak and prevented its spreading to other reserves. The vaccination done last winter was very successful, and so far as vaccination is a preventive, I think that this inspectorate is fairly safe.

With the exceptions before noted, the general health has been better than last year. I notice a smaller number of tubercular cases than usual, and am inclined to think that this disease is decreasing in the northern agencies.

General Remarks.—I regret to report the death of Chief Richard Woodhouse of the Fairford band (a lithographic portrait of this man is the frontispiece in the last annual report). His death occurred in June last. He was a splendid specimen of his race, morally, mentally and physically. His death is a serious loss to this important band. It is largely owing to his capable administration that this band is the banner one of my inspectorate, as chief he held the balance true between his people and the department. The band has elected his son to take his place. Since my last report, I have inspected all the bands and reserves in the inspectorate. The annuity payments for the current year have been made. The work of agents, farm instructors, and others connected with the inspectorate has, in most cases, been faithfully performed.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, July 29, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fifth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Reserves.—The three reserves comprising this agency are, firstly, St. Peter's, situated along both sides of the Red river near where it empties into Lake Winnipeg, and extending from the town of Selkirk to within a few miles of the lake shore, covering an area of eighty square miles; Brokenhead River, about thirty square miles in area, lying along the river of the same name, which also empties into Lake Winnipeg east of the Red river; and lastly, Fort Alexander, extending for an area of almost thirty-two square miles along both sides of the Winnipeg river, where it flows by way of Travers bay into Lake Winnipeg.

Rich in the black alluvial soil of the Red River valley, and extending through a fringe of poplar, ash-leaf maple and elm, back to the prairies and hay-lands, St. Peter's reserve is an ideal place for mixed farming. The low lands at the north end of the reserve are flooded in the spring, and in the haying season they yield an abundance of the highest quality of nutritious fodder.

Brokenhead River reserve is more wooded, and the land though good is of a lower grade than that of St. Peter's, the part of it near the lake being very low and gradually rising to the high arable land up the river. The reserve at Fort Alexander is largely woodland along the river bank falling back to muskeg. The soil where the banks have

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

been cleared and cultivated, gives excellent results, but hard work is required in clearing a sufficient area before much advantage can be gained from it. For hay-lands the Indians of this band are obliged to go to Jackfish creek, several miles from the mouth of Winnipeg river in a westerly direction. If, however, the land back in the reserve were drained by several ditches into the river, an abundance of hay could be obtained on the reserve itself, and the caving away of the river banks, which is caused by the water draining underground through them, would also be remedied.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are a mixture of Ojibbways and Swampy Crees, the latter of which emigrated from the shores of Hudson's bay. A large number of them have more or less white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population of St. Peter's this year is one thousand and seventy-five, made up as follows: two hundred and seventy-seven men, two hundred and fifty-eight women, two hundred and seventy-four boys, and two hundred and sixty-six girls; of Brokenhead River, one hundred and seventy, of whom forty-nine are men, thirty-nine women, thirty-eight boys, forty-four girls; of Fort Alexander, four hundred and sixty-nine, made up as follows: one hundred and twenty-five men, one hundred and thirty-four women, one hundred and sixteen boys, and ninety-four girls; giving a total of seventeen hundred and fourteen, consisting of four hundred and fifty-one men, four hundred and thirty-one women, four hundred and twenty-eight boys and four hundred and four girls. The number of births at St. Peter's was forty-six, deaths thirty-six; at Brokenhead River, births five, deaths four; at Fort Alexander, births nineteen, deaths twenty-two; making a total of seventy births and sixty-two deaths in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency are on the whole healthy, except for tubercular trouble, such as consumption and swollen glands, which occur to a large extent in the younger generation. An epidemic of small-pox visited Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander reserves this spring, being carried there by Indians working at lumber camps where it broke out. Medical attendance was sent immediately and the infected houses were quarantined, while all who were not immune by former vaccination were vaccinated with so good effect that the disease did not spread at all, not even, in some places to members of the same household. The cases on these reserves were all of a mild type and no deaths resulted from them. The dwellings of the Indians in this agency are kept exceptionally neat and clean, being generally whitewashed within and without, which is a very effective preventive of infectious diseases.

Resources and Occupations.—As stated above, St. Peter's reserve offers splendid advantages in agriculture and stock-raising, but moreover there is to be found at certain seasons of the year in the Red river an abundance of catfish, which is readily bought by the fish companies. In winter a large revenue is earned by cutting and hauling to market dead and dry cord-wood from the reserve, and the large quantity of hay which cannot be utilized by the Indians for their own stock. A large source of income is also found in wages earned in working at Selkirk and throughout Lake Winnipeg for the fish, lumber and transportation companies, from whom the Indians receive steady employment and good wages. On the whole the Indians of St. Peter's band have the advantage of being able to find an easy and comfortable living whatever they wish to employ themselves at. The people of Brokenhead River are for the most part inactive, though a few are doing well at farming. Their main source of livelihood is in fishing for sturgeon, catfish, pike and pickerel, and shooting wild ducks in season, which are sold at a good price to Messrs Ewing & Fryer, who have a freezer on the reserve. They also find employment in picking and selling blueberries and other small fruit, digging senega-root, and working at stone quarries. At Fort Alexander hunting for fur-bearing animals, deer and moose is still carried on to some extent, although at St. Peter's and Brokenhead the hunt is chiefly confined to musk-rats, which swarm in the marshy land around the reserves. Sturgeon are taken in abundance up the Winnipeg river from Fort Alexander, and tug-boats run from Selkirk at intervals to buy up the supply. The farms and gardens along the river banks mark the industry of the people of this reserve, and large herds of cattle and horses may be seen grazing. Some of the members of this band have even seen the advisability of raising their own pork, and quite a few pigs are to be found on their premises.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—In this agency the buildings are for the most part log structures, shingled and floored, either painted or whitewashed. Frequently the houses have two stories and a few frame buildings have been built in St. Peter's. Inside these houses may be found pianos, organs, sewing-machines and excellent furniture, than which no greater proof could be got of the rapid improvement and civilization of the Indians.

Stock.—On all the reserves large herds of cattle and horses are found, but more especially at St. Peter's, where hay is so easily obtained. Thorough-bred animals have from time to time been given by the government to the different bands to improve their stock, and as a result the cattle are very superior. On St. Peter's reserve mowers and rakes, drawn by horses, are used altogether in making the hay. On this reserve are also to be seen sheep, pigs, chickens, and even several young turkeys. The few industrious members of Brokenhead River band have their cattle and horses in good condition, but the larger part do not own any stock. At Fort Alexander, horses, cattle and pigs are raised to quite an extent, although the last named are harassed somewhat by the Indian dogs.

Farming Implements.—Besides ploughs, harrows and smaller implements such as scythes, hoes and spades, which are to be found in all places where farming is carried on to any extent, a large number of mowers, horse-rakes, wagons and sleighs are owned by the Indians of St. Peter's band, who use them well in earning their living. Considering, however, that one hundred and three heads of families farm on this reserve, the number of implements is not very great in proportion. At Brokenhead River very little farming is done, and consequently there are not many implements, but one or two enterprising members of the band have mowers and horse-rakes for their haying. The Fort Alexander Indians are very industrious with their farms and make good use of the implements they have, but as they are too far from market to sell hay and have to go a long distance to get it, they cut just what they require themselves with scythes.

Education.—There are five day schools in operation on St. Peter's reserve,—four Anglican, of which one is situated on the west bank of the Red river about two miles from Selkirk, one at Clandeboye, two on the east side of the river about seven and nine miles below Selkirk, respectively, and one Roman Catholic situated on the east bank of the Red river at about the centre of the reserve. The attendance on the whole is good, though it is sometimes reduced owing to parents taking their families with them to the mouth of the river when they are fishing. The teaching is chiefly limited to the primary grades, since after this part of their education is completed the children are usually taken to attend the industrial schools at St. Paul's, St. Boniface or Elkhorn, where a practical training is given them. The majority of the parents desire that their children shall receive all the education they can get, as from their proximity to white civilization they have found the benefit of it. At Brokenhead River there is one school-house, about three miles from the lake, located a short distance back from the west bank of the river. Taking into consideration the wandering and indolent habits of this band, the attendance and progress is as good as could be expected. Fort Alexander has two schools in operation, one Roman Catholic and one Anglican, both situated on the bank of the Winnipeg river, the former about a mile and the latter between three and four miles up the river. Both are working well under the management of Mr. Gow and Mr. Barrett, respectively, and I may mention that Mr. Gow at his own expense painted the seats and desks in his school-house, which adds much to its appearance.

Religion.—Eight hundred and seventy-one Anglicans, ninety-five Roman Catholics, seventy-seven Baptists, eight of other denominations and twenty-four pagans are to be found at St. Peter's. There are seven places of worship on the reserve, as follows: the Anglicans have a stone church and four other buildings used as chapels at different points of the reserve; and the Baptists and Roman Catholics have each a frame church. The Indians take great interest in their religious services and the churches and outdoor meetings are always well attended. At Brokenhead River there is both an Anglican and a Roman Catholic mission. Their respective congregations number one hundred and twenty-five and twenty-three persons, while twenty-two members of the band still profess paganism. Fort Alexander has also an Anglican and a Roman Catholic church and mission, and the band is about evenly divided between these two denominations.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Characteristics and Progress.—Throughout this agency the Indians are steadily progressing, their mode of living is improving and they are becoming less dependent on others for their livelihood. Their gardens are more carefully laid out and contain a greater variety of vegetables, their houses are more substantially built and are better furnished than they were a few years ago. With the exception of a few at Brokenhead River, the Indians of these bands are very industrious, and their individual wealth is rapidly increasing. They are very shrewd in business transactions and will buy none but the best grade of clothing for themselves.

As an example of individual progress, I may mention Wm. Sinclair, ex-councillor of St. Peter's band. He has in his house an organ and sewing-machine, takes the newspaper, and is well informed in matters of political and general interest. He has, moreover, a fine farm, horses and cattle, a mower and horse-rake, and is in every way an example of industry and advancement. The same may be said of ex-chief William Asham, who is a preacher of the Church of England, and of several other members of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—At the treaty payments this year Detective Hossack accompanied me and there was no sign of drunkenness or intoxicants among Indians or white men on any of the three reserves. During the past year a strict watch has been kept against violation of the law in this respect, and in several instances arrests have been made and fines imposed. The better class of Indians in this agency will have nothing to do with intoxicants, but there are always a few who are willing to get liquor whenever it is available, and it is these together with the unscrupulous dealers who sell it to them that cause all the trouble.

As a rule, the morality is good on these reserves, but there are always several exceptions who adhere to the old native custom of sending away their wives and taking up new ones when they choose, but I am pleased to note that this is gradually decreasing.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 8, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my 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, 1902.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises eleven bands, designated as follows: Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, No. 39, Shoal Lake, No. 40, Northwest Angle, No. 33, Northwest Angle, No. 34, Northwest Angle, No. 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, which are designated No. 38 A, B and C. The first named is situated on Clearwater bay, Lake of the Woods, area eight thousand acres; 38 B is situated on Matheson's bay, near the town of Rat Portage, area five thousand two hundred and eighty acres; and 38 C at the Dalles on the Winnipeg river, a distance of about ten miles north of the town of Rat Portage. These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack pine, 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 twenty-nine, consisting of thirty-five men, forty-one women and fifty-three children, and there was one birth and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—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. Few of them suffer from scrofula, which appears to be the most prevalent disease among these Indians. The surroundings of their houses were properly cleaned up in the spring and refuse taken away and burned. With few exceptions, all have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking. Some of them secured work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses, mostly built of logs, are small and none too comfortable.

Education.—The day school on reserve No 38 C has been closed for want of attendance. However, five of the children attend the Rat Portage boarding school and are doing fairly well.

Religion.—Thirty Indians of this band are members of the Church of England, thirty-four profess the Roman Catholic faith, and the remainder, sixty-five, are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to state again that although a constant watch is kept, a great number of this band, both men and women, succeed in securing intoxicants from unscrupulous parties and consequently their morality is far from being good.

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-five persons, namely, twenty-nine men, thirty-nine women and seventy-seven children. The number of births was nine, and of deaths seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula and consumption. All sanitary measures possible were attended to this spring, but the Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. With few exceptions they have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. A good number of them find employment with the mining companies, in the vicinity of their reserves and at the lumber camps.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but the boarding school erected by the Presbyterian Church is completed and some of their children are in attendance.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Religion.—One hundred and forty-two of these Indians are pagans and the remaining three are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—Several members of this band are still addicted to liquor, but a constant watch upon their movements was successful in preventing their securing liquor while in town, and the consequence was that less complaint has been received from that direction.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND No. 33.

Reserve.—The following reserves have been allotted to this band: 33A, situated on Whitefish bay; 33B at 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 payment was fifty-four, namely, thirteen men, sixteen women and twenty-five children. There were four births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible by having all rubbish around their premises removed and burned. With few exceptions, they have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources for a living. A few of them have little gardens.

Education.—There is no day school on the reserve. Thirteen children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicants. 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, North west Angle, in Manitoba, and 34C, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

On some of these reserves there is a fair quantity of timber, namely, tamarack, spruce and poplar.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was eighteen, consisting of five men, nine women and four children; there was one death and no births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair. One of their councillors died during the winter of general debility. Their chief has been in poor health almost all winter. Their dwellings are kept clean and in a fair sanitary condition. All sanitary measures possible were attended to this spring. They have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of, in good condition, and properly sheltered during winter.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. Only two children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a whole a temperate and moral band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 ninety-five, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-nine women, and forty-five children. There were five births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of these Indians has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic of any kind. Lung and scrofula troubles are the ailments common to these roaming Indians. 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. With few exceptions, all have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They do but little gardening, excepting those families residing on reserve No. 37 Rainy river.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses are in a fair condition; more attention has been paid to them than formerly.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. These Indians are strongly opposed to education.

Religion.—Ninety-one members of this band are pagans and four are Christians, of which three are Anglicans, one is a Roman Catholic.

Temperance and Morality.—A great number of these Indians will take liquor whenever a chance of 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, give them few opportunities to indulge their appetite.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for 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. The reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was thirty-five, consisting of ten men, twelve women, and thirteen children. There were two births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was fairly good. Their dwellings are comfortable and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of these Indians. A little gardening is also done by them and properly attended to.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve; only two children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it: 31A, on Nangashing bay; 31B and 31C, Lake of the Woods; 31D, E, F, on Big island; 31G, Lake of the

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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. Most of these reserves are well timbered with merchantable timber and a large quantity of other mixed wood.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-nine women, and eighty-four children. There were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year and they have been free from epidemic. Although small-pox made its appearance in a lumber camp on Big island where some Indians were employed, none of them took the disease. Sanitary regulations have been as far as possible carried out, and with few exceptions all have been vaccinated. The Indians of this band are not stationary on their reserve, but always moving from camp to camp during the summer months.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main occupations. A number of them are employed in cutting wood for the lumber companies and thereby earn fair wages. They have also fair gardens of potatoes.

Stock.—Their stock is well cared for and properly sheltered.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, although there are thirty-eight children of age to attend school, scattered over the reserves. These Indians, however, do not seem to care to have their children educated.

Religion.—One hundred and fifty-three Indians of this band are pagans, and only three are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but occasionally those working in lumber camps indulge in intoxicants.

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 is ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres. These reserves are timbered with tamarack, spruce, poplar and also pine timber.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was fifty-two consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women and twenty-two children. There were no births and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good and free from epidemics. With very few exceptions they all have been vaccinated. The sanitary condition of their houses is very fair. I may particularly mention the new house built by Paypamepeeke, which is kept clean and whitewashed inside and out.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main resources of these Indians. A little gardening is also done by them. A few of the young men earn fair wages by chopping wood.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but some of the children attend the Rat Portage boarding school.

Religion.—There are forty-one pagans, ten Roman Catholics and one Anglican in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians unfortunately are fond of liquor and use every means to satisfy their appetite. On the whole they are moral.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, nine of which have been surveyed, all in the Lake of the Woods, namely, 35A, Nangashing bay; 35B,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Obabeekung bay ; 35C, 35D, Sabaskung bay ; 35E, Little Grassy river ; 35F, Sabaskung bay ; 35G, Big Grassy river ; 35H, Sabaskung 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, tamarack, spruce, poplar and other kinds, 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-four, consisting of thirty-eight men, forty-six women and seventy children. There were six births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good and they were exempt from any epidemic. With few exceptions they were all vaccinated. The sanitary condition of their village has been well looked after and all refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their principal occupations. A large number of them are employed by the lumber and mining companies in cutting cord-wood. Their gardens are also properly cultivated and attended to.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are kept in a fair state of repair, fairly clean, and the majority comfortable. Some are whitewashed in and out.

The stock is well provided for, and in a fairly good condition, and properly sheltered.

Education.—There is one day school on reserve 35 H, but the attendance is not what it should be, owing to the pronounced aversion of the chief and some of his followers to the education of their children, consequently the teacher has resigned and the school has not been in operation for the last six months.

Religion.—One hundred and fifty members of this band are pagans, only four are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—Several instances of intoxication have been detected during the year amongst the Indians of this band, and the offenders punished. On the whole, however, there is some improvement in respect to temperance and morality.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, namely, Islington, on the Winnipeg river ; Swan Lake, on the lake of that name, and One Man, 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, jack-pine and other trees. 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 payment was one hundred and sixty-six, consisting of forty-seven men, forty-three women, and seventy-six children. There were six births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There are several cases of scrofula in this band ; measles were prevalent on Islington reserve last winter, with no fatal results. Otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean, and sanitary instructions properly carried out. With a few exceptions they have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and berry-picking, from which they derive good returns. They also have gardens on each of the reserves, which they attend to fairly well. The lakes abound with several species of good fish and water-fowl, and the woods with moose and deer, which is a means of providing them with abundance.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built ; although small, they are comfortable and tidy, while a number of them are whitewashed in and out.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Their cattle are in good condition and well sheltered.

Education.—There is one day school in operation on the Islington reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, with a fairly good attendance.

Religion.—There is a church with a resident catechist on the boundary of the reserve at Islington, where services are held every Sunday. One hundred and fifty-four members of this band are Anglicans, one Roman Catholic, and eleven are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—I had less trouble with liquor in connection with the Indians of this band during the past year, owing to the fact that they are getting more and more out of the habit of hanging around town, which was their opportunity of getting liquor.

With regard to their morality, they compare favourably with any other class of people of the same number.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians make a good living by their hunt and other industries, and are becoming better off; while others who are lazy and lacking in ambition, eke out a precarious livelihood. Several have well-built houses fairly furnished, and are quite as comfortable and contented in this respect as many white people. As a rule these Indians are a very law-abiding class of people, but not much progress can be expected of them on account of their roaming habits and their entire dependence on their hunt.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency comprises seven bands, as follows:—Lac des Mille Lacs band, Kawa-wiagamok, Wabigoon, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows and Eagle Lake.

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 payment was eighty-two, consisting of thirteen men, sixteen women and fifty-three children. There were five births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, there was no epidemic and with few exceptions all have been vaccinated. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main occupations. They are nearly all away from the reserve in the winter.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvement of their buildings still continues and they are cleaner, whitewashed in and out.

The few cattle in their possession are in good condition and properly sheltered.

Education.—There is no day school in operation on this reserve. The continual roaming about of these Indians is the principal cause that no school-house has been erected yet, although the number of children of age to attend school warrants the same.

Religion.—Eighty-one members of this band are pagans, and one is a Roman Catholic.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of the band is fairly good. Many of the Indians use intoxicants when they can procure them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on the Kawawiagamok lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part heavily wooded with spruce, tamarack and pine.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was thirty-one, consisting of eight men, nine women, ten boys and four girls. There were two births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for a subsistence. With the exception of the chief, who has a small garden on the reserve, all the Indians roam about the year round.

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, well timbered with spruce, tamarack and poplar.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payment was eighty-eight, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-nine women and thirty-eight children. There were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There were several cases of measles in this band, two of which proved fatal. Otherwise there was no sickness of any serious nature.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and barter are the principal occupations of these Indians. Picking berries is also one of their resources, also working in lumber and mining camps. 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. Chief Shabaguay's house should be commented upon, it being a comfortable one and a half story high with good flooring and partitions and the roof shingled. This house compares favourably with that of many a white man's.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues to do good work. The children when on the reserve attend very regularly. A fair number are able to converse in the English language and do their own correspondence.

Religion.—Eighty-three members of this band are pagans and five are Christians, —one Church of Anglican, and four Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that a great number of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, especially when visiting the towns in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

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 on Sawbill lake, four miles north of Ignace station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve proper has an area of forty-nine thousand acres. The greater portion is thickly wooded with poplar, jack-pine, birch and other species. The soil is sandy and clay loam and fairly good for cultivation. The portion on Canoe river is better adapted for cultivation, interspersed with many ponds, hay sloughs and bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay-lands throughout this reserve.

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

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of this band at the last treaty payment was five hundred and eighty, consisting of one hundred and forty-one men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, and three hundred and twelve children. There were twenty births and eleven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; they have, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and measles, suffered only from minor ailments. With few exceptions all have been vaccinated. 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. Some of them are also employed as boatmen by the Hudson's Bay Company. Several also cultivate small gardens of potatoes, turnips and onions.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are built of logs and covered with bark, with the exception of two which are shingled. They are in a fair condition. A few are more comfortable and tidy. Their cattle are in good condition, properly attended to and well sheltered.

Education.—The three day schools on this reserve have been in operation the full term during the year, with a fair attendance, considering the fact that sometimes the great majority are absent 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 of this reserve are pupils at the St. Paul's industrial school.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians of this band are Christians: four hundred and twenty-three are members of the Church of England, one hundred and five of the Roman Catholic Church, and fifty-four are pagans. The Anglicans have missions stationed at Lac Seul and Frenchman's Head.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that no cases of intemperance on the reserve came to my notice during the year.

The morality of these Indians is fair.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabus kang lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres, heavily timbered with jack-pine, poplar, spruce and other species.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was sixty-seven, consisting of fourteen men, eighteen women and thirty-five children. There were five births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good; they were exempt from any epidemic. Their dwellings are fairly clean and some are well furnished. The usual spring sanitary measures were properly carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources. Owing to their situation, the resources of this band are limited. Only a little gardening is being done, but it is always properly attended to.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in a good state of repair, well ventilated and comfortable.

Education.—The day school was reopened in January last with a fair attendance.

Religion.—Forty-one members of this band are Christians of the following denominations: thirty-one Anglicans, ten Roman Catholics; and the remainder, twenty-six, are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases have come to my knowledge of Indians of this band obtaining intoxicants while visiting Eagle River station. This being through the medium of half-breeds, it has been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The morality of these Indians cannot be favourably reported upon, but otherwise their behaviour is good.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on English river, and it has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and fourteen, consisting of thirty-one men, thirty-one women and fifty-two children. There were five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good. They have suffered only from minor ailments. Their dwellings are small and not too comfortable, but fairly clean. Sanitary precautions were attended to this spring. With a few exceptions all have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are their main resources. They have fairly good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables.

Education.—There is no day school in operation on this reserve, the same having been closed for several years.

Religion.—Seventy-five members of this band are Christians, of which nine are of the Church of England and sixty-six are Roman Catholics, the others, thirty-nine, being pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians with one exception have been temperate so far as my knowledge goes, and few cases of immorality came to my notice.

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 a fair quantity of good merchantable timber on this reserve, and its soil is 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 payment was seventy-three, consisting of nineteen men, sixteen women and thirty-eight children. There were seven births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good, there was no epidemic, only one serious case was reported and the patient was admitted to the hospital at St. Peters for an operation.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are the main occupations of this band. A good number of them find employment in lumber camps, in the vicinity of the reserve. They have also a number of good gardens planted with potatoes, corn and other vegetables.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are neat, comfortable and kept in good repair. Most of them are shingled.

Their stock is well provided for, in good condition and properly sheltered.

Education.—The day school is well conducted and has a fair attendance.

Religion.—There are ten Christians in this band, four of whom are members of the Church of England, six are Roman Catholics, and the remainder, sixty-three, are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several members of this band are addicted to the use of liquor and many temptations are put in their way by white men and half-breeds at Eagle River. Their morality, except in a few cases, is fairly good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—In many instances there is evidence of improvement in the condition of the Indians of this agency; some of them are above the average

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

in intelligence and compare favourably with Indians who have reserves more adapted for cultivation. They are law-abiding and always ready to listen to good advice. With few exceptions the great majority prefer such employments as are more in line with their accustomed mode of life and also from which they will receive a speedy return to meet their wants. The most deplorable thing in one part of this agency is the continual traffic in liquor with the Indians, more especially at Eagle River, Wabigoon, Dinorvic and Savanne, all stations on the Canadian Pacific railway; as there are so many lumbermen and half-breeds wandering through these stations and procuring whisky for them wherever they go.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

Reserves.—In this agency there are thirteen separate bands named as follows: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, situated on Rainy river; Couchiching, east of Fort Frances; Stangecoming, about eight miles northeast of Fort Frances; Niacatchewenin, at Northwest bay, Rainy lake; Nickikonsemencanning on Porter inlet, Red Gut bay; Rivière la Seine, at the entrance of the Seine river and on Wild Potato lake; Lac la Croix band, on Lake Néguaquan.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the annuity payments of 1902 was eight hundred and forty-seven, consisting of one hundred and ninety-three men, two hundred and thirty-eight women and four hundred and sixteen children. There were twenty-eight births and forty-four deaths, sixteen Indians joined the agency and six left it, making a total decrease of six.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The reserves along the Rainy river are well adapted for farming and stock-raising; the land is of rich black loam with clay bottom, but only a few of the Indians have made an attempt to clear a certain area of land for cultivation of grain, whereas the majority have only small gardens. These Indians being all good axemen, they can always get employment at lumber camps at good wages. Those living on reserves on Rainy lake spend most of their time in hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Some have fair houses and are very comfortable, more specially those members residing at Long Sault, Manitou and Couchiching; but the rest of the houses are of a poor class.

Education.—There is a day school on each of the following reserves: Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching and Stangecoming, where the school was reopened last fall after being closed for several years. The three first are under the auspices of the Church of England; the two others are under the Roman Catholic Church. The progress is very slow owing to the irregular attendance, and the results are rather discouraging; another reason that progress is not shown is that the children leave the school too young, boys and girls are withdrawn at the same age, and I cannot see any way of improving this condition. None of the bands on Rainy lake have day schools established yet.

Religion.—Seven hundred and four of the Indians of this agency are pagans, one hundred and thirteen are Roman Catholics and thirty are Anglicans. The Church Missionary Society has a church with a resident missionary at the Long Sault reserve, and the Roman Catholics at Couchiching, where a church is in course of erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the great majority of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, yet there is a marked improvement in the circumstances of the several bands whose reserves are on Rainy river and at Couchiching, and a great number of them never lose an opportunity to make money at any work that may turn up. Others have taken advantage of the advent of the new railway in that part of the district to secure work at cutting ties, earning thereby good wages. But yet much remains to be done before asserting that they are thoroughly progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—Both intemperance and immorality, I am sorry to say, are still too prevalent in this agency. Intoxicants are easily procurable and the appe-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

tite of the Indians in that direction leads them to use every possible means to satisfy the same. As intemperance and immorality usually go hand in hand, one can easily understand why the morality is not of high standard amongst these ignorant people.

The agency office is located at what is commonly known as Pither's point, this being the central point of the agency and within a reasonable distance of all the bands. The buildings are in a good state of repair and the surroundings have been greatly improved. The various records were examined and found to be kept with care, all correspondence is kept on the proper file system, and the agent, Mr. Wright, has been painstaking in the discharge of his duty.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVÊQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, August 4, 1902.

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, 1902, 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 in extent eight miles by nine, situated south of the Canadian Pacific railway and south of the thriving village of Sintaluta.

Tribe.—The Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, and no doubt at some remote time must have been closely allied to the Sioux, as there is a similarity in language and traditions.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers two hundred and ten, being a decrease of one since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—I think on the whole the health of these Indians is improving, owing to advancement in their manner of living. Last winter an epidemic of small-pox occurred among the settlers adjoining the reserve. No Indians were afflicted with it, a result, I believe, of timely vaccination.

Resources and Occupations.—Hay and wood form the principal natural resources, but the wood has been fairly culled over, and the size of a marketable quality is not plentiful. There is, however, a good growth of young green poplar which will be very useful in a few years.

The Indians raise wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and other roots, and, as last year there was a splendid yield, it has afforded them a very comfortable living, with a surplus of grain and potatoes for sale. They keep cattle, which are steadily increasing, and the surplus for sale brings in quite a revenue to the Indians owning them.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is going on in the matter of houses. The old mud-roofed 'shacks' are giving place to better houses with shingled roofs. The Indians pay for lumber, shingles, &c., from their own money, and do not go into debt over it. When an Indian gets a shingled roof, he is very proud, and feels that he has a home

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

and does not have to move out of it every rain-storm as Indians in houses with mud roofs have to do.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well and this season the crop of calves was heavy and most satisfactory. Owing to the very wet season, many of the cattle were affected with 'scratches' or 'mud fever.' It pulled them down in condition, but, as the weather got more settled, they have picked up again.

I notice an improvement in the size of the horses the Indians are getting, and intend doing all I can to help them in this matter, as the cayuse is too small for general work.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to say that these Indians are making steady, and, I believe, solid progress towards civilization. There is an ambition among the younger Indians that is most commendable. It is gratifying to find that in no case where an ex-pupil of any school has put in the full course and returned to the reserve has he returned to Indian ways of living. The fact that there are a number of the progressive Indians on the reserve who have adopted white habits accounts in great measure for this, as a pupil returning from school to live on the reserve finds at once that he or she has not to stand alone and it greatly helps to hold them up.

A list of the articles that the Indians now purchase when they have a little money, will show very fairly the progress they are making. It would be too long to give everything, but I will give a few purchased during the year: lumber, shingles, wagons, binder, bedsteads, seeder, heavy harness, cooking stoves, pumps, mowers, horse-rake, besides tools, clothing, &c.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report very favourably of the Indians in these respects.

General Remarks.—The past year was a most favourable one in every respect and the Indians shared in the general prosperity of the country, and I am glad to say the prospects appear at the present time very bright for another bountiful harvest. As they have a heavy crop, the Indians should have still more than last year.

I may say that so encouraged have the Indians been that about two hundred and fifty acres of new land have been broken for next year.

Some improvements are being made around the agency headquarters, the principal of which is the rebuilding of the old storehouse on a good stone foundation. It will be a good substantial building when completed. Daniel Kennedy, who is employed as interpreter, has done most of the carpenter work assisted by the Indians. He has shown considerable ability in taking hold of work of this character and deserves praise for the way the work has been done.

SIoux BAND, MOOSEJAW.

These Indians came over from the United States in 1876-77 with Sitting Bull.

They number about one hundred and twenty, and make a living around Moosejaw, Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch. It would be better for them if they were settled on some reserve. Living as they do, at large, their habits have not improved, and around Moosejaw they got in to the way of getting a good deal of liquor.

Since taking them under supervision, I have had several convictions against persons supplying them, which has had a good effect in checking it. These Indians, although making a living, are not improving and the prospects are not bright for them in this respect unless they become settled on some place of their own.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, August 20, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, last.

This agency comprises seven reserves, situated at distances of from fourteen to forty-four miles from the town of Battleford; the buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the Battle river, about two miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT 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.—These Indians are Crees, and number thirty-nine men, thirty-seven women, thirty-six boys, and thirty-one girls, making a total of one hundred and forty-three.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserve is adapted for the growing of barley and oats, but owing to its situation, is unsuitable for raising wheat on account of summer frosts.

The soil is very good and water is plentiful, there is also an abundance of hay; the wood, however, is getting to be scarce, on account of being consumed by the prairie fires of recent years.

Live stock is the principal industry of these Indians; they also make a considerable amount of money by trapping musk-rats, freighting and working for settlers.

The crops on this reserve were very good last season.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band number four hundred and ten head. These Indians look after their stock well; their animals came through the winter in splendid condition.

Each year sees an improvement in the class of horses owned by these Indians.

Farming Implements.—These people are gradually acquiring a good equipment of wagons, ploughs, mowers and rakes and other farming implements, all of which have been purchased with their own money; in a few years' time I hope to have every man with his own outfit of farming implements.

Education.—There is a day school (Church of England) on this reserve under the charge of Miss Willson. The attendance is the largest in the agency; and both teacher and pupils are thoroughly interested in their work. The school-house is clean and comfortable.

Religion.—The majority of this band belong to the Church of England, the rest are Roman Catholics. Regular services are held in the mission church on this reserve by the Rev. Mr. Inkster.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are always willing to work when there is some remuneration in sight. For the last few years they do not seem to have advanced much in civilization; I am glad, however, to say that they now appear to be awakening to the necessity of adopting and following the white man's method of living.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are Crees. There are twenty-one men, thirty women, nineteen boys and thirteen girls, making a total of eighty-three.

Resources and Occupations.—The land on this reserve is well adapted for raising grain; there is also hay for carrying a good number of stock.

The wheat raised here last year was of excellent quality, and the yield was very good, so that these people have been able to provide themselves with flour.

Stock.—The cattle here are among the best in this district, and are a source both of revenue and food, besides providing occupation to all of the men of the band.

Farming Implements.—Nearly every family on this reserve possesses all the agricultural implements it needs, and the Indians take very good care of them.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, but the attendance is very small, as there are very few children.

Religion.—There are still a few pagans among these people, the rest are either Roman Catholics or Anglicans.

Characteristics and Progress.—A good deal of ambition is shown in their efforts to become self-supporting and independent; they are also very steady and industrious.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves.—These two reserves, which adjoin each other, are situated on the south side of Battle river, about forty miles west of Battleford. They contain thirty-five thousand two hundred acres.

These two reserves are both well adapted for either grain-growing or stock-raising.

Tribe and Population.—All the people of these bands belong to the Cree nation.

There are fifty-six men, sixty-one women, fifty-three boys, and forty-one girls; two hundred and eleven in all.

Resources and Occupations.—These reserves are especially adapted for growing grain, and the Indians are trying to take every advantage of this fact; they nearly all have sufficient flour to carry them well into the winter; and their crop, this season, gives promise of a very good yield, so that I have every hope that they will not need flour from the department any more.

Stock.—Cattle-raising among these bands is successfully carried on, they also have a number of sheep and pigs, they take almost as much interest and care of their stock as white people do.

There are five hundred and eighty-two head of cattle on these two reserves.

Farming Implements.—The wagons, binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, &c., are all well cared for and kept in a good state of repair, so that they are always serviceable when needed. The major portion of these implements have been purchased with the Indians' own money.

Education.—There is a day school on Poundmaker's reserve conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; and also a day school on Little Pine reserve managed by the Church of England.

The attendance at both of these schools is fair; and the teachers are earnest in their endeavour to impart knowledge to the children.

Religion.—These Indians are followers of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—All these people are industrious workers, and are fairly well off; they are in a fair way towards earning their own living.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STONY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated fourteen miles south of Battleford, in the Eagle hills. It contains forty-six thousand two hundred and eight acres.

Tribe and Population.—These people are all Stonies. They number seventy-eight souls, viz : twenty-four men, twenty-eight women, sixteen boys, and ten girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is very suitable for raising cattle, and also for growing oats and barley, but on account of the prevalence of summer frost, it is not at all adapted for wheat-growing. These Indians, however, haul a good deal of hay and fire-wood into town, and so are able to earn something towards providing themselves with food and clothing. I may say that these people are very Indian, both in their habits and nature, which makes it difficult to advance them in civilization. I think, however, that there is a slight improvement in their condition.

Stock.—The cattle here number one hundred and thirty-one head. They were well wintered, and are all in splendid condition.

Some of the young men here have no cattle, and it is my intention to issue some to them on loan, as there are a few head available which have been on loan to other bands, and are now returned to the department.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are well off for wagons, sleighs and mowers. As they do not do much arable farming, they have enough of ploughs and harrows for their present needs.

Education.—There are quite a number of children who are of school age, but there is no day school on this reserve. This defect, however, will soon be remedied, as I understand that one is to be opened here again shortly.

Religion.—The bulk of this band are pagans, but there are a few of them who profess Christianity ; they are Roman Catholics and Anglicans.

MOOSOMIN'S AND THUNDERCHILD'S BANDS.

Reserve.—Moosomin's reserve is twelve miles to the west of Battleford. It contains fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Thunderchild's reserve adjoins that of Moosomin's and is distant eighteen miles west of Battleford. It comprises fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty acres on the south side of the North Saskatchewan river, and five thousand four hundred and forty acres on the north side of the same.

In addition to these reserves, there is a marsh for both of these bands, of nine hundred and sixty acres, at Round hill, twenty miles northeast of Battleford.

Both of the reserves belonging to these bands are extremely well suited for mixed farming and are also well supplied with small timber.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are mainly Crees, the other portion being Saulteaux.

In Moosomin's band there are twenty-six men, thirty-one women, twenty-three boys, and twenty-eight girls, making a total of one hundred and eight. Thunderchild's band contains forty-three men, forty-three women, twenty-three boys and twenty-two girls, or a total of one hundred and thirty-one. The combined population of these two bands is two hundred and thirty-nine.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is carried on by these Indians, with a very fair measure of success ; they also make a little extra by the sale of hay, fire-wood, charcoal and lime.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to these bands number four hundred and seventy-four head. They are all in prime condition and came through the winter in splendid condition.

Farming Implements.—These bands have a sufficient number of farming implements for their present requirements, and they take good care of them.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Education.—On Thunderchild's reserve there is a day school, conducted by the Church of England authorities. The attendance is small owing to the small number of children on the reserve.

There is also a boarding school immediately adjoining Thunderchild's reserve. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. Too much praise cannot be given to these reverend sisters for the care, patience and interest that they bestow upon the pupils and their work. The building is a model of cleanliness and comfort, and the children all look happy, contented and intelligent.

At the present time there is a regular attendance of fifteen children from the various reserves of the agency. I shall be glad when the department authorizes a larger number of pupils at the school, as there are more available, and this class of institution certainly gives good value for the money expended upon it, and also has a very beneficial effect on the Indians.

Religion.—Regular services are held in the Church of England day school, and also at the Roman Catholic mission adjoining Thunderchild's reserve. Those Indians who have embraced Christianity attend fairly well at these services.

Characteristics and Progress.—The men of these bands are good workers, but they need constant supervision to keep them in the right path.

I am confident that with good men here in charge for a few years these bands will become entirely self-supporting.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians paid this year was seven hundred and fifty-four, as against seven hundred and ninety-two last year.

There were thirty-four births and sixty-two deaths during the fiscal year.

Health and Sanitation.—Last winter we had an epidemic of measles, and as it was of a very malignant type it carried off quite a large number of children. Everything that was possible was done to alleviate the sickness, and thus a good many were saved who would otherwise have died. The children of all the employees also caught the disease from the Indians, and they had, in consequence, a very hard time of it; one of them died from this cause.

Although we had small-pox all around us for some two or three months, I am thankful to say that, owing to the precautions taken for its prevention, we escaped.

The health of the adult Indians has been excellent.

Houses were thoroughly whitewashed and premises cleaned up, all garbage being burned.

Stock.—The cattle of this agency are among the finest in the Saskatchewan district. They number nineteen hundred and fifty-two head, which is twelve more than last year's count.

We have already branded three hundred and eighty-two calves this summer, and expect there will be a good many more yet before the season is over.

Of sheep we have a goodly number, but as yet they are not much in an Indian's line of farming. They injure the crops a good deal, and require constant herding on account of coyotes and dogs. I trust, however, that before long they will make fenced pasturages for their sheep.

The majority of these Indians take very kindly to the rearing of pigs. They have plenty of waste grain to feed them on, find a ready sale for the surplus hogs, and provide themselves with quite a lot of pork.

As a rule the class of horses owned by these Indians is very poor, and totally unfit for farm purposes. I trust, however, that the stallion we have lately received from the department will, in a short time, ameliorate this condition of affairs.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole, I think I am safe in saying that the Indians of this agency are distinctly making an improvement in their condition. They are very industrious and ambitious to become self-sustaining.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—Two or three cases of intoxication have come under my notice. The offenders were immediately punished, and the people who supplied the liquor were also fined and imprisoned.

I find that the greater portion of these Indians are both moral and temperate, *i.e.*, like a good many white people, when temptation is not put in their way.

General Remarks.—Our Indians last season harvested and threshed twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-nine bushels of grain. At the grist-mill here, however, they would not grind for us before the latter part of February; thus, as there was very little market for the wheat, we were placed at a decided disadvantage, which would not have been the case if we had had a grist-mill of our own.

The Indian blacksmith whom we have here at the agency is a great help to the Indians, as he is quite handy at doing repairs.

Last winter we got out quite a number of saw-logs, but the water was too high to get at them this spring, and as the saw-mill belonging to the Carlton agency was required in that agency, we had to return it this summer, so that we shall now have to wait until next spring before it will be at liberty to cut our lumber.

I may state that all the members of the staff have worked loyally and faithfully at their several duties in carrying on the work of the agency.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, September 9, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are located in the town of Birtle, which is on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Birdtail creek runs westerly through the town.

Tribes.—This agency comprises nine reserves, and five are occupied by the Saulteaux and four by the Sioux. The Dakotas, or Sioux, 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 in farming and cattle-raising, which the majority 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.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, No. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for grain-growing and root crops. The land in the valley is suitable for grain-growing, being heavier soil than the upland. The hay supply is secured in the valley along the Assiniboine river and Birdtail creek. During dry

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

seasons the hay supply is limited, but sufficient is secured along with the wheat and oat straw saved after the harvest to supply their cattle with feed during the winter months.

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 BAND, No 58.

Reserve.—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 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. There are about one thousand acres of 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. The Assiniboine river is the south and east boundary of the reserve.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, No 59.

Reserve.—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. There are about one thousand and fifty acres suitable for cultivation; about one hundred and fifty acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and one thousand and fifty acres suitable for hay. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, No 60.

Reserve.—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.

KEESEKOOWENIN'S BAND, No 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains and has an area of six thousand four hundred and forty acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clear-water lake about twelve miles northeast of the reserve. The soil is a rich black loam and suitable for raising grain of all kinds and root crops. In the flats along the river there are large hay-meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The reserve is well adapted for raising stock. There are numerous small 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 BAND, No. 62.

Reserve.—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 the town of 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 suitable for raising grain and root crops and an ideal reserve for raising stock.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

VALLEY RIVER BAND, No. 62½.

Reserve.—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 creek and about twelve miles east of Grand View, a small town on the Canadian Northern railway, which is now being built through the reserve. The soil is a light loam and the pasture good and most suitable for raising stock. There are about two 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 timber on the reserve suitable for building purposes, railway ties, &c., also large quantities of fire-wood. There are a number of hay-meadows along the Short creek and sloughs on the reserve, from which the Indians obtain their supply of hay.

GAMBLER'S BAND, No. 63.

Reserve.—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 southwest 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 soil is well adapted for raising grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of twelve thousand eight hundred acres and is located about eight miles north of Basswood, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve is undulating with a great deal of poplar and willow bush 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, mostly poplar, which is large enough for building purposes and the remainder only suitable for fire-wood. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the bands in this agency is as follows: two hundred and twenty-eight men, two hundred and forty-six women and four hundred and twenty-eight children and young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of nine hundred and two. There were thirty-seven births and thirty-one deaths during the year. There was a decrease of twenty-two in the population during the year accounted for as follows: thirty-eight joined the Keeseekooowenin's, Waywayseecappo's and Rolling River bands. These were absent last annuity payments visiting at other reserves and returned too late to be counted in the census. Sixty-six left the Oak River Sioux, Waywayseecappo's and Valley River bands, the two latter were transfers (six) and sixty from the Oak River Sioux band who had previously left the reserve and had not been taken off the census return. They were supposed to have returned to the United States.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been the usual cases of phthisis and scrofula and one case of paralysis of the feet, Chief John Rattlesnake of the Valley River band, who received thorough attention from the medical officer, Dr. Shortreed. Measles and grippe were prevalent amongst the children of the Oak River Sioux band: three deaths resulted from measles. With these exceptions, the general health of all the bands is good. The sanitary conditions of all the reserves in this agency are very well maintained. The refuse accumulated during the winter months is raked up in the spring and burned, and a great number of the houses are whitewashed inside and out, and all the houses with few exceptions are kept clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—The Sioux bands are principally occupied in farming and raising stock. Last season their farm operations were crowned with great success being the result of better methods in cultivating the soil, seeding, &c. The returns this season will be nearly double the quantity of last year. The Indians also increase their

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

earnings by the sale of ponies, fish, bead-work, baskets, mats and wild fruits, which they sell to the storekeepers and farmers in the vicinity. The Saulteaux bands make their living by farming, cattle-raising, sale of wood, hay, senega-root, hunting, fishing, baskets, mats, and working for farmers and others in the vicinity of their reserves. More attention is now being paid to farming, the acreage cultivated being increased every year.

Buildings.—Improvements have been made to their houses during the year. Shingled roofs have been put on a number of log houses, good windows and doors put in, also good floors, and a number of frame houses have been erected with an upstairs and kitchen attached. A number of granaries have also been built during the year. A frame stable with hay-loft has also been erected by Itoyetanka of the Oak River Sioux band to accommodate eight horses. On the whole there has been a marked improvement in their houses during the year.

Stock.—The cattle on all the reserves are in first-class condition. Eight thoroughbred young shorthorn bulls have been bought for the different reserves to replace the former ones. The quality of the cattle raised by the Indians compares favourably with those raised by the white farmers, and the grade is being improved every year. The Indians take great care of their animals, and with few exceptions are desirous of increasing their herds. I notice a great improvement in the size of their horses. The Indians now, especially the ones who farm, are most anxious to be the owners of a good-sized farm team. The Keeseekoowenin's band purchased a Shire stallion, a fairly good animal, for breeding purposes. As the Indians go more into farming, there will be a tendency on their part to secure better and larger horses to do the work properly. The past winter was very favourable for stock.

Farming Implements.—There has been a very marked increase in the number of implements purchased by the Indians themselves, notably in binders and gang-ploughs. The different reserves according to the acreage cultivated are now very well equipped with the necessary farm machinery for cultivating the soil. The Oak River Sioux band has a first-class separator and a second-hand eighteen horse-power engine, with which all the threshing necessary on the reserve is done.

Education.—The day school on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, called the Okanase day school, is fairly well attended during the year. The teacher, Mr. R. C. McPherson, is very painstaking and devoted to his work. The pupils are very bright and exceptionally clean about their persons and are making fair progress with their studies. Children from this agency are also attending the Regina, Elkhorn, Brandon and the Qu'Appelle industrial schools and the Birtle and Pine Creek boarding schools. The Indians are taking more interest in the education of their children, but there are still quite a number who are indifferent and will not send their children to school, preferring that they should be brought up in the same way as themselves.

Religion.—Services, Presbyterian, are held regularly on Sundays on the Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, Keeseekoowenin's, Waywayseecappo's and Rolling River reserves. The attendance at these services, by the three first mentioned bands, is good and the Indians seem to take an interest in the services. On the Waywayseecappo's reserve the attendance is fair, but as yet very little interest is taken in religious matters. There is also a service held occasionally (Roman Catholic) on the Waywayseecappo's reserve. At the Rolling river they are all pagans and so far have shown no desire to be Christians. On the Valley River reserve, Presbyterian, no services are held. On the Oak River Sioux reserve there is a regular Sunday service held in the church every morning, and in the absence of the missionary, services are held by the native lay reader; quite a number attend these services. There is also a Sunday school every Sunday afternoon presided over by the native lay reader. A good work is being accomplished, as quite a number of the young men attend and all seem interested in the work. There are churches on the undermentioned reserves: Birdtail Sioux and Oak Lake Sioux, one each, (Presbyterian), Waywayseecappo's, two, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic. The church at Oak River Sioux (Church of England) is off the reserve and at Keeseekoowenin's and Rolling River reserves services (Presbyterian) are held, the former in the school-house and the latter in the mission-house; both are on the reserves. The Ladies Aid of the Birdtail Sioux reserve contributed this year \$50 towards the Women's Foreign Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency with few exceptions are industrious and law-abiding and are much better off now than they were two years ago. The result from the farming operations has been satisfactory. No rations are issued in this agency except in extreme cases of poverty or ill-health. I might mention Itoyetanka of the Oak River Sioux band, who has had a frame stable, 14 x 24, added to the improvements of his farm, with stable room for eight horses and hay-mow to hold four tons of hay. He has now a good frame house with kitchen attached, stable, and good well with pump. He has sold during the year over two hundred dozens of eggs and one hundred and eighty pounds of butter, not counting what the family themselves used at their own table. Caske Hanska is also another progressive Indian of the Oak River Sioux. He has built a small frame house, 14 x 18, and this fall intends to build a large living house, using the present one as a kitchen. All the carpenter work has been done by themselves. This Indian also owns a threshing outfit, a first-class separator and a sixteen horse-power engine. Over nineteen thousand bushels of grain were threshed by this machine, harvest of 1901, the result of the Indians' farming operations on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The returns this present harvest will be double last year. New log houses with shingled roofs have been erected during the year on the Waywaysee-cappo's, Rolling River and Valley River reserves. Five frame houses have been built, two on the Birdtail and three on the Oak River Sioux reserves. Twelve wells have been dug on the Oak River, and one on the Birdtail Sioux reserves during the year. These wells are located near their houses and were greatly needed, as the water-supply previously was melted snow in winter, and in the summer months was taken from the rivers and sloughs. On the whole there has been marked progress amongst the Indians of this agency during the year, particularly in the farming line. Farmers in the vicinity of most of the reserves, note the improvements the Indians are making the past two years in farming and care of stock. They are also better dressed and tidy in appearance and a credit to themselves and the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency 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. Owing to the number of summer fairs held in the province during the summer months, the inducements held out to the Indians, by some of the towns, to come and hold 'pow-wows' or heathen dances for exhibition purposes to amuse the public, tend to draw the Indians in large numbers to the towns, where on account of the large number of people present, liquor is easily obtainable by them. It is a difficult matter to locate those who give them the liquor and to get sufficient evidence to convict, when located, as the Indians can seldom identify them. Could these dances be prohibited altogether, it would lessen the danger to a great extent.

Crops.—Seeding was late on account of the wet spring. Wheat was generally all sown by the end of May, and oats by the beginning of June. Potatoes and other roots were all in by May 24. There was so much rain in June that the growth of grain and roots was retarded somewhat, but the weather improving, the growth was phenomenal, and should there be no damage from frost, the crop returns in bushels will be much larger than last season. The grain is better headed out, and the wheat heads are larger and well filled. The area under cultivation this year in wheat, oats, potatoes and other roots is greater than last year. Wheat-cutting commenced on August 11 this year, and was general with a few exceptions on the 25th on all the reserves.

General Remarks.—This year closed with the Indians being in very much better circumstances than a year ago, being the result of better methods in farming and good care of stock. The Indians on Rolling River and Waywaysee-cappo's reserves have made marked progress in farming, and I now have great hopes of their success. This year they have two hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, as against sixty-five acres two years ago.

There was a very successful conference under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Winnipeg, held on June 26 and 27, on the Birdtail Sioux reserve. Mr. R. C. Horn, Provincial Secretary, Mr. A. T. Tibbetts, International Indian Secretary of the Association, and the Rev. Dr. John P. Williamson, of Greenwood, South Dakota, conducted the conference. The programme consisted of Bible-

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

readings, lectures, and work on the Y.M.C.A. During certain hours of the day there were athletic sports, football, basketball and Indian hoop games. There was also a magic lantern show every evening by Mr. Horn. There were a large number of Indians present from the different reserves who thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and there is no doubt that these annual meetings, which are specially for the young men, do a great deal of good and tend to their advancement.

The staff consists of the same members as last year, and these are faithful and attentive to their duties.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, August 7, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the Blackfoot agency, together with an inventory of government property and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Agency Headquarters.—The agency headquarters were located on the north bank of the Bow river about five miles from the village of Gleichen, but about the close of the fiscal year of 1900-1901 they were taken down, removed and rebuilt at a point where the management of the affairs of the agency could be more conveniently and efficiently carried on. The headquarters are now within five hundred yards of the Gleichen railway station, post and telegraph offices, yet within the boundaries of the reserve. Moreover, the majority of the Indians do all their trading at the village just named, and they find the new site of the headquarters much more convenient than was the old location.

Reserve.—The reserve lies just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and about fifty miles easterly from the city of Calgary. The eastern and western limits are thirty-six miles apart, and the southern boundary averages about thirteen miles from the northern boundary on the Canadian Pacific railway. The area, therefore, is about four hundred and seventy square miles.

The Bow river enters the western limit and flows in an easterly direction to near the southeastern corner, and from there on until it merges with the Big Saskatchewan river about eighty miles distant. The Arrow-wood and Crowfoot creeks join the Bow river within the reserve. The latter creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow near the eastern boundary, while the former flows through the southwestern portion. From this it may be seen that the reserve is well watered, a desirable feature for stock-raising. At several points along each side of the Bow river there are prominent and sharp-cut banks, and between these are low-lying valleys, some of which are wooded with willow scrub and poplar of small and medium size, while others are free of timber and afford splendid pasturage for cattle and horses.

On either side of the Bow river, to the north and to the south, is one vast treeless rolling prairie with hills rising here and there to break the monotony, and to the west about seventy-five miles distant, may, on clear days, be seen the Rocky mountains in all their majesty reaching up to the blue sky above and around them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—Traditional lore tells us that the Blackfoot tribe inhabited, in the distant past, the northern portion of the Territories and in a low-lying country where their foot coverings frequently became covered with mud. They were there named 'Sikcitano' which in English means 'Blackfoot.'

The Bloods, Peigans and Blackfeet speak the same language and were probably in days of yore one tribe, but from various causes these three branches of the 'wanderers of the plains' became separated and have been known for the last decade under the three names previously mentioned.

The Blackfeet gloried in war in olden days, and many of the aged members of the band still reiterate, with evident pleasure, the part they played in wars with other tribes in the days of their youth.

Vital Statistics.—The population is nine hundred and forty-two, composed of two hundred and sixty-three men, two hundred and eighty-four women and three hundred and ninety-five children. During the year there were twenty-three births, forty deaths and ten Indians left the band, making a total decrease of twenty-seven,

Health and Sanitation.—Since the writing of my last report the health of the Indians has not been altogether satisfactory, towards the close of last year measles broke out and a great many of the children were afflicted. There were a number of deaths, and while measles may truthfully be assigned as the direct cause, there is in my opinion an indirect reason for many of the fatalities. Scrofula is lurking in the system of nearly every adult member of the band, and when parents are afflicted with this insidious disease, it goes without saying that the constitution of the children is weakened, and if attacked by almost any of the ailments that children are heir to, the results are more likely to be fatal than with children of strong constitutions.

Most of the older members of the band passed through the small-pox scourge of 1879, and it is said that this dread disease decreased the band by several hundred. Those who were not thus immuned of it have been successfully vaccinated within the last three years.

The refuse that collected about the Indians' dwellings during the winter months was raked up and burned, and as the teepees are resorted to and frequently moved during the summer, the sanitary conditions may be considered good for the greater part of each year at least.

There is a well equipped hospital, containing two wards, on this reserve, and it is very well patronized too by the Indians. Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, is the medical supervisor of the reserve and hospital, though Dr. Rose and two nurses take direct charge of the latter.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations are stock-raising, farming, putting up hay for ranchers, mining and hauling coal, and day labour at various sorts of work

Stock.—There are on this reserve about twenty-five hundred horses of the native, or cayuse type, and some five hundred head are annually sold at prices averaging about \$5. Last year and this, five well-bred stallions were placed with this herd of ponies and the Indians own a few more fairly good sires. It is a truism that the Indian and his pony are almost inseparable, and this being a fact, the trial is now being made to improve the quality of their horses and thus lead them to self-support on roads they like to travel. If a success is made of this undertaking, and I foresee no reason why it should not meet with fair success, the Indians will in a few years have a few hundred improved horses to sell yearly. For these they should realize \$40 per head as against \$5, the average price now gained. This item alone will go a long way towards providing the Indians with the necessaries of life, and should lessen considerably the gratuitous issue of food.

Their cattle are increasing in numbers from natural causes, and recently two hundred and nine head of heifers were supplied and issued to members of the band, on the loan system, *i.e.* Indians who receive heifers under this system agree to return an animal of equal value at the expiration of a stated time, usually five years, retaining for themselves the natural increase as a nucleus towards stock-raising.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Only a few years ago, few members of the band could be induced to take cattle on any condition. One old school Indian argued that it was an inexpedient thing to do, for said, he, 'If we accept cattle from the government, the government will soon see that we can support ourselves and refuse to feed us.' The fact that over three hundred head of heifers have this year and last, been placed on loan with individual Indians, is, in my opinion, abundant evidence that the 'old time' Indians have lost their grip on a good many members of the band. A fair proportion of the band are, I am sure, beginning to realize that the days of a free ration-house are drawing to a close and have concluded that it is expedient for them to prepare for the emergency in various ways, such as having a herd of cattle of their own.

Crops.—Last season over five thousand bushels of oats were threshed and about one-half of that quantity was sold and shipped to the South African market. This season the crop promises to be a fair one too, besides which there is this season, as last, a small acreage under roots, which are a great help in the way of food.

In addition to putting up sufficient hay for their own requirements, the Indians realized last season about \$2,000 from work of the same nature for near ranchers. At the present time haying parties are at work for themselves and for ranchers.

The months of May and June were very wet and the work contemplated was considerably hindered in consequence. Some road-making and fencing was done, but on account of the rain not nearly as much as I had hoped for.

Coal Mine.—There are on the reserve, a number of coal seams of various degrees of depth and quality. The best seams are on the southern side of the Bow river and are consequently the most difficult to reach, as the best markets lie along the line of railway, which is on the northern side of the river. In addition to supplying the demands near at hand, there were several carloads shipped into the Calgary market, but owing to improper screening of the coal before loading it on the cars, these shipments proved to be neither profitable nor satisfactory. It is my intention to give this industry my personal supervision in the near future, in the hope that it will furnish the Indians with work at mining and hauling, and enable those so employed to gain a fair recompense at least for their work.

When I assumed charge of this agency, less than two years ago, I thought I could see self-support in the distance and within reach of the able-bodied men and women of the Blackfoot tribe. I have tried to keep this desirable haven in sight, for to my mind nothing withers, and eventually destroys, true manhood, more surely than the gratuitous issue of food to those who have the strength to earn it for themselves. While the haven alluded to has not yet been reached, I am glad to be able to report that it is much nearer than it was at the time previously mentioned, and I foresee no good reason why the remaining distance cannot be traversed.

Buildings.—Not very much improvement has been made in buildings since my last report was written. A few minor improvements in dwellings and stables have been made, but none that demand special mention.

Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with implements. Almost all the heads of families now own a wagon. The number of farm sleighs is increasing, as also are mowers, rakes, team harness and other necessities for carrying on their work.

Education.—There are now two boarding schools on the reserve, against three when my last report was written. The White Eagle and the Old Sun schools, both of which were under the auspices of the English Church, amalgamated last September. The Old Sun buildings are now used and the White Eagle building is vacant. The expense of operating two schools with less than forty-five pupils in both was found to be too great.

The Crowfoot school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, was recently painted outside. This, together with an enlargement of the garden, adds greatly to the appearance of the school, the latter adding also to its usefulness, as it gives more scope for training the pupils in the useful art of gardening.

Both schools are striving to elevate the children under their charge into a higher sphere of living, and while there may be individual failures, the majority of the pupils will make better men and women for the training given them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There is still a large number of children of school age on the reserve who have never been inmates of any school. I believe, nevertheless, that the objections raised by many Indians to education are rapidly dying out, and that within a few years all will agree that it is necessary to the welfare of all their children. There are pupils from this agency at both the Calgary and High River industrial schools as well as at the two boarding schools on the reserve.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic and Anglican denominations are represented here. The first named is now erecting a commodious and handsome place of worship, while the latter has a like edifice that would be no discredit to a city. About one-tenth of this band claim allegiance to these branches of the Christian Church, while the remaining nine-tenths cling to the religion of their forefathers.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret that neither the temperance nor morality standard of the Blackfeet is as high as it should be for their well-being. I do not think, however, that it has grown worse in the last twelve months, but both intemperance and immorality are more frequently brought to my notice now. There are those among the band who foresee the collapse of all substantial advancement on any line, with either of these cankers gaining headway. Such individuals, knowing my abhorrence for both of these evils, report oftener than before.

I am glad to report that there have been no plural marriages during the past year, in fact a number who had two wives a year ago must now be content with one. Several of the young men won (the losers of some of the women use a stronger term than 'won') the affections of the women referred to and took them to themselves. Child marriage, I am also pleased to report, has largely decreased too during the past year.

General Remarks.—The staff has been decreased by one during the year and a saving, without any hindrance to the work, of about \$600 per annum effected thereby. The staff now consists of a clerk, who also attends to the ration-house parts of four days of each week; two farmers, one each at the upper and lower settlements; and an interpreter, an Indian.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that members of the staff are loyal to their duties and are, I am persuaded, trying to advance the Indians both financially and morally, by precept and example. I may remark in passing that the Indians here, and I believe elsewhere too, only accept preceptory advice when they see it exemplified; the former when given alone is spurious from an Indian stand-point.

All branches of the work here have grown considerably in the last year. When I first took charge, the Indians appeared to make periodical visits to the office, under the leadership of a chief, and most of the intercourse took place only with the chiefs, who made known the wants of their followers. The custom has changed: now individuals make known their own wants, and while it increases my work to a great extent, it cannot be gainsaid that the present mode of doing is a long way in advance of the old one. I can now study individual character and note reasons for individual progress or failure, and with the former drop a word of encouragement or prescribe what in my opinion will be a remedy for the latter.

On the whole I have much reason for thankfulness for the progress that has been made and for the future outlook as well. There are, as may be expected, a few who would be cantankerous if they thought they could carry their point, but few, now, question rulings on any point. There are so many who appear to be anxious to improve their circumstances that the work has many interesting and encouraging features, particularly when the progress has been made on a much closer gratuitous issue of food.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 18, 1902.

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 in my charge for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers in Southern Alberta. It runs in a southern direction from the junction of these two rivers at Whoop-up, near Lethbridge, to a line fourteen miles north of the international boundary at the Mormon village of Cardston. The Crow's Nest Pass railway runs through our northern end from river to river for a distance of sixteen miles. It is the largest reserve in Canada, and covers an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the finest grazing lands of this cattle-grazing district.

Tribe.—These Indians are a 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 fifty-three, viz.: three hundred and six men, four hundred and twenty-seven women and five hundred and twenty young persons, being a decrease of twenty-six from the previous year. The births numbered forty-seven—twenty-four boys and twenty-three girls; while the deaths were sixty—nine men, twelve women and thirty-nine young persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the first half of the year was good, but about the end of December an epidemic of measles broke out among the children all over the reserve and spread to nearly every family. Nothing could be done to isolate them, the disease being so prevalent. The Indians have little, if any, idea of nursing or caring for the sick, and although I visited every village and nearly every house on the reserve, and told them what steps to take, still a great many deaths took place for want of proper care. The measles was as a rule followed by bronchitis, and it was this disease that cut off so many children, they having been allowed to run out too soon. The two hospitals are of great service, and the Indians are beginning to take more advantage of them than they did a few years ago. Both institutions are well managed.

The sanitary condition of the reserve has been good, and all refuse is carefully hauled away early in the spring. The Indians are vaccinated by the medical officer every year as far as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only occupations for the Indians over and above looking after their cattle and horses, are hay-making and freighting. Situated as the reserve is, near to Macleod, Lethbridge, and Cardston, a good demand is always had for hay in these places, and at fairly remunerative prices, while the larger ranches along the rivers and boundary lines also look to the Indians to put up their supply. Last season we had contracts with the Northwest Mounted Police at Lethbridge, Macleod and Standoff, while we also filled large contracts for the Cochrane Ranche Company, the Renfrew Ranche Company, and the Brown Ranche Company. In all some three thousand four hundred and fifty-one tons were put up, including of course the supply for our own stock. A considerable amount of freighting was as usual done during the fall and early winter months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—A great improvement has taken place during the past few years in the appearance of the Indians' buildings. Old houses have been turned into stables, and new log houses built in their place, which usually have shingled roofs and large windows. One man has built a good frame house, and another one is being erected. The last mentioned is 24 x 24 with cottage roof, and will be a neat and comfortable house.

Stock.—Cattle-breeding is now our most important industry, and the Indians, as a rule, take good care of them. They now have three thousand head of first-class grade cattle. This summer we have already branded five hundred and seventy-seven calves. Nothing but pure-bred pedigreed bulls are in use in our herds. When it is remembered that previously to 1894 not a hoof of cattle was owned by an Indian of this reserve, I think it will be readily admitted that the Indians have done well with their stock. The beef steers and dry fat cows were killed during the months of October, November and December. Ninety-nine steers and fifteen cows were killed, which netted the Indians \$6,234.

During the past season a very strong demand for Indian ponies has sprung up, and the Indians, upon my advice, have sold a very large number. The price has improved a little, and the Indians from this source alone have received over \$8,000. They still own large herds, and we can well afford to go on selling for a year or two more.

The department was good enough to send two stallions for the purpose of improving the size and breed of the Indian ponies, and I am pleased to say they have been taken advantage of by a large number of the Indians, and I hope in a few years, with breeding and weeding out, to have a good herd of horses on the reserve.

Farming Implements.—This year we have again purchased twenty new wagons and fifteen sets of harness out of our grazing rents. These have been given to fresh workers or men who have taken cattle for the first time. The Indians are now fairly well supplied. Better care is now being taken of their wagons, harness and implements.

Education.—There are three schools upon the reserve—one boarding school under control of the Roman Catholic Church, with a resident population of nineteen—one boarding school under the Anglican Church, with a resident population of over fifty—and one Anglican day school, with an average attendance of about eight pupils. The parents, however, take little interest in educational affairs, and consequently pupils are hard to get. The pupils in the boarding schools are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The material condition of these Indians shows a fair degree of progress. Their earnings have been increasing from year to year and upon the whole these have been fairly well spent. Some one hundred and seventy-six individual Indians are now cattle-owners, and almost every one of these owns a wagon and harness, while over forty mowers are held by them. All these wagons, harness and mowers have been bought out of their earnings during the last seven or eight years. The amount of real and personal property has also steadily increased, which is one of the best signs of progress. It might be mentioned as an example of the progress made that, although it is only eight years since we began to receive cattle, no less than thirty individual Indians each own over thirty head of cattle, twelve men each own fifty head and over, while two Indians each have one hundred head and over.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency, I am afraid, can neither be styled temperate nor moral, although I do not think they are any worse than neighbouring tribes. The ease with which intoxicants can be procured in the adjoining villages and towns is a great drawback, and being fairly well supplied with money, it is little wonder considering their early associations with the white men of that day, that they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

General Remarks.—The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Calgary in September last was a great event among the Indians, and a large number journeyed there to see them. The chiefs were delighted at having been allowed to swear allegiance to their new king through his son, and the visit will be long spoken of as the event of a lifetime.

The sun dance was again held on the reserve, the Indians camping away from their homes for a period of over five weeks. Work of all kinds ceased during this period, and they devoted their time exclusively to dancing and other such ceremonies.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Considerable changes have taken place in the staff during the year. Mr. Black, the clerk, resigned in February, and was succeeded by Mr. Fleetham, who has had a good deal of experience on various reserves; Farmers Clarke, Grant and Long have been replaced by Messrs. Damon, McDonald and Webb; while Issuer Freeman has been succeeded by Mr. Fred. Rhodes.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, August 21, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on this agency for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Carlton agency lies between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude. It is bounded on the north by the northern boundary of the district of Saskatchewan and on the south by the North Saskatchewan river, and comprises the following reserves and bands of Indians:—

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the north of and twenty-five miles distant from the town of Prince Albert. It is about eight and a half miles long, and contains upwards of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres. Its northern portion is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar, while the southern part of the reserve is available for agricultural purposes. It is traversed for its entire length by the Sturgeon lake, which provides a large quantity of excellent fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-three women and sixty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and forty-five. There were six births and seven deaths, causing a decrease of one during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is generally good.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend to some extent on hunting and fishing for a living, some find profitable employment in the lumber camps, while a small number engage in farming.

Buildings.—A number of these Indians have good houses, while others are still content with flat-roofed shanties.

Stock.—The stock consists of one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle, all in excellent condition, and the band will be able to dispose of a number of three-year-old steers this fall. They also own quite a few horses.

Education.—I do not think education has received the attention its importance calls for; there is a school, but the attendance has been slim. A more central site, with judicious pressure on the parents, would, I feel sure, produce much better results.

Religion.—Those members of the band who are not avowed pagans, are attached to the Church of England, which holds occasional services on the reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Progress.—They have not progressed as favourably as they might have done, considering the assistance they have received ; still they are moving on.

Temperance and Morality.—No charge of intemperance or immorality against any member of the band has come to my notice since entering upon my duties here.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-two square miles and is situated twenty miles northwest of Carlton ; the soil is generally rich and the locality suitable for mixed farming ; it contains wood in fair quantity, hay and water in abundance.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises eighteen men, twenty-three women and forty-four children, making a total of eighty-five. The births numbered five and the deaths five, three having joined and one has left the band, making in all an increase of two during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good notwithstanding some cases of scrofula, and an epidemic of measles. Many of the houses are scrupulously clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising constitute the chief occupations of this band, though they also engage in hunting, digging roots, &c., and avail themselves of such opportunities of freighting as offer.

Buildings.—With few exceptions the houses are substantial, neat and comfortable. The outbuildings also are well built.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are in excellent condition and are evidently well cared for.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are generally well equipped with implements.

Education.—This reserve has no day school, the children being sent to the Duck Lake boarding school at an early age.

Religion.—The Indians here are all Roman Catholics and have a church on the reserve, the zealous and courteous Father Cochin being the resident priest.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are on the whole temperate and moral.

MISTAWASIS BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Green Lake trail, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, and has an area of seventy-seven square miles. The northwestern portion of this reserve is well wooded, while the southeastern part is a bushy prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow, the high lands are generally sandy, though well suited to farming. The reserve is well watered, hay plentiful and pasture magnificent.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-seven, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-eight women, and fifty-six children, there have been ten deaths and four births, two have left and ten have joined the band during the year, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good, though an epidemic of measles broke out among the children in the spring, Dr. Tyerman providing the necessary medical attention. The sanitary regulations have been carried out when possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed by most of the Indians, supplemented by freighting, root-digging &c.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are well built with shingle roofs, planed floors and all in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle, of which there are quite a number, wintered well with few losses, and are now in splendid condition.

Implements.—The Indians have sufficient implements for their present requirements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve under the management of a most excellent teacher, who attracts a very fair attendance, considering that a number of the children are absent at boarding and industrial schools; the pupils are making good progress.

Religion.—The most of the Indians on this reserve belong to the Presbyterian Church, and are much attached to the missionary in charge, Rev. W. S. Moore, who preaches faithfully and with no uncertain sound. Services are conducted in Cree and English. The attendance is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have not done so well as they might, but are advancing. They have about two hundred acres under crop, principally wheat, there are a few ne'er-do-weals as in all communities.

Temperance and Morality.—Since taking charge of this band I have not heard of any case of intemperance or immorality.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies eighteen miles north of Mistawasis and contains an area of sixty-seven square miles. Along the valley of the Assissippi river, which flows southeasterly across the reserve, a considerable variety of soil may be found, a heavy loam on the flats, with extensive meadow-lands, and a light sandy soil on the ridges, the surface generally is much broken. The northeastern, and southwestern portions are heavily wooded, while the more arable portions of the reserve are profitably cultivated in favourable seasons.

Tribe.—These Indians form a part of the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is composed of forty-three men, fifty-two women, one hundred and thirteen children, making a total of two hundred and eight. The births have been twelve, the deaths thirteen, and six have joined the band, making an increase of five.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles swept over this band in the spring and carried off some children and adults. An effective quarantine was maintained by Sergeant Keenan of the Northwest Mounted Police, and the disease was prevented from spreading to the northerly reserves. Sanitary precautions were enforced.

Resources and Occupations.—With the most industrious Indians of this band, cattle raising is a successful industry, though successive wet seasons have recently made hay difficult to secure; this is balanced to some extent, however, by the better crop on sandy locations, which the same conditions produce. Some of these Indians also have gardens which would be a credit to a white settlement.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings on this reserve are very creditable, most of them have one and a half stories with shingled roofs. I consider them the best of the whole agency.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve were well cared for last winter as shown by their fine condition and number to-day over two hundred and sixty head; the Indians also own a number of horses.

Implements.—A fair supply of implements are in the hands of the Indians, many of them their own property.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been efficiently conducted by a lady teacher during the past year, and considering the drafts on the children of school age by the boarding and industrial schools, the attendance has been very fair.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—The majority of this band are members of the Church of England and attend the services of the church with a most commendable regularity. The clergyman in charge, the Rev. D. D. McDonald, is deservedly popular, and gives his discourses entirely in the Cree language, of which he has a thorough mastery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are some of them markedly industrious, many of these being the best of the whole agency. The chief, Kahmeecostatin, deserves particular mention, being both by personal example and influence an active supporter of the government's efforts to make his people independent and self-supporting; he is an ideal chief and those who follow his guidance are prospering in spite of adverse circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band rank above the average in temperance and morality.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake about one hundred and eight miles north of Battleford and has an area of fourteen square miles. The Meadow river flows through the eastern portion of the reserve, which as a whole contains excellent soil, plenty of timber, good water, and possesses in its waters an exceptional abundance of fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers seventy-six, consisting of seventeen men, twenty-five women and thirty-four children; there were four births, five deaths, and five joined the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, though the extent of their sanitary measures is limited to the guidance of their instincts in the frequent shifting of their tents during the summer season.

Resources and Occupations.—Their efforts in the direction of farming are limited to the cultivation of a few garden plots; they find in trapping, fishing and the pursuit of larger game almost their sole support.

Buildings.—There are few buildings on the reserve and only two generally occupied, as these Indians leave the reserve during the hunting season of the year.

Stock.—The stock is limited to less than a dozen head of cattle and twenty-nine ponies.

Implements.—Their farming implements are limited in number, but sufficient for their needs.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues in operation, but the attendance is not very good and progress slow.

Religion.—The majority of this band are Roman Catholics, their spiritual interests being under the control of Rev. Father Teston, of Green lake, who pays them regular visits and whose zeal has been awarded during the past year by notable conversions from the pagan portion of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have several good gardens on the reserve, but they are expert hunters and trappers, and find more pleasure and profit in their favourite occupation than in attempting to farm. They are industrious and law-abiding and are clean and neat in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate and moral.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is located along the Green lake trail and the Big river, and lies twelve miles north of Sandy lake. Its area is forty-six and one-third square miles, of which nearly five square miles is under water, a chain of lakes running through its entire length. The soil is sandy, the natural pasturage good, and wood is in fair quantity, the

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

meadows produce thousands of tons of good hay in dry seasons, but at present are largely under water ; fish of good quality are found in its lakes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Wood Crees and almost pure.

Vital Statistics.—The population is composed of twenty-two men, twenty-five women and fifty-six children, making a total of one hundred and three ; during the year there were four deaths and six births, one joined and three left the band.

Health and Sanitation.—Excepting one or two cases of scrofula, the health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—They are slowly increasing their acreage under crop, but have met with greater success in cattle-raising. Their chief source of support, however, is and will continue to be hunting and fishing, for which their location is well suited.

Buildings.—They have lately erected several buildings of a better class and more comfortable than those previously inhabited.

Stock.—Their stock is small, numbering only forty-eight head, but they were well wintered, are in fine order, and the proportion of calves is greater than in any other herd in the agency.

Implements.—They have sufficient for their present requirements.

Education.—The day school on this reserve was not as well attended during the past year as it should have been. I have every reason to expect that in future it will improve.

Religion.—About one-fourth of this band are pagans, one-fourth are Roman Catholics, and the remaining half belong to the Church of England. The Sandy Lake missionary conducts services at regular times, the school teacher—himself an educated Indian—officiating as lay reader.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally indolent, but a few are good workers. Poor success has so far attended their farming operations, but the prospect this season seems brighter, as they are cultivating a part of the Sandy Lake reserve, which is better adapted than their own for this purpose. The women and girls living near the farmer's dwelling were taught knitting by the instructor's wife, and showed a surprising aptitude for the art : they did excellent work with very little instruction, and displayed commendable industry in working up all the yarn they could procure.

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

PELICAN LAKE INDIANS.

These Indians are a branch of the last mentioned band, are under the same chief and headmen, share in the ownership of the reserve and draw their share of ammunition and supplies for their destitute along with them, but they live apart at Pelican lake and are given a separate page in the pay-sheets.

Vital Statistics.—They number in all fifty-six persons, of whom ten are men, sixteen are women and thirty children ; there were two births and two joined the band.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all pagans.

Education.—They are opposed to the education of their children through the fear that they will learn to despise the religion of their fathers.

Resources and Occupations.—Their sole dependence is on the products of the net, and the chase.

RESERVE No. 106 A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north and east of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, their boundaries being one mile apart. Its area is fifty-six and one half square miles and its surface undulating with a dense growth in parts of timber suitable for building and sawing purposes, and some open country along the banks of the Little Red river which traverses it from the northwest to the southeast.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The soil is a clay loam capable of raising heavy crops, but too rich to mature wheat in short seasons. This reserve is intended for the use of any Indians of the Montreal Lake or Lac la Ronge bands who may desire to settle down and attempt the cultivation of the soil; but so far only a few families, numbering in all about sixteen souls, have availed themselves of the opportunity; they cultivate gardens, and have a small herd of about twenty-seven head of cattle, but their chief sources of maintenance are fishing, hunting and root-digging, with the sale of hay to adjacent lumber camps and work in the same.

WAHSPATON'S BAND (Sioux) No. 94 A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains two thousand four hundred acres and is nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, the soil is light and sandy and about three-fourths of the reserve is covered with brush, scrub, jack-pine and poplar.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers about one hundred souls, but as only seven families dwell on the reserve, the remainder living near Prince Albert, exact details are not available.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians seem very liable to scrofulous affections, and to diseases of the eye, few of the young live to maturity.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have about two acres in gardens and about twenty-five acres under grain. They own twenty-two head of cattle, but obtain their support chiefly from the sale of roots, berries, wood and hay to the convenient market of Prince Albert.

Buildings.—Their buildings are substantial, comfortable, and neatly kept.

Stock.—Their stock of cattle and ponies though small is well tended and the animals are in fine condition.

Implements.—They have a small supply and are very careful of them.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve under the control of Miss Baker, the missionary, who is an experienced and successful teacher. The pupils are more than usually bright and intelligent.

Religion.—These Indians are adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and divine services are held every Sunday in their own tongue by the missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects, compared with other bands they are most exemplary.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live in the neighbourhood of Montreal lake and number one hundred and forty-nine: twenty-eight are men, thirty-seven are women and eighty-four are under twenty-one years of age. The adults are all communicants of the Church of England, which has a fine building at Stanley mission with regular services conducted by an earnest native missionary, and also controls a well managed day school. They live almost entirely by hunting and fishing.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

The Indians composing this band live at Lac la Ronge. They number four hundred and seventy-six, consisting of seventy-nine men, ninety-nine women, and two hundred and ninety-eight young people under twenty-one years of age. They are devout worshippers, and adhere chiefly to the Anglican religion, the remainder belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, there are no pagans amongst them. Their sole support is hunting and fishing; fur, game and fish being generally very plentiful.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

PETER BALLENDINE'S BAND.

This band inhabits the neighbourhood of the Pelican Narrows, it numbers three hundred and seventy-six members, who are divided as follows seventy : men, eighty-three women, and two hundred and twenty-three children and young people under twenty-one years of age, of these two-thirds are Roman Catholics and one-third belong to the Church of England. Their lives are consistent with their beliefs.

They subsist entirely by hunting and fishing and are conspicuously moral and temperate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency office and headquarters are located at Mistawasis, which was central to the working reserves at the time the buildings were erected.

Cattle.—The past winter having been unusually mild, the cattle came through in fine order and are now in excellent condition all over the agency.

Crops.—As the most of the wheat-land was ploughed last fall, the seed was in the ground much earlier than usual, but the season so far has been unfavourable, and growth slow through excessive rain ; however, a larger acreage is under crop, and we hope for good returns in the fall.

Grist Mill.—The operations of the grist-mill during the season produced thirteen hundred and eighty-eight sacks of flour, of which nine hundred and thirty-six were for individual Indians.

Saw and Shingle Mill.—The saw-mill previously loaned to the Battleford agency had not been returned at the close of the year ; the shingle-mill, however, was in operation at Petaquakey's reserve and cut seven hundred and eight bunches of shingles for Indians and eighty-one bunches for outsiders, on which a profitable toll was exacted.

In conclusion, the Indians here have been generally law-abiding, and considerate of the government's wishes, and I would venture the opinion that with ordinarily favourable seasons this agency will continue to progress.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, August 12, 1902.

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, 1902.

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, No. 72 and 72A ; Cowessess, No. 73 ; and Sakimay's and Sheesheep's, No. 74 and 74A ; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway and extending from Whitewood on the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 belonging to this agency, 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 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, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being unfit for cultivation; on the southern portion of this reserve, the soil is a sandy and clay loam with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—There are on this reserve, thirty-one men, thirty-eight women, and forty-one children, making a total of one hundred and ten. There were no deaths, there were three births and one woman left the reserve, married to a non-treaty man.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good with the exception of a small outbreak of measles. Dr. Bird had the children that had it in Round Lake school isolated, and it did not spread. There are some cases of consumption on this reserve, and also some cases of scrofula. Extra care is taken to have all refuse burnt up.

The Indians move into tents during the summer, which is very beneficial to their health. Lime in whitewashing should also be used more freely. The children were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve depend a great deal on their hay and wood, for which there is a good market in Whitewood. It is a good reserve for cattle also, but in proportion to the number of Indians there is a large percentage of old people and widows, which is a drawback to building operations and putting up the amount of hay required for any increase of stock, they not being able to buy the necessary machinery or to hire assistance. They gather large quantities of senega-root, catch quantities of fish in Round lake; also sell berries, tan hides, and in all make a fair living.

Buildings.—They have, considering the number of able-bodied Indians, done extra well in replacing most of the old stables with the logs taken out the previous winter. They have also rebuilt several dwelling-houses. These are not large, but comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle have recovered from the previous hard winter, and are in fine condition. This is a splendid reserve for cattle, but a large number of the Indians are too aged to look after them properly during the long winter.

Farming Implements.—These Indians have a sufficient number of mowers and other farming implements, which are kept in good repair and replaced by themselves when worn out.

Education.—Nine of the children are attending Round Lake boarding school, five are at the Cowessess boarding school, and four are at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

The parents seem very anxious that the children should receive a good education, although at times it is of great inconvenience to them, as they require their assistance in their work. Usually the children are allowed to go home during haying and harvesting. Living so close to the Round Lake boarding school, most of the children do not have far to go home.

The Rev. Mr. McKay takes great interest in doing anything possible to improve the young, and is much liked by them all. The school is very comfortable and home-like.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve that profess religion are mostly of the Presbyterian faith. The Rev. Mr. McKay visits them frequently and does his utmost to instruct them. He is ably assisted by Jacob Bear, a native missionary. There are also a few Roman Catholics on this reserve. More progress is made with the younger Indians, the older ones remaining steadfast to their old faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been a great improvement during this last year. Having good crops last year has been of great help, enabling the Indians to purchase new mowers, also a new binder. They have also, in nearly every case, built new stables to replace the old ones; a few of the houses have also been rebuilt.

Three young men that have not farmed before have broken up land for next year.

Pierre Belanger and Kassooquawenum are two of the best workers. Little Assiniboine, having lost his wife, was in mourning, and did not do as well as usual, but he has commenced again.

Taken altogether, considering there are so many aged people on this reserve, they have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been brought before me a few cases of intemperance, for which the Indians were fined and in each case the person that supplied the liquor was more severely punished. In proportion to the number of Indians visiting Whitewood with hay, wood and grain for sale, the number of cases were very few. I think there will be still less in the future, as they have not escaped punishment in any case.

In reference to their morality, I have nothing to report against them, and believe them to be good in that respect.

KAHKREWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace's 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 twenty-nine men, thirty five women, and forty-three children, making a total of one hundred and seven.

There were two births and two deaths, six Indians left the limits of the reserve, two women joined by marriage, one from Cowessess reserve and one from Pasquah's reserve, also one returned who had been absent.

Health and Sanitation.—On this reserve the health of the Indians generally has been good, there were no epidemics of any kind. The wife of the old chief died of consumption, also another of the same disease. The usual precautions were carried out in burning refuse and having the children vaccinated. More lime will be furnished to them this year for whitewashing their houses. Dr. Bird looks after any requiring his help.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve have gone in more largely for farming than in past years. They have good land for farming, and hay, but wood is scarce. They sell considerable hay at Whitewood and Broadview; also senega-root and berries are sold by the older people. They also fish in the lakes, shoot numbers of ducks and prairie chickens, which are very plentiful in the fall. Thus they live fairly comfortably.

Buildings.—They have in most cases replaced the old stables by new ones, and now the stables on the reserve with very few exceptions are very comfortable for cattle.

Two large dwelling-houses have been erected, and several smaller ones rebuilt, all of which is a great improvement over last year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—The cattle this year are in very fine condition, they having had plenty of hay and straw last winter, a quantity of which is left for next year. One thorough-bred bull was given this band for improvement of their stock, and is much appreciated.

Farming Implements.—On account of the increased acreage this year, it was necessary for the Indians to purchase a few more implements such as disc harrows, ploughs, seeders, and to replace those worn out, which they have done from their own money.

Education.—Thirteen of the children are at the Round Lake boarding school, two are at Cowessess boarding school, and seven are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

The Indians are anxious to have the children at school, and send them as soon as they are of proper age. They do not mind their being at school when they are young, but in most cases want them home to assist at haying and harvesting. They also wish them to be discharged when they are eighteen years of age. In many cases the parents are getting too old to do much work.

Religion.—On this reserve there is a very neat Presbyterian church, which is well attended by the converts; but the larger number, being old and pagans, do not attend regularly.

Services are held every Sunday by the Rev. Mr. McKay or Jacob Bear.

There are also some Roman Catholics on this reserve, who attend church at the Roman Catholic mission in the valley.

Characteristics and Progress.—For the most part, these Indians are of a good class, they are willing to work and have made good progress during the year. They had good crops last year, and this year have put in a larger acreage.

Louison, one of the headmen, Arthur Wahsacase and Mesahcamapeness have put in nearly fifty acres of new land and fenced it with wire, between the agency and Broadview. Alex. also has a good crop. They have also built new houses and stables.

This place would be a good spot for ex-pupils to farm, as they would be away from the older Indians, who are not very progressive as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been only one complaint made against any in this band during the year for intemperance. There were two cases of immorality, but they were settled satisfactorily and will not, I think, occur again.

Sagit-assewenin, who shot his mother-in-law when under the influence of liquor, and was reported last year as having gone to the United States, has been arrested and is now awaiting his trial here.

COWESSESS' 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; it 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 the members of this band are half-breeds, the remainder being Crees and Saulteaux.

Vital Statistics.—There were six births and three deaths, four Indians left the limits of the reserve, and two joined the band, one from Pasquah's reserve by marriage, and one returned who had been away. The population of the band is one hundred and fifty-six, composed of thirty-two men, forty-nine women, and seventy-five children.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been fairly good. There were three deaths from consumption, and several more are suffering from it and scrofula, but a large quantity of cod liver oil and other necessary medicines is given to them when needed. They are particular in keeping their houses clean and in burning up refuse. They require more lime, which will be furnished them.

Dr. Allingham, assistant to Dr. Bird, has been very attentive in looking after the sick.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The children in the boarding school at the Roman Catholic mission and those at home have been vaccinated.

There were no epidemics of any kind on this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—Being mostly half-breeds, the members of this band are more thrifty than the Indians on the other reserves; they have in most cases good farms, which yielded good crops this year. They are also very careful of their stock during the winter. They sell hay and fire-wood. The older people gather senega-root and berries, and make baskets, mats and bead-work. Fish are also caught in Crooked lake, so that in all they are very comfortable.

Buildings.—Several new stables have been built to replace old ones. Alex Gaddie is building a new house, 22 x 30, with stone foundations, that will cost when completed about \$500. J. B. Sparvier is also building one worth about \$300. Several smaller ones and additions are being made ready for the coming winter. Implement-sheds are being built. In all they have made good improvement in building.

A new frame grist-mill has been built to replace the old log one; it has a stone foundation and will last for many years. The Indians are much pleased with it.

By the increase of acreage the mill and steam threshing outfit will be kept busy during the coming season. Mr. J. Sutherland has the charge of both, and he thoroughly understands the work.

Stock.—The stock is kept in the best possible condition, the increase has been fairly large. The Indians use some of the cattle for food and some are sold to pay for necessary machinery to put up the hay required for the others. They own a considerable number of private cattle that they can control the sale of.

Farming Implements.—They have a good supply of farming implements and from the proceeds of last crop and cattle have nearly paid what was due on them. In most cases the implements are well protected from the weather.

Education.—There are sixteen children attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school three are at the Regina industrial school, sixteen at Cowessess' boarding school, and two at the Round Lake boarding school.

As will be seen, there are thirty-seven children from this reserve attending boarding and industrial schools, which shows that the Indians of this band appreciate the benefits of education.

The boarding school at Cowessess' reserve is as complete as possible for a school of that kind to be, having all the necessary water-works, acetyline lights and a new black-smith's, and carpenter's shop, where pupils are taught to work.

Seven Sisters have arrived to look after the little ones, and a great improvement is noticed since their arrival. There are now nearly forty children in this school from the various reserves. The Rev. Principal Perrault takes great interest in his work and will likely have sixty children next year, the building having the necessary accommodation.

Religion.—The majority of the band are Roman Catholics. Rev. Father Perrault and two Brothers are very active in securing all the converts they can, and are meeting with fair success. There are a few that attend the Presbyterian church conducted by Rev. H. McKay, but the number is small in comparison.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band being mostly half-breeds, their way of farming more closely approaches the ways of the white man, which can be noticed in their summer-fallowing, pasture-fields for stock, good fences, the destroying of weeds, and in other ways. They have also a superior class of horses and better furniture.

One headman, Joseph LeRat, for the first time commenced farming, having put in twenty acres this spring. A. Gaddie is one of the best farmers on the reserve and is building a house that will be a credit to any farmer. J. B. Sparvier is another good worker, who is also putting up a good dwelling. Ambrose Delorme is also another very good worker,

They are all progressing and at the same time setting a good example to the others.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no complaints made against any member of this band either for intemperance or immorality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowessess reserve, being bounded on the south side 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 No. 73A reserve 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 generally 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 some of them have again filled up 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, but this year they are mostly under water.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-one men, fifty-two women and ninety-two children, making a total of one hundred and eighty-five. There were eleven births and twelve deaths. Four Indians arrived on the reserve and twenty-two left the reserve, and are, it is reported, living in the vicinity of Long lake.

Health and Sanitation.—There were more deaths than usual on this reserve, mostly of old people and deaths from consumption. There was also an epidemic of chicken-pox in September last, which was strictly quarantined by the Northwest Mounted Police and confined to Sheesheep's band. There were no deaths from it. A good many children were vaccinated on this reserve. The usual precautions were taken in reference to burning up refuse and whitewashing houses.

Resources and Occupations.—There are three bands that occupy this reserve, Yellow Calf's at Goose lake, Sheesheep's at the west end of Crooked lake, and a few of Little Bone's band from Leech lake.

They are all combined and live on Sakimay's reserves where their farming is done and also cattle-raising.

There has been considerable money in the past collected from Leech Lake reserve for hay permits, which in part has been expended for necessary farming implements; but this year the water is very high there, and it has also covered the hay-lands at the west end of Crooked lake, so that it will be necessary for the Indians to cut upland hay, of which there is a good supply. These Indians also sell a fair quantity of fire-wood, hay and grain; they also get plenty of fish in Crooked lake, sell senega-root and a little bead-work.

These Indians are good workers and manage to live comfortably from their labour. It is only the old and infirm that receive any free assistance from the department.

Buildings.—There are three new dwelling-houses in course of erection, one by Acoose, with a stone foundation, which when completed will cost about \$350. There have also been several stables rebuilt, one by Yellow Calf, who has made one to accommodate twenty head of cattle. Sheesheep's band has well finished stables suitable for wintering an extra number of cattle if called upon to do so by outside persons.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is always well looked after, there being good stables and plenty of good feed. The Indians have suffered by wolves killing calves this year, which diminished the increase of stock to some extent.

Farming Implements.—Their supply of implements is good, and they also purchased a new binder, also two new mowers, for which they paid part from money received from Leech Lake hay permits and from grain sold.

Education.—Eleven of the children are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school, four are at the Elkhorn industrial school, two at the Cowessess boarding school, and five at the Round Lake boarding school.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The Indians of this band do not take enough interest in educating their children, particularly Sheesheep's band. The Rev. Mr. McKay is trying to start a day school, and I am of the opinion that, if that school is started, it will be possible to get some of Sheesheep's band to send their children there, and from there they could be drafted to the boarding schools. I will give him all the assistance that I can in this good work.

Religion.—These Indians are principally pagans. The Rev. Mr. McKay holds services when possible. He has a building purchased for a church, but it is not yet completed; he expects it to be finished soon.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, although mostly pagans, are thrifty and good workers; but they are also inclined to dancing. They built a nice dance-house for the purpose of holding regular dances. It was necessary for me to have it destroyed, which put a stop to it all.

There are several very good farmers on this reserve. Acoose has a large farm and good crop, also Nahnahokemah. Both of these have extra good buildings as well. The members of Sheesheep's band, who have only commenced to farm, have put in nearly forty acres this year for the first time, so I am in hopes that this progress will continue. The principal thing is to make the start and the others will follow. Good land could be had here for ex-pupils to locate by themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians has been better than last year, no complaints having been made, except for very small offences.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I wish to remark that the improvement since last year is extra good. The Indians repaid the seed grain from last crop. They have increased the acreage thirty-five per cent this year. The crop is looking well, and if it turns out as expected, they will be able to pay all their debts for machinery, &c.

The Indians are thankful for the liberal manner the department has treated them in building a new grist-mill, supplying new engine and separator, thorough-bred bulls, and a thorough-bred French-Canadian horse.

The new buildings furnished some of the staff have also conduced to the general satisfaction of every one.

The Indians are now in a cheerful, contented way and are progressing well.

I have to express my satisfaction for the great assistance I have received from all the members of the staff to bring about this result.

The agency was visited by the Hon. D. Laird, and Inspector McGibbon during the year, both of whom the Indians are always glad to see.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, August 15, 1902.

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, 1902.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, close to the settlement of Batoche, and has an area of sixteen square miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The soil is light sandy, in seasons with plenty of rain it produces a fair crop.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees. Some of the young men graduates of boarding and industrial schools, are doing exceedingly well; with kindly care and help they will soon acquire sufficient to be independent.

Population.—The population is eighty-six, composed of fourteen men, twenty women and fifty-two children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, Nos. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands border on Duck lake and its hay marshes. The total area is forty-four square miles. On Okemassis' reserve the soil is sandy; in dry years it will not produce a crop, the same may be said about the north half of Beardy's, but in the south and west half there is some very good sharp clay loam, they are now just beginning to work this and will get good results.

Tribe.—The Indians of these two bands are Plain Crees; the young men are doing wonderfully well, yet there are a number of old people, remnants of rebellion time, who are very helpless.

Population.—The population of Okemassis' band is twenty-five, composed of seven men, nine women and nine children and young people under twenty-one years of age; the population of Beardy's band is one hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-six women and seventy children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, about fourteen miles southeast from Prince Albert, and contains thirty-seven square miles. The soil is all that could be desired with plenty of hay meadows and considerable timber for domestic purposes.

Tribe.—This band is composed of half-breeds, Plain Crees and Swampy Crees. They are rather lazy, not well off, but cheerful, letting the morrow provide for itself. They are most regular in their church attendance.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-six, composed of thirty-three men, thirty-one women and seventy-two children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

JAMES SMITH AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, Nos. 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the Big Saskatchewan river near Fort-à-la-Corne, they contain ninety-two square miles; the soil on the north and butting on the river is sandy and poor, the remainder, much the larger part, is very good, rich ridges intercepted, with sloughs and hay swamps; the latter unfortunately cannot be relied on this year, as they are full of water.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain Crees and Swampy Crees, very backward in knowledge of farm work, but in all are very good Indians. They must have intelligent supervision, and if they have confidence in the employee placed directly over them, they will do well; if this is not supplied them, then failure is the result.

Population.—James Smith's band has a population of one hundred and seven, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty women and sixty-two children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

The population of the Cumberland band is one hundred and fifteen, composed of twenty-seven men, thirty-one women and fifty-seven children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

The total population of Duck Lake agency is six hundred and eight; the number of births was twenty, the number of deaths, thirty-three; ten came into the agency and eight left it, making a decrease of eleven.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—The general health is exceedingly good. It is to be regretted as to the number of children who have died. This was not caused by any epidemic, but largely from want of knowledge and care. We ourselves have had no epidemic or contagious diseases on the respective reserves, yet we were surrounded on all sides with small-pox, but by close supervision we prevented any contact, further, with the use of plenty of lime, houses whitewashed inside and out, about the premises all debris was cleaned up and burnt. In these provisions I attribute our escape. All deserve credit, the Indians a goodly share.

Resources and Occupations.—There is an increase this year in the number of Indians who have turned farmers; they see the result of last year's crop, consequently they prepared land last spring and put in seed, all of which looks very promising. Those that have been farming have increased their acreage. All are most hopeful and contented. A lot of new land was broken last spring.

Buildings.—The dwellings and byres on the respective reserves are fairly good; improvements are going on as fast as they have the means to do this, but the necessary material costs a lot of money, but no debt for anything is encouraged or allowed if possible.

Stock.—Cattle are doing extra well; our increase is not so large as it should be, but every means is used to have a larger increase. No female animals are disposed of without being replaced. Our class of cattle is of extra quality, and all bulls are pedigreed animals.

Farming Implements.—We have a fair supply, but with increased attention to farming, also the fitting out of those young men graduates of industrial schools, we have not quite sufficient.

Education.—We have in this agency 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, 'Fort à la Corne.' At Duck Lake there is a large boarding school under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, which the Rev. Father Paquette has had charge of for a number of years. This school has an attendance of one hundred. The industrial and boarding schools are doing good work, as shown by the pupils graduating from there, returning to the reserves, settling down to work, helping their parents. The young men who are worthy should be helped to start in life for themselves; the parent have not the means, neither has the agent, so I suppose it must fall on the department to do what it can.

Religion.—Most of the Indians here profess to be Christians. One Arrow's, Okemassis' and Beardy's chiefly belong to the Roman Catholic Church; the members of John Smith's band are Anglicans and have a resident clergyman there, also a very good church-building; the Indians of James Smith's band are also members of the Church of England, have a nice church and a resident lay reader and visiting clergyman. All the Indians attend church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of our Indians are advancing; they feel the value of money, they know how it must be got by work, and realize it must come by raising crops and care of their cattle. Last year's good crop has given an impetus to this. Some of our Indians had each over a thousand bushels of grain; they had gristed from this two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of flour. The consequence was that those who grew grain were exceedingly well off, living better last year than they had ever done before; others not so fortunate envied their good luck and it has made them determined to follow the example set them. This is progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The character of the Indian has improved; he now stays more at home, visits the town less, and very seldom we hear of any having liquor. All this tends to improve their morals, the improvement in which, I am glad to say, is most marked.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
STONY PLAIN, July 8, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fourth annual report of my agency, for the year ended June 30, 1902, together with the yearly tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—This reserve lies some twenty-two miles northwest of Edmonton, and nine miles from the agency headquarters, but, owing to lack of bridges, I have to travel some twenty-four miles to get to it. It comprises about forty square miles or twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres, about half of which is covered with timber, such as pine, tamarack and poplar, a large portion of which is valuable for buildings and lumber, the rest is open cultivatable land.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band originally came from an Iroquois tribe near Montreal, but, by intermarrying, many of them are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—At the census taken last autumn, the correct number in this band was ninety-seven souls, made up of fifteen men, twenty-one women, twenty-nine boys, and thirty-two girls. No census has been taken since, but I know of two births since then; no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no infectious sickness amongst them during the past year. This remark will apply to the whole of the five bands in the agency. For some years this reserve has been remarkably free from ailments, which is greatly due to the fact that all the Indians wear boots, live in houses the whole year, and generally take better care of their persons.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band may be said to be self-supporting, as they get, I may say, no help from the government. They have three hundred and thirty-seven acres in crop this year. On this, with the cattle, pigs, eggs and fowls, hay, dry wood for posts, buildings and fire-wood that they sell, they support themselves very comfortably.

Buildings.—Their houses are very superior to any other in the agency; a new barn and a new house with dormer windows and a half glass door, have been built since my last report.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve, numbering one hundred and seven, were well wintered and are in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all necessary farming tools. The Indians are purchasing a new steam separator this year for their own use, and to thresh for settlers who live around their reserve.

Education and Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic church, which they attend regularly. Their children attend the St. Albert boarding school; the parents are anxious that their children be educated.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never known a case of intemperance amongst them, and as there are no particular squabbles between the women, I should say that they lead moral lives.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Progress.—They are yearly progressing, as may be seen by the increased acreage, the barns and better houses being built, in which are found sewing-machines, organs, and one of them, who is a lover of sweet (?) sounds, has installed a phonograph, much to the delight of the other members of the band. This is the banner reserve of the agency; would that I could say as much for the others.

JOSEPH'S BAND, No. 133.

Reserve.—This reserve lies along the shores of Lac Ste. Anne, about fifty miles west of Edmonton, it is the furthest from the agency headquarters. It contains twenty-three square miles or fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, of which about twelve thousand seven hundred are of timber, much of a good saleable kind, but too far yet from a market to be very valuable.

Tribe.—With the exception of two or three, these Indians are all Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—This band had a population of one hundred and fortys-even at the last census, consisting of thirty-three men, forty-two women, forty-five boys and twenty-seven girls. There have been four births and no deaths since, that I have heard about; but many of the families are away in the woods hunting, where they remain the whole year, only coming in for the annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the past year. As they are hunters, few sanitary precautions are taken; they live mostly in teepees, which they are constantly moving, thus keeping their surroundings clean.

Resources and Occupations.—They live entirely by hunting and fishing, at which they make a good living, judging by their dress and looks.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All their houses are of logs and for a hunting band are of a fair class; they are warm and are kept clean and tidy when occupied. The stables are of a poor class, but, as the Indians have only twenty head of cattle, they answer the purpose.

As they do not farm, they have few implements.

Education and Religion.—These people are all Roman Catholics. Their children attend school fairly regularly, that is, when they are at home; but the nomadic habits of the parents make the attendance very irregular, varying from two to thirty. Miss de Cazes took charge of this school last October, and the Indians express themselves as very pleased with the change. From the marked improvement I see in the cleanliness of the pupils and the surroundings, I am sure they are right in their conclusion.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance amongst these Indians; and if immorality exists, it is quietly kept to themselves, I have no doubt that it does exist, as there are several illegitimate children in the band.

PAUL'S BAND, No. 133A.

Reserve.—W. G. Blewett has been farmer up to the 1st instant, when Mr. A. L. Pattison, of Edmonton, took charge of the reserve. Paul's reserve is situated thirty-five miles due west of Edmonton, twenty-three west of the agency headquarters, and sixteen south of Joseph's reserve. There are twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres in it, or thirty-three square miles; about fifteen thousand seven hundred acres are covered with timber. The open country is rolling and well adapted for farming purposes, as it is likewise for cattle, there being an abundance of hay and water.

Tribe.—These people are of the Stony tribe, except a few who joined the band by marriage.

Vital Statistics.—This band had a population of one hundred and forty-seven at last census, consisting of thirty-two men, forty-two women, forty-six boys and twenty-seven girls. I know of two deaths and four births since then.

Health and Sanitation.—All necessary precautions are taken by the farmer to carry out sanitary conditions in the spring before the Indians leave their houses for the teepees,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and in the autumn before they return to them. Their health has been good during the past year, no epidemic has visited them. Consumption and scrofula will always be found amongst them, arising in the first case from their careless mode of living, such as having wet feet and wet clothes, which they sleep in, and largely from their immorality.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing has been tried this year for the first time by these Indians, they putting in some sixteen acres of crop; they only lack a market to make it successful, as the settlers around them raise magnificent crops. We trust that the Canadian Northern railway will pass close to this reserve, which will do away with their obstacle to growing crops—no place to sell them; but at cattle-raising they are doing better than any other band in the agency, which I attribute a good deal to the watchful care of Farmer Blewett, who during the past year has managed to restrain them from killing their young stock, which is one of the greatest obstacles towards ultimate success that Indian agents have to contend against. They are hunters, at which they make a fair living, besides they live on the banks of White Whale lake, which is teeming with pike and whitefish and wild-fowl.

Buildings.—There are one or two fair log houses, but huts predominate. They are all warm, too warm; they are kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—These people's cattle, which number ninety-seven head, turned out last spring in splendid condition; but there is much room for improvement in their stables.

Implements.—The members of this band purchased a new mower, rake and wagon last year out of their interest money, and will buy double the number of these articles this year. They have all necessary tools for the little farming that they do.

Education and Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists with the exception of twenty Roman Catholics and three claiming to be pagans. There is a good school-house on the reserve and the department's usual grant to day schools is available, but the missionary has not seen fit to open it. A number of the children attend the Red Deer industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no case of intemperance brought before me during the year, but I fear that there is a good deal of quiet drinking done by the Indians during their hunting expeditions, the liquor being given to them by a trader, who lives close to their hunting grounds.

I am afraid that their morality is very lax.

Characteristics and Progress.—The chief progress that I can report, is, as already stated, a start being made in grain-growing, and that the pernicious habit of killing their young cattle has practically stopped, although there were one or two cases of it, mainly that of Chief Paul, who was promptly deprived of his chieftainship.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—This is one of the best reserves for farming in the agency; it lies forty miles by road west by north of Edmonton, and four miles due north of Michel's reserve. It contains forty-one square miles, or twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres, about half of which is timber.

Tribe.—Most of this band are Crees; a few claim to be Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—They numbered one hundred and ninety souls at the last census, composed of forty-eight men, fifty-nine women, forty-seven boys and thirty-six girls. Since then three deaths and eleven births have been reported to me.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band have enjoyed good health during the past year, no infectious disease having visited them. These people as well as all others in the agency were vaccinated at last year's annuity payments. Farmer Bard sees that the winter's garbage, which collects around most of the Indian houses, is raked up and burnt, also that their houses are kept clean and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—These people do a good deal of hunting, especially during the winter; they have quantities of pike or jackfish in Sandy lake on their

-2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

reserve, so there is no occasion for them to go hungry, provided they are not too lazy to set their nets. They put in no grain crop at all last year, although they used to farm on a fairly large scale for Indians; but this spring they repented of the error of their ways and sowed and planted ninety-two acres of grain and roots. They realize a good many dollars from the sale of hay and dry wood, which added to the assistance that they get from the government, keeps them comfortably. A number of them work for farmers who reside close to the reserve, and from report work well. If they would only work as hard for themselves, they would soon be comfortably off, although a number of them are physically unfit for doing steady manual labour, owing largely to many of them being afflicted with scrofulous sores, which break out chiefly on the neck.

Buildings.—Their houses and stables are of a poor description, chiefly huts, the chief has the only decent habitation on the reserve; but as they live from the early spring until the beginning of the winter and when they are away hunting, in teepees, their residences answer the purpose. I consider that until the hunt is no longer a source of profitable revenue, this and other hunting bands will not settle down to regular work. Can we blame them?

Stock.—I am glad to be able to report that during the past year these Indians kept entirely from killing their young cattle. They have one hundred and thirty-six head, which wintered well, with abundance, some eighty tons, of hay over.

Implements.—These Indians have a sufficiency of implements for the amount of farming that they do; they bought out of their beef money, a new wagon, mower and rake last year.

Education.—The children are educated at the St. Albert boarding school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics with the exception of two Methodists. They have a church and resident clergyman on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Last winter I gave one member of this band a month in jail for being drunk, and the woman who gave him the liquor, two months. If liquor is offered to them, they will not turn their backs to it, and I fear a good deal of drinking goes on at the house of the trader, where members of Paul's band get it, which I referred to under the head of that band; but as it is one hundred miles from all civilization, it is impossible to catch them, and they are very loyal to the people who supply them.

Their morals are no better, I fancy, than any of the other bands, except Michel's, nor will they be until the nightly tea dance, the curse of Indian morality, has been entirely stopped.

Progress.—I can report but little real progress amongst these Indians with the exception, as already mentioned, of putting in a grain crop this year, and having ceased to kill their calves; the former is due to Farmer Bard's persuasiveness, and the latter greatly owing to Chief Alexander's fear of being deposed for allowing the practice to go on, as he got an 'eye-opener,' when Chief Paul was deposed. Farmer Bard is deserving of a good deal of credit for having greatly improved the farm-buildings, besides having built two corrals, a lot of new fencing, and two good substantial bridges over deep gullies on the reserve.

ENOCH'S BAND, No. 135.

Reserve.—The agency buildings are situated on this reserve, the east side of which is some eight miles from Edmonton. Deducting the land surrendered, which I will refer to further on, its area is thirty and a half square miles, or nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty acres, of which some eleven thousand acres are timber-land.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and twenty-two souls in this band, consisting of thirty-eight men, forty-two women, twenty-two boys and twenty girls; since the last remuneration was taken at the 1901 annuity payments, there have been two deaths and five births amongst them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been remarkably good during the year, any deaths that took place were those of young children. There is one case of phthisis on the reserve, it is in a consumptive family; otherwise there is no sickness amongst them, and there are several octogenarians, besides two or three who are pretty nearly a century old, on the reserve. All necessary sanitary precautions are taken.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief pursuits followed by this band, but from the small way they have in the past carried on the former, and the ruinous habit they have of killing their calves, neither of them has been successful. Their chief paying industry has been the sale of dry timber for posts, rails, buildings and fire-wood, from which they make a large amount of money during winter; besides they work for surrounding settlers and in town.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement to report in their dwellings, but they are building a much better class of stables for the heavy horses they are getting.

Stock.—Their cattle number two hundred and thirty-nine head, all of which are fat and sleek. Six pedigreed bulls run with the herd.

Education and Religion.—At last year's census one hundred and one claimed to be Roman Catholics and twenty-one Methodists. The former have a church and resident missionary on the reserve, which they attend regularly, and the Methodists are visited now and again by the school teacher, Mr. Lent, from Paul's band.

The three in that band who gave their religion as pagan, told the truth. In my forty years dealing with Indians, I have never yet met a Christian one, that is defining the adjective as we understand it. This may appear a pretty hard statement, but I have yet to find the Indian who will not steal, lie, and be immoral; and as to keeping Sunday, it is only when they are in the presence of the missionaries that they appear to do so, when they are once out of sight, they will be found gambling, hunting and dancing. This is as I have found it; I trust others will have had experiences that will more favourably impress them.

There are no schools kept open on the reserve, the children attending St. Albert, Hobbema and Red Deer schools.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year I have not had a case of drunkenness come before me, but I do not for one minute think that there are not several of the band who use liquor when the occasion offers in the way of visiting lazy, good-for-nothing half-breeds, who help to eat the Indians' food in exchange for the liquor which they purchase for them, the former, of course, getting their share in the spree, which they usually hold in some quiet, out-of-the-way place.

I am afraid that their morality is bad.

Progress.—I can report a good deal of progress in this band during the year, all, I hope in the right direction. They have about completed twenty-one and a half miles of a barb wire fence round their reserve; the fence is a good one, made of seven feet long tamarack posts, twelve feet apart, which are sunk two feet in the ground with three wires and a heavy top rail. The cost of this work was paid for by the Indians out of their capital account. They will now be able to keep their own cattle from wandering and those of outsiders from grazing on the reserve. During the year these Indians surrendered fourteen square miles of their reserve, which is now being sub-divided by the department's surveyor, Mr. A. W. Ponton. From the proceeds of the sale of this land the Indians are getting a large supply of horses, harness and all kinds of farming machinery; all able-bodied men who will go in for farming get an outfit, and the old people a supply of clothing; the total cost of the same being about \$10,000. Up to date of writing, I have only purchased six teams out of the thirty horses to be given to them, which I have given to the best workers, who so far have made a creditable showing, having broken one hundred and thirty-eight acres of new land and summer-fallowed sixty acres of old land, which proves that the scheme of giving them this outfit is one in the right direction. Besides this, the department has been pleased to transfer Farmer W. G. Blewett, from Paul's band, to a like position here, and as he has proved a good man in the past, no doubt with the new horses and implements these people are getting, he will make a success amongst them. After surrendering the fourteen square miles, they

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

have still left thirty and a half square miles, the largest portion of which is splendid open country with the best of soil. They have some one hundred and twenty-two acres of crop and roots in this year. They only got out some three hundred and fifty logs last winter, which, when sawn at their mill, made sixteen thousand eight hundred feet of lumber. The mill also sawed nine thousand two hundred feet and made some forty thousand shingles for settlers who live around the reserve. The Indians chiefly used their lumber for improving their houses and their new stables for their horses, as they are very proud of the latter; they should be, as they are animals weighing about thirteen hundred pounds each, which, with the new harness and wagons, look very showy, pleasing to the heart of an Indian. They hired a blacksmith last spring and got some eight sets of strong home-made birch bob-sleighs ironed, besides numerous other repairs done.

General Remarks.—The past spring is considered to have been the coldest and wettest this part of the country has ever known; all bridges over the country were swept away, which greatly impeded traffic, besides making it very disagreeable and dangerous. However, so far the summer has been fine and warm, and crops are all looking well, the prospects being very bright for a good harvest. Dr. Harrison is strenuously endeavouring to alleviate the suffering of his 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.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOLLBROKE, July 1, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my report of this agency covering the past fiscal year,—and also of presenting an inventory of all government property under my care at this date with the value of the same.

Agency Headquarters.—The office of this agency is situated on the Battle river about ten miles down from and north of the town of Ponoka and has under its care the following reserves.

Reserves.—Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of the Calgary and Edmonton railway about half-way between the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin. It contains sixty-one and a half square miles.

Ermineskin's reserve lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing near the Calgary and Edmonton railway and extending across the railway to the Bear Hills lake eight to nine miles. It also comprises sixty-one and a half square miles.

Louis Bull's reserve lies in the northwest part of Ermineskin's and is not yet portioned to the band.

The Montana or Little Bear's reserve lies south of Battle river and Samson's reserve and to the northeast of Ponoka, and contains thirty-one and a half square miles.

The Pigeon Lake reserve lies fifty miles to the northwest of Ermineskin's, contains seven and a half square miles, and is for the use and privilege of the Indians of the above bands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The sum total of these reserves is one hundred and three thousand eight hundred and sixty acres, or one hundred and sixty-two square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of these different bands are Crees.

Population.—The population, which somewhat fluctuates, numbered at last annuity payment six hundred and seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the tribe during the year has been satisfactory, there being no epidemic of any kind.

Every precaution was taken to preserve health by gathering and burning all rubbish about the villages as soon as the spring opened. During the summer the Indian plan of living in tents or lodges has been followed, which is rather conducive to Indian health.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources and occupations of this tribe are varied, but farming and cattle-raising are the chief, all other occupations being subordinate to them.

In farming the land the Indian sees that wheat is the main crop, and this year he has made a greater endeavour than ever before to increase the acreage of wheat sowing.

Stock.—In cattle-raising this year the tribe has been very successful. There are a greater number of calves than hitherto, and more of the stock, both as to size and quality, shows a marked improvement. This is also very gratifying, and the Indians are much beholden to the department for the pure-bred imported bulls.

I am impressing the Indians with the importance of these valuable spheres of labour, that they may more and more make use of these advantages to their own advancement—that learning to be farmers and stockmen will make men of them and give them the best education.

Education.—The education of the Indian children is looked after by the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches, both being aided by the department.

The Methodist Church has two day schools—one on Samson's reserve and one on Louis Bull's reserve—at which there is an irregular attendance of fifteen, with fair progress as the result.

The Roman Catholic Church has charge of a boarding school on Ermineskin's reserve, where fifty children of school age are in regular and constant attendance, with, of course, a much greater degree of progress.

Religion.—Two missionaries look after the spiritual needs of the tribe, one from the Roman Catholic Church and one from the Methodist. About a tenth of the tribe continues pagan and two-fifths belong to the Roman Catholic Church, while about the half belong to the Methodist Church.

There is, however, a sort of unity amongst them, for all the tribe united to hold a sun dance during the summer, and saw no incongruity in returning to their ancient rites and ceremonies, for a few days, combining the prayers of the Church with pagan ceremonies, and making pagan vows and keeping them with Christian fortitude. This is an Indian characteristic, and worth studying.

Characteristics and Progress.—Yet, notwithstanding what has been said in the preceding paragraph, there is a gradual giving up of Indian customs. Even as ebb tide occasionally shows a higher and advancing wave, nevertheless the ebb continues.

Temperance and Morality.—Occasionally a little intemperance is brought to my notice, but I would call the tribe on the whole temperate, and as a rule moral.

General Remarks.—There are many old, and sick and incapable Indians under the care of this agency. Of farmers in all the bands there are sixty-six. These farmers were able to keep their own families and also provide enough beef for these incapables; the department purchasing the same to the extent of thirty-seven thousand pounds for that purpose.

In the logging camps a greater number of logs have been cut than usual, and these have been hauled to the saw-mill here to be cut into lumber for building and repairing purposes.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The grist-mill has been of great service to the Indians during the year and they have not failed in taking every advantage it affords.

In these and many ways the Indians show they are gradually leaving the tendencies of a nature that hundreds of generations have bequeathed to them.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, July 1, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1902.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southeast part of the Moose mountain, about nine miles north of the town of Carlyle, with an area of thirty thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which a large portion is covered with poplar woods, hay-meadows, and lakes, in some of which fish are caught, such as pike, pickerel, and mullet.

The southeastern part is fairly level with a sufficient quantity of excellent arable land for the use of the band for farming purposes. This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are a mixture of Cree, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—They number one hundred and ninety-nine souls, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-six women, thirty-seven boys, and thirty-five girls.

There were seven deaths and eight births, one man joined the band by transfer and two women and one child became affiliated with the band by marriage, making an increase of five during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There has been no disease of a contagious nature among them. Dr. Hardy, of Carlyle, is the medical officer and he inspects the Indians and their premises monthly.

The sanitary condition of all buildings and premises is well looked after. All the Indians requiring to be vaccinated were attended to. No opposition was met with, and some of the Indians who were done last year asked to be vaccinated again, as the previous vaccination did not leave good marks on their arms.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians depend largely on their grain crop, cattle, and the sale of wood, logs, poles and willow posts for their living; the women gather, and sell a large quantity of wild fruit during the berry season. They also catch fish in the White Bear lake, and this forms a valuable addition to their food-supply. During the winter months the women tan cow-skins for the white settlers.

Their grain crops were very good last year, and provided them with seed, and a good deal of flour.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

After providing an ample supply of hay for their stock, they were able to sell some to the neighbouring settlers, and the remainder, over sixty loads, has been well fenced and will be kept for next winter's use.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are being repaired, and put in good order.

The Indians from the western reserves all built new dwelling-houses and stables for themselves last fall. Most of the houses are well built, and all are floored with lumber.

Every Indian house on this reserve is floored with lumber and well lighted with windows. This adds to the comfort, health and cleanliness of the Indians.

Stock.—Three thorough-bred bulls were added to the herd this year. The cattle were well looked after during the past winter. They were inspected and counted by Inspector McGibbon, in February, and he seemed pleased with the excellent condition they were in, many of them being beef fat. As only thorough-bred bulls have been used in the herd for years, the quality of the cattle is of a high order.

The stables are built in the bush, and are well sheltered from the winter storms, and convenient to a good water-supply.

Farming Implements.—The Indians are well provided with farming implements, and machinery, which are kept in good repair.

Education.—A day school is being erected on the reserve, and as the Indians asked to have it built, a good attendance is hoped for.

They freighted all the material such as lumber, shingles, brick, &c., from Carlyle willingly without being paid for the work.

Religion.—Mr. Dodds, Presbyterian missionary, looks after the spiritual welfare of the band. Services are held at the mission every Sunday, and the attendance has been from twenty to forty during the past year.

The Indians are taking an increased interest in hearing the Scriptures read to them in their own language.

The missionary is ably assisted in his work by Mrs. Dodds, who teaches the women sewing, knitting, and other work; Mrs. Dodds is also teaching them to sing hymns in their own tongue with considerable success.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are increasing in possessions, and only four out of the whole lot are in debt, and those only for small amounts. Every effort is being put forth to prevent them from going into debt. The women are taking an increased interest in keeping their houses and persons clean.

Four ex-pupils from the industrial schools are making fair progress at farming.

Fred Waywinchekappo, an ex-pupil of Regina school, has eighteen acres of wheat, and two acres of barley in crop this year. He has a nice garden as well, and has taken out a sufficient quantity of logs to build himself a good house and stable, and he is now engaged breaking up more land.

Emile Kakakeway, ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle school, has ten acres of wheat and a nice little herd of cattle.

Xavier McArthur married an ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle and they are making their home on the reserve. He is making good progress at farming, and cattle-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a single case of intemperance during the past year, and the moral character of these Indians is very good. No charges have been brought against any of them during the year for infraction of the law.

General Remarks.—The Indians of Pheasant Rump's band, No. 68, and Striped Blanket's band, No. 69, surrendered their reserves to the government in March 1901, and they have united with White Bear's band, No. 70.

The united bands get along harmoniously together.

The example of the men from the western reserves, who are good workers, is proving a stimulus to the Crees, and many of the young men of that tribe who have hitherto been considered useless have expressed a wish to start farming, and ask to be supplied with implements and oxen. The fence around the grain-fields has been enlarged so as to include a sufficient quantity of arable land for the use of the Assiniboines from the western reserves.

The work of fencing the whole reserve is now under consideration. This fence when completed will be a great benefit to the Indians.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

They have gone to work more cheerfully than usual this summer, and have broken up over sixty acres of new land so far this year.

As I now have to perform all the duties in connection with the management of this agency without assistance, my time is fully occupied.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,
Farmer in charge.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1902.

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, 1902, also a statistical statement and an inventory of government property under my charge.

The following are the reserves comprised in this agency: Seekaskootch, No. 119, Weemistikoosahwas, No. 120, Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, Puskeeahkeeweins, No. 122, Keeheewins, No. 123, Chipewyan, No. 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, is situated to the north of Fort Pitt on the Saskatchewan river. The northern portion is hilly with bluffs of poplar and pine. The centre is flat with some marshes from which a considerable quantity of hay is procured in favourable seasons. To the south there are good grazing lands and hay is also plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and fifty-five souls, made up as follows: fifty-six men, sixty-four women and one hundred and thirty-five children and young people under twenty-one years of age. There were fifteen births and six deaths during the past twelve months, and through marriage and commutation five women joined the band and eight left.

WEEMISTIKOOSAHWAS BAND, No. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve is contiguous to Seekaskootch reserve on the western side, its area is fourteen thousand and eighty acres and the surface rolling, poplar groves are numerous and in favourable seasons a considerable quantity of hay can be cut on the marshes.

Vital Statistics.—Five births and six deaths occurred on this reserve during the fiscal year, the only causes of change in the population, which is now one hundred and seven, made up of twenty-four men, twenty nine women and fifty-four children and young people under twenty-one years years of age.

OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, No. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated round the south end of Frog lake and contains an area of twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres. Poplar and spruce

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

abound in groves, especially towards the south where it is very hilly, towards the north it is not so hilly, and over all the soil is sandy loam. Hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-two, made up of twenty-two men, twenty-nine women and forty-one children and young people under twenty-one years of age. Three births and two deaths occurred during the year and five joined through marriages and transfers.

PUSKEEAHKEEWEINS BAND, No. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the northern and a portion of the western boundary of Ooneepowhayo's reserve, also a part of the western boundary of Frog lake. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres, with a hilly surface, studded with poplar groves and with favourable seasons a fair supply of hay can be found.

Vital Statistics.—One birth occurred on this reserve, but no deaths, and two women joined by marriage, making the total population thirty, made up of four men, ten women and sixteen children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

KEEHHEWINS 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. There are numerous hay swamps and the soil is a rich loam. A large alkali lake forms part of the northern boundary and in this lake is a large island well wooded with poplar, spruce and birch: the whole reserve abounds in poplar and spruce with occasionally a few birch-trees.

The most industrious Indians of the five reserves already dealt with have been brought onto Seekaskootch and Weemistekooseahwasis reserves, which adjoin one another and on the former of which are situated the agency headquarters. The other Indians of these five reserves make their living hunting, fishing, freighting 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 belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles prevailed during the winter and there were several deaths not from the disease itself but from the after-effects due chiefly to the caution, given by the doctor and others against exposure to cold and getting wet feet, not having been followed; mumps also prevailed towards the end of the winter and during the spring, but no deaths were attributable to the disease.

There are several Indians suffering from consumption and scrofula, also weak eyes, otherwise the state of health is at present good. A liberal supply of lime, burnt on the reserve, was allowed the Indians, many of whom took advantage of it and whitewashed their houses.

The epidemic of small-pox which was checked before the close of the last fiscal year did not reappear, though such was the case in other parts of the country, and our good fortune is no doubt due to the attention given to thorough vaccination at the following treaty payments.

Resources and Occupations.—Cattle-raising is the industry to which these Indians principally turn their attention, and the local demand for beef was almost entirely supplied from Indian cattle. Grain-growing is not followed to any great extent, but one hundred and fifty-three sacks of flour were ground from Indian wheat at the agency mill, which was no little help; over \$300 was realized by the sale of oats and barley, the greater amount of which was expended on flour, other provisions and clothing.

These Indians are not slow to take hold of any opportunity that presents itself of earning money by working for traders and others, resident or passing through the

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903.

country; they also earn a good deal from the different missions who generally employ Indian labour in preference to hiring outside help. The women are as a rule diligent, and it is to be noticed that the younger women who have been at the different Indian schools are very helpful in their homes, especially with their needlework, both knitting and sewing, and most of the work is very neatly done, there are two cases worthy of particular notice during the past year.

Buildings.—In respect to houses these Indians are not far advanced. The houses are small, all made of logs and only a few with pitched roofs; still they are warm and of the kind well built. I look for an improvement during the coming year, as some of them have hauled logs to the mill and had lumber sawn with that object in view. It is only in the colder weather that the houses are occupied. When spring comes and the weather is at all propitious, the houses are deserted and the tents are occupied. It is noticeable that of those who have made new tents many are making the wall A tents, such as are used by white people when camping, in preference to the old teepee, and most of them have camp stoves. It is also noticeable that those who have these tents keep them clean and tidy.

With regard to stables, some are good and well kept during the winter, which is the only time they are used to any extent. While there are others that cannot be so well spoken of, the owners of these are of the fitful kind, tractable at times and at other times difficult to influence in the right direction.

Implements.—Most of the Indians who have implements of their own are careful of them, and they are kept in good repair by the department employees, at which work the owners generally assist. One mower, one horse-rake, one wagon and two bob-sleighs have been purchased out of Indian earnings during the year.

Stock.—The cattle are of a mixed kind, but of fairly good size. The natural increase has so far not been very satisfactory, but there are still a number of cows to calve. The Indians feed and water their cattle well during the winter, but sometimes it is difficult to get to stable properly. These are the men who are careless about their stables.

Education.—There are two boarding schools on the reserve, one under the guidance of the Church of England, and the other conducted by the Roman Catholic mission. Neither school confines itself to the instruction of Indian children only, which helps in a great measure in getting the Indian children forward in speaking English. There is occasionally a little trouble caused by desertion, caused at times by the parents, but as a rule they are persuaded without much difficulty to send the truants back. Good results are evident of the instruction given at both schools, and among the Indians living on the reserves are a number of young men and women who speak English, having learned the language at the Onion Lake boarding schools.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Church of England and one Roman Catholic—both of which have their adherents, some of whom attend very regularly at the Sunday services. There are but few pagans to be found among the working Indians, most of those who are not classed as belonging to either church are to be found among the hunting Cree Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The desire of most of these Indians is to become self-supporting, and they are making a success of cattle-raising, their main industry. Sam Waskawitch I would mention as one of the most industrious and promising men. He has built new stables, put up a strong fence round his grain-field, has lumber to improve his house and has a good influence over his fellow Indians. He will soon have a mower and rake of his own and is on the right road to become independent of department assistance. A harmless tea dance is not infrequently indulged in, and 'giving away' is not altogether a thing of the past, but it is not so much in vogue as formerly. The dress of the white man is now almost entirely adopted by the working Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come under my notice, and I can safely say that it is not a fault of these Indians. On the whole they are well conducted and law-abiding.

With regard to morality I think they compare favourably with other Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CHIPEWYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—The district inhabited by these Indians is situated on the Beaver river, about sixty miles north of the agency, but a reserve has not yet been laid out for them.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and fifty-three, made up of fifty-three men, seventy-three women and one hundred and twenty-seven children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health and Sanitation.—Measles and mumps also attacked these Indians and the after-effects of the former epidemic caused several deaths. There are a good many suffering from consumption and weak eyes, while many of the old are blind, but the general health of the band is at present fairly good. Vaccination was very thoroughly attended to at treaty payments, although it was not known that any of them had suffered from small-pox during last year's epidemic.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians receive no assistance to speak of from the department, and support themselves by hunting, fishing, and raising cattle. Husbandry is carried on to a very limited extent, garden produce and potatoes are all that is attempted. The women are industrious, hard workers, often doing the work of men, hauling hay and attending to cattle while the men are away hunting.

Buildings.—The Chipewyan houses are superior to the Crees', most of them are larger and have gable roofs and the workmanship is better and more complete; their stables also compare favourably with those of the Cree Indians and are generally well kept.

Stock.—The cattle owned by these Indians are always well provided for, hay being abundant and the pasture good. The class of cattle, however, is not so good as that of the Crees.

Implements.—They are well supplied with mowers and rakes, though some of them are old and nearly used up; they are, however, yearly getting one or two new ones added to their number, which they pay for in furs and sometimes in cattle.

Education.—There is no school in the district, but seven children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion lake, a distance of sixty miles. Formerly there was a day school at the settlements, but it was closed on account of the irregular attendance.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, there is no sign of paganism about them, and when they are not absent hunting, a large congregation attends the church at the Roman Catholic mission known as the 'Cold Lake mission,' and in their worship they conduct themselves very devoutly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyan Indians are good hunters and trappers and cannot be called industrious except in such occupation which for years has been their chief source of existence. They generally have about the same number of cattle, but at last winter's count there was a slight increase.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know that any of the Indians have a failing for intoxicants; and I understand that their moral character is good.

GOVERNMENT HERD.

On account of the heavy rains of last summer the part of the country where these cattle have usually been wintered was so much flooded that hay could not be cut there in sufficient quantity, and the only other place within reasonable distance where hay was procurable was on the south side of the Saskatchewan river. The location of the ranches was, therefore, changed and the plant moved a distance of sixty to seventy miles. With no small effort a sufficient quantity of hay was saved, and three ranchers were established where the cattle were successfully wintered. The increase this year is not large, the number of head at present being close on six hundred. All the animals are in good condition, the feed being excellent where the cattle are now ranging on the north side of the river not far from Fort Pitt. The prospects of getting hay in the same place this year are fairly good.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD, *Indian Agent.*

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 30, 1902.

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, 1902, 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—which 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, of which total number one hundred and fifty are men, one hundred and sixty-eight are women and two hundred and twelve are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health.—The general health of the Peigan Indians during the past year cannot be reported as good or even fair. In the winter months there was a large amount of sickness, resulting, I regret to say, fatally in so many cases that some thirty-four deaths have been recorded since the annuity payments in November. Consumption, in its various forms, is as usual the principal trouble.

Resources and Occupations.—Many years of fruitless efforts having demonstrated the fact that on account of climatic conditions and the quality of the soil, this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further attempts in that direction are being made. Root-crops, however, do fairly well when unmolested by gophers, a good crop of potatoes being the general rule. The reserve being favourable for stock-raising, and its inhabitants naturally inclined to that occupation, special attention is being directed to the cattle industry.

Cattle.—Although the natural increase was adversely affected by a severe storm that occurred during the calving period this year—our calf crop numbering but three hundred and seventy head at the spring branding—and though a considerable number of cattle of all ages are known to have been drowned in the phenomenal inundations that lately visited this section, the year, nevertheless, cannot be classed as an unfavourable one for the Peigan cattle, which now total fourteen hundred and twenty-three as compared with twelve hundred and six last year, some seventy-nine head having been killed for beef in the interval. As an indication that the Peigans have in late

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

years adopted more intelligent methods in the handling of their cattle, it might be noted that these people began their stock-raising in the early eighties with several hundred cows, but after an experience extending over a decade and a half—long enough for their herd to increase to thousands—they had but five hundred and sixty-seven head in 1898, which, however, increased to seven hundred and seventy-four in the following year and to nine hundred and fifty-seven in 1900. The figures above quoted for 1901 followed by a count of over fourteen hundred this year make a record for four years sufficiently encouraging to justify a belief that by means of the cattle industry the Peigans can be made a self-supporting people. The time necessary to accomplish this result will be long or short according to the care with which the present herd is managed, and to the amount of assistance rendered by the department in the form of heifers with which to start in business those Indians who are still quite destitute.

The importation of registered bulls from Manitoba and Ontario, which has been our practice for several years, has improved the quality of our stock to such an extent that they are already recognized as being a first-class herd of cattle.

Buildings and Implements.—The improvements in dwellings incidental to the possession of a saw-mill; continue throughout the reserve. Some ten frame houses are now occupied by the Indians, with the immediate erection of several others arranged for.

A few new wagons were purchased during the year as well as harness, mowers and horse-rakes.

Education.—The Church of England and the Roman Catholic boarding schools, in which are forty Indian pupils, still continue with commendable zeal their efforts to elevate the mental and moral standard of the children entrusted to their care.

Hay-making.—Messrs Maunsell Bros. having given an order for five hundred tons of hay for the wintering of their cattle on the southeastern part of the reserve, a hay-making party of Indians was organized towards the end of August and the hay was put up with dispatch. The outfit consisted of twenty mowers, six two-horse rakes, twenty wagons with two pitchers on each wagon, sixteen or eighteen stackers and a couple of night herders for the work horses. The whole quantity of hay was put into four large stacks, two being built simultaneously and close together. Two teams unloaded on each side of each stack, thus eight racks could be unloaded together. Two of the stacks were completed after four days' work, when all hands quit work, and attended a circus which visited Macleod just then. The circus was followed by a snow-storm, after which they returned to the hay camp and in four and a half days built the other two stacks and dispersed, the Indians resuming their individual hay-making operations, which had been interrupted by the contract. After the Maunsell stacks had been standing for thirty days and had also been settled by wind and rain, they were measured and at five hundred and twelve feet to the ton were found to contain six hundred and thirty odd tons, which, representing eight and a half days' work, is not bad for the Peigans' first attempt at filling a large hay contract. In fact so far as I can learn, it is the record for quick hay-making.

Saw-mill.—Three thousand two hundred and eighty-one logs were cut at our mill this season, producing over three hundred and forty thousand feet of lumber, of which a large quantity was matched flooring, ceiling and siding.

In addition to the great advantage that the reserve derives from the cheapness of lumber, due to home manufacture, the mill furnishes a large amount of profitable employment to the Indians.

I have, &c.,

R. W. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLY AGENCY,
Coté, July 14, 1902

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, 1902, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserves.—This agency is made up of Coté's band, No. 64 ; the Key band, No. 65, and Kisickouse's band, No. 66.

Coté's reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine river, close to the Duck mountains, having an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty acres.

Key's reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles northwest from the agency headquarters, and has an area of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

Kisickouse's reserve adjoins Coté's on the east side of the Assiniboine river, and has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and four acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of Coté's and Kisickouse's bands are Saulteaux ; those of Key's band are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Coté's band consists of sixty men, sixty-seven women, seventy-four boys, and fifty-eight girls ; total, two hundred and fifty-nine.

Key's band consists of fifty-one men, sixty-six women, forty-nine boys and fifty-five girls ; total, two hundred and twenty-one.

Kisickouse's band is made up of thirty-six men, forty-seven women, thirty-two boys and thirty-six girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-one souls.

There were forty births and forty-one deaths during the year. Five Indians have joined the bands here through marriage, making an increase of four since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year two cases of small-pox occurred, one at the agency headquarters and the other on the Key's reserve, but owing to quarantine being enforced and sanitary precautions taken, I am glad to say that the disease was confined to these two cases, which were of a mild type.

Outside of the usual percentage of chronic scrofulous cases, the general health of the Indians has been fair and free from epidemics. Dr. Cash, the medical attendant, is very painstaking and earnest in his work, and a good supply of medicines is kept on hand at the office.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians here are engaged principally in hunting, stock-raising, farming and freighting. A good many obtained work this spring on the Shell river, driving saw-logs, but, although they were paid high wages, they brought little, if any, money home with them.

Fur has been a good price all winter and those engaged in hunting earned a good deal in this line.

The acreage of land under crop was larger than usual, but unfortunately we had a terrific hail-storm in August last, which destroyed a large portion of very promising grain.

About seventy-one acres of new land have been broken and cropped this year, and the Indians seem to realize the advantage of farming ; they are anxious to do more, but the exceptionally long spell of bad weather prevented them from doing as much as they intended.

Seventy-nine head of beef cattle were sold for the Indians and the sum of \$3,275.56 was realized. The value of beef sold and consumed represented \$2,460, making a total of \$5,735.56 derived from their cattle during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—On Côté's reserve the boarding school has forty-two pupils on the roll. This school is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church and is conducted by the Rev. Neil Gilmour, to whom congratulations are due as having the model school of its kind. The class-room is in the charge of Miss Petch, whose ability as a teacher is shown by the proficiency and progress of the pupils. The buildings and premises are in good order and are well kept.

On Key's reserve a day school under the direction of the Church of England is managed by the Rev. Owen Owens. The number of pupils on the roll is nineteen with an average attendance of nine. The progress made by the pupils is very good. The school-house and premises are clean and the children look neat and tidy.

The day school on Kisickouse reserve is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr Felix Ingold is the teacher. The number of pupils on the roll is nine with an average attendance of four. Very little interest is shown in this school by the parents, and the result is a very irregular attendance.

Buildings.—During the year nine houses and two stables have been built.

Stock.—Owing to the mild winter, a good many Indians had some hay over, and the cattle came out in good condition, but a good many young stock died from an epidemic of black quarter.

Three thorough-bred short-horn bulls were sent in by the department this spring, and they are very fine animals. We have now fifteen thorough-bred bulls on the reserves here, the progeny from which should be above the ordinary run of cattle, considering the great natural advantages of grazing land, shelter and good flowing water everywhere.

The cattle now number seven hundred and fifty-four, not counting the calves of this season.

Religion.—The Indians of Côté band belong to the Presbyterian Church, Key's band to the Church of England, and Kisickouse band to the Roman Catholic Church. There is a church on each reserve, and divine services are well attended by the members of their respective churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think that compared with other years the Indians have done better than usual, that is, they do not appear to lean so heavily on the government as formerly, and I must say they are gaining a very good idea of the value of money. For all this, I am sorry to say that I find them very shiftless; but I think that a desire to better themselves seems to be gaining ground and no doubt they will improve with the march of time.

The Singuish brothers seem to be progressing, they have broken, cropped and wire-fenced forty acres of new land; they have also purchased themselves a seeder and a self-binder.

The supervision of that portion of Key's band residing at Shoal river has been transferred to the Lake Manitoba inspectorate, as it was nearly impossible to give them the necessary attention owing to the condition of the trails and the distance.

These Indians number one hundred and fifty-eight souls. They are included in the population of Key's band this year, but will be struck off the pay-lists at the annuity payments.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no personal knowledge of Indians obtaining intoxicants, but I have no doubt some of them do, and owing to the number of foreigners in this district, it is impossible to locate the persons who supply them.

As regards their morality, I think, taking into consideration their numbers, they are fairly moral and law-abiding in their habits.

General Remarks.—A new stable at the agency headquarters, 24 x 30 feet, is in course of construction. This building was very much required, as the old stable was unfit for keeping horses in. General repairs to agency dwellings much required will be attended to during the season.

The agency staff consists of a clerk and labourer, who perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Major McGibbon made a thorough inspection of the agency office and reserves in the early part of June, and seemed well pleased with the condition of affairs in general.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
QU'APPELLE, August, 14, 1902.

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, 1902, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

The following are the reserves included in this agency: Piapot's, No. 75; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasquah's, No. 79; Muscowpeung's, No. 80; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanase, No. 82; Star Blanket's, No. 83; and Little Black Bear's, No. 84; making a total of eight reserves in all.

PIAPOT'S Band, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band comprises the whole of township 20 and a portion of 21, in range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains a total area of fifty-eight square miles.

The reserve is not particularly adapted for grain-growing, the soil being very light and sandy; but it is noted for the abundance of hay that grows on that portion of the reserve situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle. The reserve is well adapted for stock raising, there being plenty of good grazing land and fresh running water.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band, with one or two exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are forty-five men, fifty-five women, thirty boys and twenty-one girls in the band, making a total of one hundred and fifty-one. There were four births and six deaths during the year. Two women joined the band through marriage, three returned who were absent, and eight Indians left the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band throughout the year has been wonderfully good. Most of them were re-vaccinated during the year. The sanitary regulations of the department were carried out as far as it was possible to do so.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band have worked fairly well during the year, many of them have enlarged their fields and built new fences and stables. The area under crop this spring is considerably more than that of last year. The Indians of this reserve sell a large quantity of hay and wood in the town of Regina, and a great deal of their time is taken up with this work. Although many of them make a good living in this way, I do not encourage them to depend entirely on this way of earning a livelihood, as the time is not far distant when the wood-supply will be exhausted, and they will have to depend more on stock-raising and farming as a means of earning a livelihood. These Indians have had a fairly successful year with their stock, the herd having increased from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and forty-eight head, an increase of thirty-one, after selling and killing some eight or ten head.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are not large, nor are they of a good quality. This is principally due to the fact that there is very little timber on the reserve fit to build with. Although these houses are small and not much to look at, the interiors, in most cases, are neat and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of a good quality, being principally grade shorthorns. In the past the department has supplied these Indians with thoroughbred bulls, as they have been required. A few of these Indians have good work horses, but the majority of them own a lot of ponies that are of little, if any, use for work.

Implements.—These Indians are in much better condition now than they were a year ago in the matter of farm implements; during the year they purchased a self-binder, several ploughs and one or two wagons, all of which have been paid for out of their own earnings.

Education.—The Indians of this band take very little interest in education, although I must say, I have noticed a slight change in their attitude towards the schools. During the year several children from this band have been placed in the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think I can safely say that these Indians have made some progress during the year. In the first place, little, if any, rations have been given to them, they having grown sufficient grain to make enough flour for their own use. They have, as I have said before, purchased quite a few new implements with the proceeds of sale of grain, and their cattle have increased after using what they required for their own use. They have broken a large quantity of new land and built several new wire fences. The dancing, which had always been carried to excess on this reserve, has ceased; in fact, I only know of one small dance taking place during the year. I have lost no time in doing everything in my power to discourage this excessive dancing, as it certainly does more to demoralize work on the reserve than anything else I know of.

Temperance and Morality.—Not a single case of intemperance or immorality has come to my notice, on this reserve, during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Qu'Appelle river, between Piapot's and Pasquah's reserves, and contains an area of fifty-eight square miles. The section of the reserve situated in the Qu'Appelle valley is very valuable for the large quantity of hay it produces every year, while the upland portion is good soil and well adapted for grain-growing. There is very little timber on this reserve.

Tribe.—Most of the Indians of this band, if not all, belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-six men, thirty-five women, sixteen boys and twenty girls belonging to this band and at present residing on the reserve. During the year there were seven births, and three deaths. Fifteen Indians returned to their reserve from different parts of the country, and four Indians left the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good throughout the year. Scrofula and pulmonary diseases were the main cause of what sickness they had.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are stock-raising and grain-farming. The cattle on this reserve are of a fine quality, being principally shorthorn grades. During the past twelve months, the herd has increased from one hundred and forty-two to one hundred and eighty-four head, being an increase of forty-two after deducting twenty head butchered and sold; and from the present outlook, the increase promises to be even greater next year. The Indians of this reserve take more interest in their stock than those of Piapot's band, and I feel satisfied that inside of four years the herds will increase to double what they are at present.

These Indians grew sufficient grain last year to supply themselves with flour for the year. They also sold a quantity of wheat, and with the proceeds purchased several new ploughs, a new disc harrow, and a new self-binder.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

In addition to stock-raising and farming, these Indians sell a large quantity of dry wood and hay, for which they usually receive good prices.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are similar to those on Piapot's reserve, the same difficulty in obtaining suitable timber existing. Although these houses are small, they are well furnished and quite comfortable.

Education.—The Indians of this band take little interest in the education of their children, although I must say that the opposition to schools is not nearly so strong as it has been in the past.

Religion.—Most of the Indians in this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress on this reserve during the year has been marked. Little, if any, government rations were issued, the Indians being able to provide for themselves what beef and flour they required. I have done everything in my power to do away with the issuing of rations to this and Piapot's band, and it is a pleasure for me to state that the system of rationing is almost entirely abolished. This year, a saving of twenty-two thousand pounds of beef and two hundred sacks of flour has been effected with these two bands alone. The Indians have not suffered in the least through the stopping of these rations; in fact, they have benefited by it, for they no longer waste time scheming to get food out of the storehouse, and they now see that they have to earn what food they use.

It is also a great pleasure for me to be able to say that there has not been a single dance on this reserve during the past year. This, in itself, is a great improvement, for, as the department is aware, dancing was very often carried to excess on this and Piapot's reserve.

Many of the Indians of this reserve are becoming quite industrious; the successful season they had last year has given them renewed energy, and this spring quite a large quantity of new land has been broken, several new fences built and the increase in area under crop is considerable.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

PASQUAH'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 this 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 it being of a good size and suitable for building purposes.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe with a slight admixture of Cree.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty men, fifty women, twenty-five boys and thirty-two girls on this reserve, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven. There were seven births during the year. One man and four girls died. One Indian returned to the reserve during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good throughout the year, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. There are a few cases of scrofula and consumption, as is the case on most reserves. These Indians are very cleanly in their habits and most of them keep neat and tidy houses and premises, and it is very seldom that I have occasion to find fault with an Indian on this reserve for not keeping his place clean. The sanitary regulations of the department are well carried out. Most of these Indians were re-vaccinated this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are not so fortunate as those on Piapot's and Muscowpetung's reserves in having such an abundant supply of hay on their reserve, and as a consequence are unable to go as extensively into stock-raising as I should like to see them. They have, however, about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, for which they manage to secure sufficient hay. These Indians go in more exten-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

sively for grain-growing than the Indians of the two reserves above mentioned, and last year they had a heavy crop. This spring a large quantity of new land was broken, which means that the area under crop next year will be considerably more than that of this year.

Buildings.—The dwellings and stables on this reserve are of a good class, being much superior to those on the two reserves above mentioned. Many of the dwellings are one and a half stories high with shingled roofs and well finished. The improvement in the style of the buildings that are being erected each year is quite noticeable, in fact many of the houses recently built compare with those of the surrounding white settlers.

Implements.—The members of this band are well supplied with farm implements, all of which have been purchased with their own earnings.

Stock.—The cattle, which are principally grade shorthorns, are of a good quality. Many of these Indians own good work horses.

Education.—The Indians of this band take more interest in education than either of the two bands above mentioned. There is hardly a child of school age in the band that is not attending school.

Religion.—Most of the Indians of this reserve profess Christianity. The Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies each have a neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are progressive and entirely self-supporting. During the past year they have worked well and their condition has greatly improved.

Last year they had a large crop, which they sold at a good price. The cattle herd has increased and this fall quite a few three-year-old steers will be sold.

No dancing has taken place during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND, No. 78.

Reserve.—The reserve owned by these Indians covers an area of seven square miles lying in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of the 2nd meridian. The soil is very light indeed for grain-growing, except in wet seasons, when it does well.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sioux, or Dakotahs, and were formerly residents of the state of Minnesota, in the United States.

Vital Statistics.—There are fifty-five men, sixty-six women, forty-six boys and forty-eight girls in this band, making a total of two hundred and fifteen. During the year four births and two deaths were reported. Forty-five Indians returned to the reserve during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band are a healthy lot. During the year there has been very little sickness. The sanitary regulations of the department are well carried out. The women on this reserve are exceptionally clean and their houses and premises are always neat and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have to depend on farming and working out for whites for a living, for they have no wood or hay on their reserve to sell. However, with these great disadvantages they are not behind their neighbours on Pasquah's reserve in making a living for themselves. The men are good workers and as a rule have small farms, on which they raise sufficient grain for their grist and a little for sale. They also grow large quantities of potatoes and other roots. Many of these Indians own a few head of stock and occasionally have a beast to sell. As I have said before, the men on this reserve are good workers and every fall, after they have completed their own work at home, they go out and work for the white farmers in the harvest-fields, and I am told by farmers who have employed them that they are first class workers and give good satisfaction.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

This spring these people put in a large crop, and at the present time everything looks very promising. About one hundred acres of new land were broken on this reserve last year, and an additional one hundred acres were broken this year, which brings the area under cultivation considerably higher than it ever was before. Of course these Indians are entirely self-supporting and do not depend on the government for anything.

Buildings.—On account of the scarcity of building material on this reserve, the houses are not all that could be desired. Still they are not too bad.

Implements.—The Indians of this band are well supplied with agricultural implements.

Stock.—The cattle, which number about fifty head, are a fine lot and are well cared for. These Indians own a good class of horses and are improving them every year.

Religion.—Most of the Indians of this band profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Education.—Nearly all the children of school age belonging to this reserve are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the year, and I have heard nothing of immorality among these Indians.

FILE HILLS BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy four reserves, viz.: Peepeekeesis No. 81; Okanase, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83; and Little Black Bear, No. 84. These four reserves contain a total area of one hundred and twenty-six square miles and are situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Tribe.—The Indians of the four bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the four bands consists of sixty-four men, seventy-six women, thirty-eight boys and fifty-three girls, making a total of two hundred and thirty-one. There were twelve births; and three women, three boys and two girls died during the year. Four Indians returned to the reserves and eleven left.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year; of course there are a few who are suffering from scrofula and consumption, but I must say that I think these diseases are fast disappearing. I do not see nearly so much of these diseases as formerly. Every man, woman and child on these four reserves was thoroughly examined this spring, and those who required it were re-vaccinated. These Indians, with one or two exceptions, keep decidedly neat and clean houses and premises, and I have no difficulty in seeing that the department's sanitary regulations are carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of these reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity.

The principal occupations of these Indians are stock-raising and mixed farming, at which they have been very successful. During the year the herds have increased from seven hundred and fifty-five to eight hundred and thirty-three head, an increase of seventy-eight after deducting ninety head killed and sold. Last year these Indians had a large crop, which they sold at good prices. In addition to what they sold to buyers at the elevators, they supplied the Indian Department with five hundred and fifty-five sacks of flour for other agencies. With the proceeds of grain and cattle sales, these Indians have been able to supply themselves with new implements, work horses and lumber, and they are now in splendid condition. This spring about seven hundred acres of new land were broken and the area for crop next year will be increased considerably.

The Indians of this portion of the agency have worked hard during the past twelve months, and it is very seldom that one sees an idle man. Last year these Indians put up over twenty hundred tons of hay and hauled it to the stables before winter set in. The prospect for a large crop this year is good. Several new log granaries were built last year, and this year there is sufficient lumber on hand to build six new frame granaries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The agency buildings at File Hills are in good repair, those belonging to the Indians are neat and tidy, many of them being built one and a half stories high with shingled roofs. At the time of writing this report, four houses are under construction in the colony that was started this spring for ex-pupils residing on the reserve. These houses are one and a half stories high with shingled roofs and on stone foundations.

Stock.—The cattle on these reserves are improving in quality each year. This fall about seventy three-year-old steers will be sold by the Indians.

These Indians own many fine horses, several of which were purchased quite recently with their own earnings. This spring I arranged to have a thorough-bred Clyde stallion make a stand on the reserve. The Indians are paying for this service themselves.

Education.—The File Hills boarding school, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is doing work. The school is under the care of Miss Gillespie, who is painstaking in the discharge of her duties. Many children from these reserves attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school. These Indians are not opposed to sending their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I can safely say that I think the Indians on all the reserves throughout the agency have made advancement; they have cost the government little outside the salaries of employees, and everything points to greater results next year.

I have been greatly assisted by the farmers on the different reserves and by Mr. Ashdown, my clerk, who is kept constantly employed with office work, which has very much increased during the year.

I have, &c.,

WM. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, June 30, 1902.

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, 1902, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, including the southwestern portion occupied by Blue Quill's Band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The north and west portions of the reserve are undulating prairie-land, while to the southeast it is more level. There are numerous small hay swamps scattered throughout the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay, in seasonable years. Poplar groves abound all over, with here and there an occasional clump of spruce. One of the most attractive features of the reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The lake from which the reserve derives its name is situated close to the northern boundary, about half-way between the northwest and northeast corners.

Tribe.—The inhabitants of this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population inclusive of Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is two hundred and forty-three, consisting of sixty-four men, sixty-seven women, and one hundred and twelve children. There is an increase of six persons as compared with the previous year, accounted for as follows:—births thirteen, deaths thirteen, and six Indians joined the band, three by marriage, and three from the Beaver Lake band, No. 131.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of mumps, and measles, which prevailed during the winter, and a few standing cases of consumption and scrofula. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible. The whitewashing of houses in the fall, and the cleaning up of the premises in spring are generally attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is the principal industry from which these Indians derive a living, and to this occupation particular attention is directed. Farming operations are also carried on, and last season the grain and root crops turned out fairly well. Eighty-eight sacks of flour were ground for the Indians, being the product of a portion of their wheat crop. When not engaged on the reserve, some of the Indians obtain work freighting.

Buildings.—During the year two new houses and five stables were erected on the reserve, to replace old ones. In summer the people prefer living in their tents and move to different places, finding it healthier during the warm weather.

Stock.—The stock is in excellent condition, and came through the winter in good order.

Farming Implements.—These Indians have a very fair supply of machinery, and this year they have purchased six new ploughs, and one wagon, with the proceeds derived from freighting.

Education.—The day school situated on the Saddle lake portion of the reserve, is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and has been conducted with moderate success, on account of irregular attendance, due chiefly to the indifference of the Indians.

The boarding school is located on the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, and is under the management of the Roman Catholic mission. The pupils have made good progress in their class work, and the various industries taught in this institution. The buildings inside and out are kept scrupulously clean, and tidy. The pupils are well dressed, and clean at all times, reflecting credit upon the reverend Sisters who look after them.

Religion.—The members of Saddle Lake band are Methodists and Roman Catholics, the former denomination having the majority. Services are held in the school-house. The Indians of Blue Quill's band nearly all belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and regularly attend service conducted by the Rev. Father Grandin and the Rev. Father Balter at the mission situated on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding, neat in their personal appearance, and generally keep their houses clean and tidy. I observe a strong tendency amongst them to improve the condition of their dwellings. A number of the Indians who have no land under crop, have invested in ploughs, and are at present engaged in breaking new land for next season.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come before my notice, and the morality of these Indians, generally, is fair.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south, along the shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, and has an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Most of the land is rolling, and wooded with poplar, and a few patches of spruce. In parts the soil is stony, but in favourable seasons, grain can be successfully grown. Whitefish lake is an extensive sheet of water, and produces whitefish and jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The Indians inhabiting this reserve have a population of three hundred and thirty-one, made up of eighty-one men, ninety-seven women, and one hundred and fifty-three children. Since the last census there has been an increase of eleven in the population: the births numbered twenty-two, while the deaths amounted to ten, and one woman left the band through marriage.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band at present is good, and could have been considered so throughout the year, but for the prevalence during the winter of mumps and measles. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed by the people of this reserve. About two hundred and thirty-two sacks of flour were produced from last season's wheat crop, ground at the grist-mill on the reserve. Stock-raising is the chief source of livelihood for them, and when not employed in farm work on the reserve, they engage in trading, freighting, and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north; others do a little hunting. Last winter the Indians had about thirty-five thousand feet of lumber sawn, for building purposes on the reserve. In winter a good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, which contributes greatly towards their support.

Buildings.—Six new houses, four stables, and a granary and implement-shed have been built this year; in some cases they replace old ones. The buildings are of log and are kept in good repair, being mudded every fall and made comfortable for winter.

Stock.—The cattle are in good condition, and generally well cared for.

Education.—Two day schools are supported on this reserve,—one at Goodfish lake, towards the south end, and one close to the Methodist mission, at the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year the attendance at each has been good. Satisfactory progress has been made.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly Methodists. The mission is situated at the north end of the reserve, where there is a church, in which services have been regularly held by the Rev. E. B. Glass. This spring a new church was erected at Goodfish lake by this denomination.

The Roman Catholic church is located near Goodfish lake, about the centre of the reserve, and regular services are conducted there by the Rev. Father Comire. The Indians show considerable interest in their religion, and attend their respective places of worship regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and the spirit of independence is strongly developed in some of them. This spring quite a number of them increased their crop area. In their personal appearance they are clean and well dressed.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band numbers sixteen in all, consisting of three men, seven women and six children. They are all half-breeds, and live by hunting, trapping and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, No. 130.

The population of this band at the last treaty payments was seventy, composed of thirteen men, twenty women and thirty-seven children. During the year there was one birth, one death and one woman joined the band. These Indians live altogether by hunting, trapping and fishing, and occupy the district surrounding Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and make a living hunting and fishing. They receive very little assistance from the department, beyond what is given them at treaty payments. The population at last census was ninety-nine, made up as follows:—twenty-five men, twenty-nine women and forty-five children. During the year two births and three deaths took place, two Indians joined the band and four left it, one through marriage, and three to join Blue Quill's band. This band has decreased three.

General Remarks.—On July 1, the Indians got up a programme of amusements for the afternoon, and every one appeared to enjoy them.

The annuity payments commenced at the agency on July 17, and were concluded at Lac la Biche on the 23rd. Everything passed off very quietly.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, July 31, 1902.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended June 30, 1902, together with agricultural and statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, and contains an area of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

The agency headquarters are situated on the Fish creek about nine miles southwest of the town of Calgary.

The western portion of the reserve is heavily wooded with fir and poplar, while the eastern end is a good stock range and portions of it suitable for grain-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians originally came from the far north and are said to belong to the Beaver tribe; they speak a distinct language from the Blackfeet and other southern Indians and mix but little with them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and three, being a decrease of two since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians has been good, and we were fortunate in escaping any serious epidemics during the year. Consumption and scrofula were the principal causes of death. The usual sanitary precautions, such as keeping premises clean, have been closely observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, haying, working for white settlers, selling hay and wood to townspeople keep these people pretty well employed, and from such work many of them make a good living and are improving their condition.

Buildings.—Each year some improvements are noticeable. A new frame dwelling-house was erected this year for the chief, all the work on the same being done by the Indians themselves excepting the stone foundation, for which a white mason was

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

employed. The building is well finished and is a credit to those employed on it. A neat fence has also been erected around it.

Stock.—Stock-raising is our most important industry, and I am much pleased to report that many of our Indians are taking more interest in it than formerly.

Farming Implements.—The Indians are becoming better equipped each year with mowing-machines, rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness, binders, seeders, &c., besides all the necessary small implements found on a well furnished farm. These articles are now all supplied out of their earnings.

Education.—The boarding school here is running along in its usual course. There are eight girls and seven boys on the roll, being its full complement.

A number of our children are also attending the Calgary industrial school, and I am glad to report, are giving a good account of themselves.

Religion.—The Church of England has a mission on the reserve, in close proximity to the agency headquarters, and services are held regularly by the Venerable Archdeacon Tims, the incumbent. Besides the pupils, a number of the Indians are steady attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians, I am safe in saying, are improving their condition and are slowly but surely advancing in the ways of the white man.

Temperance.—The Sarcees, like many Indians, of other tribes, have a most decided weakness for strong drink, and although everything is being done to stamp out this evil, I fear but little headway is made in this respect.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, July 18, 1902.

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, 1902, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve is situated in the foot-hills of the Rockies, forty miles west of Calgary, and is divided by the Bow river, Jonas's band on the north and Chini-quay's and Bearspaw's bands on the south side of the river.

The Canadian Pacific railway follows the Bow river through the reserve, Morley station being only half a mile from the agency headquarters. With the exception of the southeast corner of the reserve, it is nearly all gravel hills. 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.

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 sixty-one, made up of one hundred and fifty-seven men, one hundred and eighty-eight women, one hundred and sixty-four boys, and one hundred and fifty-two girls, being an increase of twenty-four over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good, there having been very little sickness and few deaths. I am proud to say that they are improving wonderfully in the way of cleanliness, both in their homes and personally. In most cases their homes are scrubbed regularly, and bedding aired daily.

The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been enforced as far as possible.

All the Indians live in teepees during the summer.

Dr. Lafferty makes frequent visits to the reserve, prescribing for those who need his care.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are timber, cattle, horses, furs and bead-work, also odd jobs for ranchers.

Last year they realized from the sale of dry wood \$4,750, cattle \$1,536.50, horses \$1,500, furs, approximately, \$3,000, and bead-work \$800, which is practically a new industry, the articles being sold mostly at Banff for tourist trade. They have also built ten miles of fence around the southeast corner of the reserve. This is a three rail and two wire X fence; the timber for this fence had to be hauled from three to ten miles over a very hilly country. Owing to the very heavy rains, we have had to do a lot of road-repairing to enable them to get to the timber. In this I have assisted them with extra rations.

Buildings.—Nearly all the houses have shingled roofs. There have been seven new ones erected this year, all of hewn logs, shingled roofs, floored, and in some cases ceiled; good large windows; the material for which has all been purchased from the proceeds of their beef.

Stock.—The stock has done well this year, there being no losses to speak of.

When I took charge in May, 1900, there were four hundred and seventeen head, they have now six hundred and thirty-seven after slaughtering one hundred and fifteen, leaving an actual increase of two hundred and twenty head, and now with the fencing of the reserve and growing more green feed, I expect to have less loss than there has been in the past.

The cattle are small, but with care in breeding and better care with the calves the first winter, I expect to bring them up to the average weight.

The horses here are a very good breed of cayuse, and with the use of good stallions I hope to turn out a horse that will sell for \$50 or \$60.

Farm Implements.—Of these they have sufficient for all the farming done, wagons being in greater demand, as they cannot make anything out of their wood without a wagon. I have purchased eight new wagons since last June, which have been paid out of proceeds of beef and wood. The harness is all bought from the traders and is paid for in wood.

Education.—The McDougall boarding school has been accommodating an average of forty-two pupils during the year.

Principal Niddrie and the boys have renewed all the fences and corrals, and everything has a very tidy appearance.

No. 1 day school was opened last January and has been running ever since, with a fair attendance, thus giving those who could not go to the boarding school a chance to be educated. There have been no day schools on this reserve for four or five years.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists. Rev. R. B. Steinhauer is the missionary in charge. He keeps them well under his influence.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving in the way of spending what money they earn more judiciously, and in most cases are bettering their condition. It is very hard to instil into them any sense of independence or gratitude for what is being done for them by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come under my notice. With the exception of a very few, these Indians lead very moral lives.

General Remarks.—Last summer I had thirty-six acres broken, which was put in with rye, which is doing very well; and seeded down the twenty-five broken the year before with brome, which is proving very successful.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Indian Commissioner visited this reserve in April, and his talk with the Indians has had a good effect on them. They took the enlargement of the Banff National Park very hard, as it took in nearly all their hunting ground.

I hope it will be for the best, for as long as there was any game so close to the reserve, it was hard for them to get down to work.

I have, &c.

H. E. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUGHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, July 7, 1902.

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, 1902.

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, No. 91. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux.

The reserves immediately around the agency headquarters are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17, while the Indians of Yellow Quill's band reside at a distance as follows : they consist of three small bands, viz. : Fishing Lake, residing fifty miles away ; Nut Lake, one hundred miles distant, 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, eighty miles from Qu'Appelle station, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and seventy-five miles from Regina.

The Dominion telegraph office is 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, sixty 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-seven men, two hundred and seventy women and three hundred and thirty-five young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of eight hundred and fifty-two souls. There were forty-two births and twenty-four deaths.

Seventy-five Indians left the reserves and seventy-seven entered the reserves, making an increase of twenty souls during the year.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the seven bands has been good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had.

We had small-pox on Gordon reserve, but owing to the admirable manner in which the quarantine was kept by the Northwest Mounted Police and the success Dr. Carthew had in handling the cases, it was confined to one family; all the reserves surrounding the agency headquarters were under quarantine for something over two months. This, however, was a great draw on the food supply, which is a comparatively small extra expense to what it would have been had the disease been allowed to spread.

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's supplies.

Cattle-raising is the most reliable occupation at present, although some of the reserves are well adapted for farming, and in the near future, when we have a mill and market within reasonable distance, there will be more inducement to take up farming; at present, the nearest point to market grain is eighty miles and some of the reserves one hundred miles. We have a much greater acreage this year than last, and the Indians are preparing the land this year for a still greater acreage next year, and 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 time, and are purchasing improved farming implements of all kinds so as to be able to keep abreast of their white brothers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Amongst many improvements on the different reserves, I may mention one or two cases. Day Star's reserve has no chief, but an Indian called Kenequan is the recognized head by the band. This Indian for some reason had been rather dilatory and dissatisfied for some time back, but the past year he has taken great interest and tries to encourage his men in a practical way by doing good work himself; during the past year he has built a large octagon stable, capable of holding a hundred head of cattle, all made of good timber nicely hewn, and the building well finished and complete in every respect; also a large cattle corral with a double chute for branding stock. He has a large, commodious house, well finished and with a good large open fireplace, which I consider for sanitary purposes much preferable to stoves; and by setting the example, the other Indians of this band have built good large octagon stables and made various other improvements.

The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting better off and becoming cleaner in their surroundings.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in good order and condition.

On all the reserves houses and stables of a better class have been built, especially at Fishing Lake reserve, and they have been kept cleaner.

Stock.—The cattle are improving in quality, the result of thorough-bred bulls. We have also quite a number of good heavy horses. They are purchased by Indians from proceeds of beef sold.

Farming Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, mowers, and rakes, and the most advanced Indians have purchased the latest improved farming implements of all kinds, and these are their own property.

Education.—There is a day school at Day Star's reserve and well attended, with fourteen names on the roll, being all the children on this reserve of school age. Progress is fair and 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 with the girls. 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 favourable. The buildings inside and out are always kept scrupulously

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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, mending and sewing, cooking and baking a specialty, so when discharged they are thoroughly competent to take charge of a house and manage it economically. At Muscovequan'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, which is the complement. 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.

Windmill.—At Muscovequan's boarding school they have a windmill with which they saw fire-wood, make lumber, crush grain, and pump water to the main building, saving time, labour and money, in fact, it takes the place of a gasoline engine, and with no expense to the institution and answers the purpose very well.

Religion.—There are but two denominations working here amongst the Indians, the Church of England and the Roman Catholic. However, the majority are still pagans and attend to their old pagan ceremonies quietly, but they have abandoned their feasting ceremonies.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that no case of intemperance or immorality has come under my notice during the past year.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

REPORT OF J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.,
November 25, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my past season's work, in compliance with your instructions of April 22 last.

The first work of the season was the sub-division survey of the Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man's reserves, and, following your instructions, I projected the adjoining system of Dominion Lands Surveys through these reserves, and was guided by the 'Manual of Survey' prepared by the Department of the Interior.

Having completed this survey, I moved my party to the White Bear's reserve, and ran round and marked the boundaries of the same, finishing by the first week in August. Acting on instructions from the Indian Commissioner, I made a survey and took the levels of the Big Meadow on White Bear's reserve, and have submitted the plan and field-notes of the same. I may mention that from casual observation there appear to be a number of sloughs or meadows on this reserve that if drained would give a large quantity of hay.

From the Moose Mountain I proceeded to the Sioux reserve, near Oak lake, and sub-divided a portion of the same.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

From the Sioux reserve I moved my party to the Assiniboine reserve, No. 76, near Indian Head, and ran round and marked the boundaries, completing the survey by September 12.

Having received instructions from the Indian Commissioner, I moved over to the Qu'Appelle valley, and ran the dividing line between Muscowpetung and Pasquah's reserves.

This completing the season's operations, the party was disbanded.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID.

REPORT OF A. W. PONTON, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OTTAWA, January 2, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the past season's work in connection with Indian reserve surveys.

I left Ottawa on May 3, for Winnipeg, where I reported myself to the Indian Commissioner.

On May 10, I proceeded to the Blackfoot reserve, where I was engaged until the 27th of the month, as follows:—

An examination was made of the coal seam on the south bank of the Bow river, five miles below Blackfoot crossing, known as the Calf Bull mine, with a view to obtaining information in connection with the transportation of the coal across the river by means of a wire cable tramway. A report was prepared and submitted to the Indian Commissioner.

Roads were located at both the north and south camps, with a view to overcoming the present difficulty which is found in hauling heavy loads over the hillsides bordering the valley of the river.

A drainage ditch was located and excavated under my personal supervision in connection with irrigation at the north camp. This ditch is intended to drain a slough, three hundred acres in extent, situated on the irrigated bottom-lands, and it is expected that five hundred tons will be added to the yield of hay from these lands.

I visited the Stony reserve at Morley, with the intention of supervising the construction of an irrigation ditch which has been under consideration for some time. I found, however, that the work could not be proceeded with at once, owing to the absence of Indians from the reserve, which was partly due to the usual spring hunt, and partly to the fear of small-pox.

An inspection was made of the sewage arrangements at the Calgary industrial school, which have been found defective. A report was submitted to the Indian Commissioner suggesting certain alterations.

I next proceeded to Edmonton, where supplies were purchased and arrangements made for transport to Lesser Slave lake. After much delay owing to incessant rains and the consequent bad condition of roads and the high state of water in the rivers travelled, Lesser Slave lake was reached on July 10. On my arrival, I was still further delayed by the absence of Chief Kinoosayo, but on his return, the question of the location of the reserves was gone into.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The survey of a reserve for Chief Kinoosayo and his immediate followers was first taken up. This reserve, comprising 21.1 square miles, is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and on a point through which Drift Pile river winds before entering the lake. The reserve is well situated for agriculture or stock-raising, and contains much fine timber.

A survey of a reserve was made at Sucker creek, comprising 17.35 square miles, for Headman Moostoose and his followers. This reserve is situated on the south side of the Narrows between Lesser Slave lake and Buffalo lake. The country is level and generally low. Good farming land is found along Sucker creek, and large hay meadows occur along the shore of the lake. Good timber—spruce and poplar—is also abundant.

Three small reserves were surveyed on the shores of Buffalo lake for the following families, viz. :—

- No 19. Widow Freeman.
- No. 74. John Pakashan (La Bouteille).
- No 40. Thomas Halcro.

The following reserves have still to be surveyed, viz. :—

- 5 square miles at the Narrows.
- 5½ square miles at Assineau river.
- 5 square miles at the foot of the lake.

I am hopeful that the Indians living at these points will yet decide to take a reserve together at Swan river, where there is better agricultural land than where they are now located.

From Lesser Slave lake I returned to Edmonton, where I received instructions to proceed to the Onion Lake agency, to survey a timber berth for the use of Indians of that agency.

Taking a canoe at Edmonton, I followed the Saskatchewan river down stream. On my arrival at Onion Lake agency, I selected and surveyed a block of timber lying immediately east of the 4th meridian, and north of Seekaskootch reserve, No 119.

From Onion Lake agency I proceeded to Winnipeg, and after reporting to the Indian Commissioner, returned to Ottawa on November 22.

Separate reports will be prepared in connection with the different subjects referred to above, and submitted in due course.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,
In charge of Surveys in Manitoba & N. W. T.

2-3 EDWARD VII., 1. 1903

REPORT FROM
INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8,
OTTAWA, October 1, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of my summer trip to the northern part of Treaty No. 8.

I left Edmonton on April 25, and, owing to the very wet weather, the trip was dangerous and difficult. We had to swim the horses through all the small streams that the year before were comparatively dry, and, owing to the very heavy snow and rain storms *en route*, I took an attack of rheumatism at Spirit river which rendered me unable to ride for a few days. I was, therefore, compelled to arrange to have my assistant go to St. Johns to pay the annuities to the Indians at that point. He arrived eight days after the date fixed. But taking into consideration the exceedingly bad weather, this was not an undue delay, and the Indians waited the officer's arrival. I am pleased to be able to report that I was at every other point on the days fixed for the payment of annuities.

The number of Indians paid this summer was 2,683, a small decrease from last year, owing to a number not coming in to receive annuity. The absentees belonged principally to Fond-du-Lac, and were engaged in hunting deer.

The Indians throughout the whole district are fairly healthy and contented and have had a very successful hunting season. Fur was plentiful and brought good prices. One small band at Peace River landing are farming on a small scale and would like to have a reserve surveyed in the near future. Their headman had seventy acres of crops sown this year. The Lower Hay river Indians appear to have made marked improvement last year over any other band in the way of building houses and fencing of plots for gardens. The houses are good and comfortable. I think there were seven new ones built last summer, making twelve altogether, each of which has a plot of ground fenced off, growing potatoes and other vegetables, which adds considerably to their comfort.

I shall make a separate report as to what should be furnished these Indians under the treaty in the way of implements, &c.

The Indians on the north side of Great Slave lake are anxious to come into treaty, as are those of Providence on the Mackenzie river. They claim that the Slavys and Yellowknives, who were taken into treaty in 1900, have hunting-grounds outside of treaty and are akin to them.

The supplies furnished by Messrs. McDougall & Secord were in every way satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector for Treaty No. 8.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
MIDDLECHURCH, MAN., September 22, 1902.

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 in this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The month of July, 1901, was occupied with the affairs of the Battleford agency, particularly the annuity payments and the installing of Mr. J. P. G. Day as agent.

New Agent.—Apart from many personal qualifications for his office, Mr. Day is an old resident of this locality, and has a practical knowledge of the conditions and methods of the two principal industries of these reserves, namely, agriculture and stock-raising; and the results of his management down to the present justify a high expectation for the future.

Annuity Payments.—The pay-sheets of this agency are in good order, and few difficulties were encountered in connection with the payments. No licenses have been granted for trading on these reserves, and in consequence the Indians assemble in town immediately on receipt of their money to make their purchases at the general stores. On this occasion the different bands received their annuities at slight intervals in order to avoid too great a crowding in the stores, so that their wants might be better served, and that they might be able to make their purchases to better advantage. The results were satisfactory; the stores were provided with every serviceable line of goods, and the Indians received fair value for their money.

Inspection.—The regular inspection of the agency was made in February and March.

MOOSOMIN'S AND THUNDERCHILD'S BANDS.

Reserves.—These reserves were inspected on February 3, 4, 10 and 11. They are in charge of Moise L'Heureux, who was appointed to these duties in August last.

Health.—During the winter the health of the band was extremely bad. There was sickness in nearly every house, and eighteen deaths occurred, chiefly from pneumonia and diseases due to exposure, and to measles, which had been prevalent.

Industries.—Work was for the time at a stand-still, but throughout the summer and fall the industries had been followed up with such success that many of the Indians were in comfortable circumstances. Grain and root crops were fairly good, the straw was stacked in a shape convenient for use if required, and a good supply of hay was secured. On account of the sickness of the Indians, the cattle at the ranches received but poor attention, but owing to the mildness of the winter they required less care than usual, and through this circumstance combined with the watchfulness of the farmer all danger of loss was averted.

Duties of Farmer.—These two reserves are a heavy charge for a farmer, and the difficulty of management is increased by the fact that while the Indians all dwell, and the farming is all done, on the south side of the river, the hay is put up and the ranches located on the north side and from ten to twenty miles from the reserves. The division of the farmer's duties is urgently needed with a view to efficiency. Meantime Farmer

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

L'Heureux has been diligent and tactful in the management of the work of the reserves, which shows not only the results of individual effort but also some useful improvements on the public road leading through the reserves. He has also been judicious in the issue of relief, incurring in this connection, it is true, the displeasure of some of the Indians, which was inevitable.

Farm Buildings.—The farmhouse is a house of suitable dimensions and comfortable, but is in need of a new foundation in order to preserve the building. A new stable is also required.

POUNDBAKER'S AND LITTLE PINE'S BANDS.

Mr. S. Simpson took charge of these bands as farmer in July last.

Health.—These Indians have continued in remarkably good health, notwithstanding that measles went the full round. They appear to have followed the farmer's careful instructions with regard to the care of their sick, with the result that the possible ill effects of the disease were averted. The houses were with few exceptions found in a clean and sanitary condition, except that here, as elsewhere in the agency, measures for disinfection were generally neglected.

Industries.—These bands reaped a large harvest, which showed a good yield and a great improvement in sample and in freedom from dirt. Considerable preparation was made last summer for this season's crop by way of breaking new land, summer-fallowing, and stubble-ploughing. The Indians' herds show a steady increase. Nearly half their cattle were wintered on the reserve; and these were cared for with much greater regularity than those wintered at ranches abroad. The straw was stacked at threshing in a shape seldom seen in this country. The stacks were large and well shaped, so that cattle could feed about them and take shelter but not trample them down.

Buildings.—With a portion of the lumber cut at Birch lake in the summer of 1901, though it had to be freighted about ninety miles, two comfortable houses were completed on Little Pine's reserve, and floors and bins were made in several granaries, preventing much of the loss that was sustained in former years through exposure of the grain.

SWEET GRASS' BAND.

The farmer on this reserve is Mr. A. Nolin, who assumed charge in July last.

Health.—A few deaths occurred among the members of the band, but otherwise the general health has been fairly good. The houses show a gradual improvement as regards cleanliness and furniture in harmony with a steady advancement in the general well-being of the occupants.

Industries.—This reserve had a large yield of grain of good quality, the wheat especially being an excellent sample and free from smut and dirt. A large area of new land has been broken up in an open tract, sloping to the south, fertile, and favourable for the maturing of crops. A good supply of hay was secured, all on the reserve, but at a distance of about four miles from the stables. The cattle were in good condition and numbered about three hundred head. Hogs also are kept by most of the Indians of this band, and, as feed is plentiful, much profit is found in the industry. In connection with their industries the progress of the members of this band is most satisfactory, owing largely to the smallness of their number, which admits of the farmer devoting a great share of attention to their work individually.

RED PHEASANT'S AND STONY BANDS.

The farmer at present in charge of these bands, Mr. R. Jefferson, entered upon his duties in July last.

Farming.—A series of misfortunes rendered last season's agricultural operations quite disappointing. The crop was fairly large and promising, though part of it was

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

damaged and part almost destroyed by frost owing to late sowing. But owing to scarcity of work-horses, breakage of implements, and other unforeseen causes, it was not until the middle of October that cutting was completed, the latter part of the work being attended with heavy loss. Further, on account of the heavy crop in other parts of the agency, the threshing outfit did not reach these reserves until spring, and the Indians were in the meantime obliged to buy their flour.

Other Sources of Income.—These bands realized considerable from the sale of muskrat skins, and from the freighting of the agency and industrial school supplies from Saskatoon to Battleford, a large part of which they did, being more conveniently situated for this purpose than the other bands. The Stonies continue to earn a portion of their livelihood most laboriously by the sale of hay and wood, which they haul to town, a distance of twenty miles, for a small price.

State of Progress.—So far as industries are concerned these bands are in a decidedly unprogressive state. Their cattle show a slight decrease; their horses are decreasing in number and not improving in quality; they have been unsuccessful in the raising of sheep and hogs, while in the growing of grain and roots but little improvement has been made, notwithstanding the increasingly favourable conditions of recent seasons.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Indians' Debts.—The general prosperity and improved management of the Indians of this agency are well indicated by the fact that their debts in the Battleford stores, which two years ago amounted in the aggregate to a considerable sum, are now almost wiped out.

Purchase of Implements.—From the proceeds of the sale of beef and fat cattle, which this year amounted to upwards of \$8,000, a few essential implements have been added to the equipment of the reserves. These are mainly ploughs and wagons, and have for the most part been paid for by the Indians individually, the method of holding implements and stock, in common having long since been found a failure.

Horses.—The Indians stand in urgent need of a better class of horses. Such work as reaping, mowing, and the hauling of grain to market and to mill, cannot be done to advantage with oxen. The price of horses has gone up so high that the Indians are unable to buy, and little has been done as yet to improve their stock by breeding.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in December last.

Staff.—Mr. W. Sibbald is in charge of the agency, and has the assistance of Mr. L. Lovell as farmer and engineer, and Mr. T. J. Slater as stockman.

Population.—Of the several reserves included in this agency only two are regularly occupied, namely, Seekaskootch and Makao's, which are situated adjacent to the agency headquarters, and whose inhabitants number about three hundred and fifty, and belong to several different bands.

Sanitary Matters.—During the summer of 1901 a few houses were burned, some of whose occupants had been affected with a disease resembling small-pox. Suitable compensation was made to the owners, and preparations were made to replace these the following spring with houses of a better class. In several instances new houses, though of a very indifferent class, have been built by Indians who desired to change their location for convenience in the pursuit of their industries. The fact that such changes of location are necessitated frequently, owing to the changed conditions brought about by the varying seasons, is a discouragement to the building of dwellings of an improved and permanent description; yet from a sanitary point of view at least, the abandonment by Indians of their old places of abode for new ones with fresh and healthy surroundings has a salutary effect even where no improvement is made in the size and structure of the dwellings.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Agriculture.—Due advantage was taken of the favourable season in order to make a fresh start in the direction of grain-growing, which some years ago flourished on these reserves. The Indians have this year a good supply of oats and barley, with some to sell, for which there is as usual a good demand; and have from their wheat about two hundred sacks of flour, besides a liberal supply of grain reserved for seed. The crop of potatoes was good, but of other roots and vegetables there was but a scanty supply on hand even at the beginning of winter, owing chiefly to neglect of cultivation.

Indians' Cattle.—There is a net increase of eight head in the Indians' herds in the past two years. The cattle are well branded, two strong and commodious corrals with convenient chutes having been built for this purpose at the most favourable points on the reserve.

Government Herd.—There has been a heavy decrease in the herd of government cattle here in the past two years, amounting, in fact, to 20 p. c. net. This is due to a small natural increase, to losses through straying and other causes, and to a heavy demand upon the herd for the agency beef-supply, in connection with which it was found necessary to beef at a great disadvantage many cows and young steers. It will in consequence be necessary for some time to come to buy beef from the Indians for the agency supply, which has for some years past been obtained from the herd alone.

Winter Quarters.—Hitherto the winter ranches for the herd have been at Long lake, where five large stables situated at convenient points throughout the extensive hay-lands afforded comfortable shelter. Last season, however, on account of excessive rains, these meadows were submerged to such an extent that it was found necessary to remove the ranches to the south side of the river, where a fair supply of hay was secured and such preparations made for winter as were possible within a short space of time. As the winter proved mild, the stock did not suffer seriously.

State of Civilization.—Notwithstanding that the Indians of these reserves are mostly Christianized, yet under the influence of less civilized Indians who live in considerable numbers at Frog lake and Island lake not far distant, there is a strong tendency to revert to heathen customs. These, it is true, are steadily discountenanced by the missionaries and suppressed where possible by the agent.

Agency Office.—All records are kept by the agent personally, and with great accuracy.

Buildings.—During the past year the agent's house has undergone considerable repairs, and a new and comfortable dwelling has been built for the farmer.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in January.

Staff.—The agency staff consists of Mr. G. G. Mann, as agent; Miss B. E. Mann, as clerk, and S. Whitford, as interpreter.

SADDLE LAKE BAND.

The reserve of this band is in charge of Mr. J. Batty, who was appointed to the position some years ago.

Population.—The population consists of two almost distinct bands, namely, Little Hunter's and Blue Quill's, the former occupying the eastern portion of the reserve around the Saddle lake, and the latter the western and smaller section.

Houses.—Five of the young men of the reserve have built very comfortable houses, that of Thomas Mahkokis being particularly well finished and equal in most respects to a well-to-do settler's dwelling. The interior also of the houses was in many instances very creditable.

Agriculture.—The crops of the past season were tolerably good, and although there was a slight decrease in the acreage sown, yet the aggregate yield was much

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

larger than in the preceding season. Augustine Steinhauer had three hundred and twenty bushels of wheat and six hundred bushels of oats. He was keeping twenty-four hogs, and for their feed he had a quantity of this grain chopped at the agency crushing mill, which was called into requisition for the first time. The equipment of ploughs is insufficient, those on hand being for the most part badly used up.

Live Stock.—The Indians' herds show a considerable decrease, due to larger sales for the purchase of implements and to the practice, which is far too general here, of killing yearling and two-year-old animals for beef.

Other Resources.—As elsewhere throughout these northern regions, the hunting of the musk-rat has latterly afforded some profit to a large number of the Indians. Many here continue to devote their time to freighting for the traders and for the missions, even at the sacrifice of their farm work. A few follow trading, alone or combined with other pursuits, one or two with some degree of success, but others with loss to themselves and to the merchants who supply them.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE.

This reserve is in charge of Mr. P. Tomkins, who has been for many years in the service of the department, and formerly occupied a similar position in the Battleford agency. Mr. Tomkins has the advantage of being able to speak the Cree language very fluently and correctly.

Crops.—The yield of grain was fair and the sample excellent. Farming, however, is not extensive; the fields are mostly small patches, and only five acres of summer-ploughing was done on the entire reserve.

Cattle.—Here also there is a decrease in the Indians' herds, due to the same causes as at Saddle Lake reserve, with the addition of a slight loss in connection with the wintering.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill is in charge of Mr. T. McGee, who performs the duties of miller and engineer for both the Saddle Lake and Edmonton agencies. A new run of stones of increased capacity has recently been put in, and although the work being done was far below the full capacity of the stones, yet the product was at least of satisfactory quality.

Agency Office.—With the exception of the live stock records, all books were found complete and accurate. Punctuality is observed in connection with all agency business.

Agency Buildings.—A new storehouse, which was much needed, has been erected at the agency; also a new horse-stable and an implement-building. The buildings throughout are arranged with a view not only to convenience, but also to appearance, in keeping with the naturally picturesque site of the agency headquarters.

CARLTON AGENCY.

In October last I made a brief inspection of this agency.

Staff.—The officers of the agency were as follows: W. B. Goodfellow, agent; T. E. Jackson, clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; Wm. McBeath, farmer at Sandy Lake; Patrick Anderson, farmer at Sturgeon Lake; James Dreaver, farmer at Big River; P. Garnot, overseer of Meadow Lake reserve.

General Remarks.—The work throughout this agency could not be said to be in a state of thorough efficiency in any respect. The Indians' herds were so reduced that it was becoming difficult to obtain from them the agency supply of beef. In yield and quality the crops for the season were fair, but the acreage was diminished, several Indians having abandoned their farms, while some had disposed of their stock and other effects and left the reserve. The three reserves on the east side of the Shell river namely, Sturgeon Lake, No. 101, Little Red River, No. 106A, and the Wahspaton Sioux reserve, No. 94A, received practically no attention: their grain was cut with a hired binder, and remained unthreshed.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

It must be said, however, that the management of this agency has of recent years become a heavy task, owing to the location and settlement of three new reserves, while the older reserves, though somewhat advanced, require in some respects increased attention, owing to the growing importance of their industries.

MOOSE WOODS BAND.

This band is in charge of Mr. W. R. Tucker as overseer. The reserve was inspected in March.

Reserve.—The reserve consists of a little less than six sections, and is situated on the east side of the South Saskatchewan, about eighteen miles above Saskatoon.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are Sioux and number about fifty souls.

Cattle.—Their cattle continue to be their chief wealth. From these they have their beef-supply and have realized during the past year \$1,200 in addition. They had on hand in March a good supply of excellent hay, their stables were warm, and the cattle were in a thrifty condition.

Other Resources.—Their earnings are supplemented by the sale of wood and hay, by wintering cattle for settlers and buyers, by the sale of musk-rat skins and other furs and by their own handiwork.

Management.—There has been a steady advancement in the prosperity and civilization of this band for many years past. The main defect in the management consists in the fact that the Indians are allowed to spend the greater part of their money before it is earned. This, it is true, is only for the purchase of necessities, and it must be borne in mind that these Indians are differently situated from the Crees, who have their annuities, and as a last resort, the supplies for the destitute, to help them out in time of hardship.

NORTHERN BANDS.

As usual for a few years past, I made during August and September, the annuity payments to the hunting bands throughout the northeastern part of Saskatchewan.

Location.—These bands are not located on reserves, but have their headquarters at or near the chief trading posts of the region, namely, William Charles' band at the south end of Montreal lake, James Roberts' band on the west shore of Lac la Ronge, and Peter Ballendine's band at Pelican Narrows. The two last named points are on the northern verge of treaty limits, and the abodes of the Indians are scattered over a very large area, being in some instances quite outside of treaty limits, the Indians in such cases having been admitted to payment merely on the ground of their being identified with these bands.

Chief Appointed.—To fill the place as chief of James Roberts, who died during the year, Amos Charles was appointed, and he being already a councillor, David Marastay was appointed in his stead.

Livelihood.—A number of Indians whose homes are on the Churchill river and who hunt far north from there, have had a very successful season's hunting, securing a considerable number of beaver, otter, marten, fisher, an occasional wolverine, and a few valuable foxes, besides moose and caribou. A good hunter secured from \$500 to \$800 worth of furs, besides an abundance of meat. South of the Churchill, beaver are becoming very scarce, while otter, marten, and fisher are more uniformly distributed and show less tendency to extinction. Some animals, whose tendency to become more and less numerous alternately by periods is commonly explained as due to migration, such as bears, lynx, foxes, and rabbits, though still scarce, show indications of increasing. Hardy hunters are still able to make a good living by the furs they take, while for the feebler the deep, clear lakes and their connecting streams abound in fish of the best quality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

A partial inspection of this agency was made in April, the work being interrupted by the breaking up of the river, which prevented a visit to the reserves on the east side.

Staff.—The agent, W. E. Jones, has besides an interpreter, the following staff of officers:—J. H. Price, clerk; and J. S. Letellier, Louis Marion and A. J. McKay, farmers.

Agency Office.—All office work is done with promptness and accuracy.

BEARDY'S AND OKEMASSIS' RESERVES.

General Remarks.—Some distinct improvements are noticeable in the houses of the Indians. The agricultural industries are being followed up with a fair degree of success. A few of the Indians are becoming quite independent through their stock and their grain. One of the most encouraging features is the success attending the work of a few of the younger men, who are ex-pupils of industrial schools.

On April 23, by direction of the Indian Commissioner, I left Prince Albert for Middlechurch, Man., to take charge temporarily of the Rupert's Land industrial school.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, October 15, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

I am pleased to be able to state that the year intervening since my last report has been the most prosperous ever enjoyed by the Indians in my jurisdiction. The good yield of grain and the favourable returns for live stock in 1901 encouraged most of the bands to increase their crop acreage and their herds in the present year, with the most gratifying results. Several bands, however, are non-progressive: in some cases where old men retain their influence, and in others the attractions of the hunt hinder the advance of the wards of the government in the industries of civilized life. It is the old story of divided allegiance; we cannot hope to make successful farmers or artisans out of those who follow the chase at every opportunity.

Agriculture.—This is the great industry for the prairie country. The plain Indians, when the buffalo disappeared, had no means of subsistence and became a burden on the government. Strenuous efforts were made to induce them to take up agriculture and stock-raising; and though progress was slow and the ration-house is yet too much in evidence, great advances have been made towards self-support. Those Indians who adopted mixed farming have been most successful. Four agencies, three of them including several reserves, will be able this year to supply their own flour and vegetables, and nearly the whole of their beef. These agencies are Birtle, Qu'Appelle, Crooked Lakes

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

and Assiniboine. Duck Lake has almost reached the same position. The Qu'Appelle and File Hills Indians will have about 70,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, and will consequently have several carloads to dispose of. Birtle agency will thresh about 35,000 bushels and Crooked Lakes about 25,000 bushels of grain. The two former agencies will be able to pay with their surplus grain and cattle large instalments on the new machinery which they have obtained, the Qu'Appelle Indians having purchased several binders and a seventeen horse-power engine and separator, and the Birtle bands fifteen new binders. To show that some of the Indians realize they must imitate the white man's push if they would succeed, I may note that Agent Aspdin of the Assiniboine reserve in his September report says: 'The Indians made energetic efforts to get the grain cut before the frost came. Their two binders were cutting many times both by day and by night, as there was a good moon to work by; and as soon as one Indian's ponies got tired working in the binder, another Indian would hitch and go on with the work'. The same agent also reports that his Indians bought with the proceeds of their industries last year articles to the value of over \$1,310, among which were four new wagons, five binders, one seed-drill, fifteen factory bedsteads and four cooking stoves.

While the Indians on the above-mentioned reserves have worked to some purpose in regard to this year's crops, they have not neglected preparing for the future. In the Qu'Appelle agency 1,155 acres of new land have been broken up; in the Birtle agency over 300 acres, and in the Assiniboine agency 225 acres. As breaking costs about \$3 per acre, these Indians have added a considerable value to their improvements.

On the greater number of reserves, however, where mixed farming is attempted, through neglect or misfortune the Indians have not made a very good showing. At the Hobbema agency on August 23, there was a heavy hail-storm which the agent reports damaged the crops in the Indian fields to the value of thirty or forty per cent. The same storm did serious damage on Alexander's reserve in the Edmonton agency. In the latter agency though most of the Indians are backward, those on Michel's reserve have a fine crop of grain and those on Enoch's reserve have broken up 250 acres of new land.

Stock-raising.—In Treaty 7 where farming has not been successful owing to climatic conditions, the principal industry is stock-raising. The business upon the whole is prospering. A considerable number of young stock, however, were lost by the sudden and unusually high floods on the tributaries of the Belly river and on the Bow river in the past season. Agent James Wilson of the Blood agency writes: 'During the first three days of July a most severe rain-storm came on, and the land being already saturated with water from the May floods, creeks and rivers soon began to rise and by the afternoon of the 3rd, had reached a height never previously known.... Houses were flooded—some eight being carried away entirely; stables and corrals were taken down stream—even mowers were washed away, while rakes and hay-racks were knocked about like pieces of matchwood.... Cattle during the first day of the rain had drifted into the bottoms for shelter and in a good many cases were caught there and had with difficulty to be removed. Some Indians lost heavily.... My returns show that of the older and branded stock some twenty-nine head were drowned; but our heaviest loss during the two storms was in young unbranded calves.' Notwithstanding these losses, the increase was fairly satisfactory, the first calf-brand on the Blood reserve for this season being 597. With the heifers supplied by the department this spring, some twenty additional Blood Indians have taken charge of cattle under the loan system, making a total of one hundred and seventy-seven individual cattle caretakers with some 3,200 head of cattle. At the August round-up on the Peigan reserve, 1,423 cattle were seen, and the calves branded were 370 head, a number, Agent R. N. Wilson says, considerably short of what would have been branded had not so many perished in the storm and flood of May last. On the Blackfoot reserve 209 heifers were distributed last spring on the loan system and their herds are progressing. On the Sarcee reserve there has also been a fair increase in the number of cattle cared for by the Indians; and though the Stonies are somewhat backward, owing to their lack of good grazing land, the time seems to be approaching when the Indians of Treaty 7 will have acquired a sufficient number of cattle to live upon the proceeds of their herds and other earnings, and dispense with the ration-house.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In addition to the efforts made to improve the condition of the Indians by increasing their herds of cattle, a movement has been set on foot to induce them to breed a better class of horses. With this object in view the department sent several pedigreed stallions to a number of the reserves this year. It is the intention to continue this aid for some time, because it promises to be a profitable investment, as a suitable class of general purpose horses are always in demand. Agent Markle of the Blackfoot reserve writes: 'There are on this reserve about twenty-five hundred horses of the native or cayuse type, and about five hundred head are annually sold at prices averaging about five dollars each. Last year and this, five improved stallions were placed with this herd of ponies, and the Indians own a few more fairly good sires. . . . If a success is made of this undertaking, and I foresee no reason why it should not meet with fair success, the Indians will in a few years have a few hundred improved horses to sell yearly.' What is true of the Blackfoot reserve may also relatively be said of the other reserves in Treaty 7, and of several in Treaty 6.

Other Industries.—Besides agriculture and stock-raising, there are several other industries of civilized life from which some bands of Indians earn no small part of their support. In addition to putting up sufficient hay for their own use, the Blackfoot Indians this year cut and stacked hay for the ranchers around to the value of \$2,500. They have also coal on their reserve, which they have mined at times in a primitive way; but the agent has recently begun to open a new shaft nearer the railway, from which important results are expected. If he can, as is hoped, put a fair quantity of soft coal on the market during the approaching winter, when fuel promises to be scarce, his Indians will be afforded another valuable means of aiding them to make a living.

The Blood Indians, besides providing hay this year for the necessities of their own cattle, the agency stock, and two hundred and fifteen tons for the keep of the bulls during the winter, filled contracts for over twelve hundred and fifty tons to ranch companies, the Mounted Police and settlers in the neighbourhood. In the Peigan agency saw-mill operations were begun in April and completed early in July. Some 3,281 logs were manufactured into over 340,000 feet of lumber. In the previous year, the cut was a little larger; out of it 93,237 feet were issued to Indians for consumption on the reserve, and 229,729 feet were sold to the public. For freighting this lumber to Macleod and other points the Indians received from \$3 to \$5 per thousand, payable in lumber to whatever extent they could be induced to accept it for the building of houses for themselves. Six hundred and thirty tons of hay were also cut for contractors.

On Lake Winnipeg fishing has been successful during the past year, and the Indians have shared in the prosperity. Many of them have also had other employment. Agent Semmens reports that their earnings so far as he has been able to compute them amount to \$60,000, obtained from labour in the mills, on the steamers and from the sale of fish and fur. In Clandeboye agency, Inspector McColl reports that the St. Peter's band of Indians earns a large revenue in winter by cutting and hauling to market dead and dry cord-wood from the reserve, and the large quantity of hay which cannot be utilized by the band for its own stock. A large source of income is also found in wages earned by working at Selkirk and throughout Lake Winnipeg for the fish, lumber and transportation companies, from whom the Indians receive good wages. Agent Wright of Fort Frances, after completing the payments in his agency on September 6, writes: 'In no reserve was there any destitution, as all those who wish to work can find employment at good wages, and the hunting and fishing are good. There will be very little if any wild rice this season owing to the high water. All the garden crops are good, and plenty of hay has been put up for their stock.'

In the far north in Treaty 8, there is little to report in the way of farming and stock-raising. At Lesser Slave lake and on the Upper Peace river, reserves are being surveyed, and some stock and seeds and implements have been supplied several of the more progressive bands. In a few years a good beginning will doubtless be made by them in civilized pursuits.

Health and Sanitation.—There is very little change in the general condition of the health of the Indians during the year. Consumption is still prevalent. The epidemic of small-pox so widespread last year in the Territories has almost disappeared. A few cases near Prince Albert were successfully treated without fatal results. In Manitoba

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

the disease broke out last winter in a lumber camp at Bad Throat on Lake Winnipeg among the half-breeds, also near Winnipegosis, and spread to the reserves at Brokenhead, Fort Alexander and Pine Creek, but by enforcing a strict quarantine the disease was confined to each district. The department, however, took the wise precaution of sending a doctor to all the reserves on Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and in the Pas agency on the Saskatchewan, as well as to the reserves on Lake Winnipeg and as far as Cross lake on the Nelson river in Keewatin, to vaccinate the Indians and half-breeds. At the time of writing I do not know of a single case of small-pox on any reserve within my jurisdiction. Lately a few cases have been reported at Medicine Hat and at Boundary Creek among straggling Indians, those at the latter place at least having recently crossed from the United States. It was necessary, on several reserves and in a few boarding schools, to quarantine for measles, which were of a severe type and resulted in a number of deaths among children.

Conduct.—Crime, properly so-called, is not common among the wards of the government, and appears to be decreasing. It is true that an Indian named Tom Lemack was tried at Regina last May for the murder of another Indian named Josiah Matouney, or 'O-skin-away,' and was convicted and sentenced to be executed on June 27; but the sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. This, however, was not a recent offence; it was committed about September 17, 1894, near Qu'Appelle on the File Hill trail, and the culprit was a fugitive from justice until early last spring, when he was arrested in Montana and brought to trial with the result above stated.

Two Indians from Crooked Lakes agency are charged with stealing a horse from Moose Mountain. They were arrested, and at latest information received were awaiting trial at Moosomin.

The morality of the Indians as a whole is improving, but in some agencies the progress is very slow. On the reserves around Lake Winnipeg the Indians are proverbially moral. In the Clandeboye agency the morality is generally good; but there are several exceptions—cases of those who desert their wives and take other women to live with them. On some of the western reserves plurality of wives is still found; but the unlawful practice is dying out. The agent of the Blackfoot reserve is glad to report that there have been no plural marriages of late; in fact a number who had two wives a year ago must now be content with one. He is also pleased to be able to say that child marriage has largely decreased during the past year. The same may also be said of all, or almost all, of the treaty Indians in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Intemperance is the one vice among the Indians that can scarcely be said to be decreasing. Considerable vigilance is exercised by the agents and police to suppress indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and though many convictions are secured, yet the facilities for obtaining liquor are so much greater now than in the old days when there were few villages and towns in the country, that it is difficult to make headway in enforcing sobriety. I regret that too many liquor-sellers seem to pay little regard to the strict provisions of the Indian Act to protect the red man against his thirst for strong drink. If in every case where a conviction is secured for selling liquor to Indians, the license of such a violator of the law, if he has one, were cancelled forthwith, it would have a good effect. Heavy penalties also should be imposed upon those who tamper with witnesses, for it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure convictions against illicit selling for the want of evidence, though the fact of intoxication is apparent enough. But on the reserves situated some distance from the railways and towns intemperance is uncommon, for the agents are able to a large extent to guard the Indians against the visits of pedlars.

A vigorous effort was made during the year to suppress illegal dancing on most of the reserves. It was fairly successful in the Manitoba and eastern Territorial agencies. One chief and several headmen had to be deposed, some careful watching done and prosecutions undertaken, but the satisfactory effects were worth the trouble. On the Blood reserve, however, I am sorry to say, a sun dance was held, which was largely attended, over which nearly a month was spent by many of the Indians, though the actual dance lasted for only three days, namely, July 24, 25 and 26. These large gatherings are of a very injurious character; much valuable time is wasted when they

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ought to be occupied with their hay-making. I have not ascertained that the illegal features of this dance were at all prominent; but it can scarcely be doubted that besides the loss of time, immorality, gambling and other such evils were practised. A similar dance—the second in five years—was held on the Peigan reserve during the week ended July 12, but the agent reports the ceremony was devoid of objectionable features and nothing worthy of note occurred.

In a few years it may be hoped that these foolish practices will die out; but measures must be taken to hasten their end. They are vestiges of savage life, and while they continue among the Indians of any band, the work of civilizing them must be comparatively at a stand-still. The farming instructor, the teacher and the missionary cannot accomplish much among people who give themselves for weeks together to the excesses of a heathen celebration.

Education.—Slowly but surely the good effects of educating so many Indian children is telling upon the reserves. A number of ex-pupils have begun farming and are showing the benefits of their training in the industrial and boarding schools. Others are working at their trade as carpenters or blacksmiths. And perhaps in no respect is the result of good training more apparent than in the homes of those Indians who have married girls taught housekeeping under competent instructors in these educational institutions. Cleanliness, neatness, and fair skill in cooking are quite observable to the visitor. Yet too many ex-pupils have gone back to the ways of the old teepee life. Convinced that it is desirable to separate the most promising graduates of the schools from the down-pull of the daily contact with the depressing influence of those whose habits still largely pertain to savage life, the department has authorized an experiment to be made of the colony system. The method adopted does not involve the expense of setting apart separate reserves for ex-pupils; but of selecting a portion of some of the larger and more fertile reserves, some distance from the Indian villages or settlements, and under the immediate eye of a farming instructor and the almost daily visits of the agent himself. The colony of this kind at File Hills has been fairly successful. To encourage it still more the department last spring had a block of twelve square miles surveyed into eighty-acre lots on Peepeekeesis reserve, where the land is all that could be desired for farming purposes. Some fifteen ex-pupil lads have been located on an equal number of these lots and have made a good beginning. They were assisted by being given horses, ploughs, harrows and some lumber and hardware for houses, the greater part of the value of which it is proposed they shall pay back to the department when their crops warrant it, the money to be used to help others to make a like start. Agent Graham in his report for August says:— ‘ Ben Stonechild started to work a year ago this spring; he has this year forty-five acres of first-class wheat and ten acres of oats. He has also broken fifty acres this year. Fred Deiter started to work a year ago and has forty acres of good wheat and ten acres of oats; he has broken about fifty acres this spring. F. Dumont started a year ago and has thirty-five acres of good wheat; he has broken about twenty-five acres of new land. Jose McNabb and George Little Pine started in three or four years ago; they have about forty acres of wheat in, twenty-five acres of oats and a good garden. They have broken about twenty-five acres of new land this year. John R. Thomas started to work in May of this year, and has broken about fifty acres of new land for next year's crop. This boy is from St. Peter's reserve, and is a good worker and will do well. Alec. Assinibinis of Brokenhead reserve started in early this spring, but took sick shortly after starting. He is well now, and has broken about thirty acres. Ernest Goforth of Regina school spent his vacation on the reserve, and during the time selected a location for himself and broke about twenty-five acres of new land. This boy will be discharged next spring and will have a crop the first year he returns to the reserve. In addition to the above ex-pupils, there are a few who have broken from twenty to thirty acres of new land each.’

It is hoped that similar colonies will be organized soon on some other reserves.

Day Schools.—The day schools though increasing somewhat in number are not improving much. There are many circumstances militating against these, which have been set forth in former reports. They vary more or less according to localities, but no doubt those suffer most that are situated on lands reserved for what may be called non-

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

resident Indians. The reserves of Western Ontario and Eastern Manitoba are not conducive to permanent settlement. Where such a settlement is possible, we do not always find that the parents particularly wish to see their children educated. Western Manitoba and the Northwest Territories offer better opportunities; but in these regions we have more boarding accommodation, so that the day schools make headway only at certain places. They are doing important work, however, as there cannot be higher schools on every reserve.

Boarding Schools.—These are unquestionably doing better work than the day schools, as the pupils, without being separated a great distance from their parents, do not follow them in their wild pursuits, nor are they left for any length of time subject entirely to home influence.

The following is a comparative statement of the provision made for boarding schools in my jurisdiction for the fiscal years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, also the attendance at the end of each of these years;—

ATTENDANCE at Boarding Schools.

	PROVISION.		ON ROLL.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	June 1901.	June 1902.
Norway House.....	50	50	59	58
Waterhen.—Closed.....	15	Closed.		
Pine Creek.....	40	55	65	67
Rat Portage.....	30	30	30	30
Crowstand.....	40	40	43	42
Birtle.....	40	40	42	44
Crooked Lake, Presbyterian.....	40	40	30	31
Cowessess, R.C.....	20	35	20	38
File Hills.....	15	15	15	14
Gordon.....	30	35	30	30
Muscowequan.....	30	35	30	30
Duck Lake.....	100	100	101	104
Emmanuel College.....	40	52	59	53
Isle à la crose.....	12	12	17	12
Thunderchild.....	11	15	12	19
Onion Lake, R.C.....	50	50	58	52
do C.E.....	16	16	16	21
Saddle Lake.....	45	45	45	45
St. Albert.....	80	80	73	80
Hobbema.....	50	50	47	50
McDougall Orphanage.....	40	40	47	42
Sarcee.....	15	15	11	15
Old Sun's and White Eagle.....	45	45	41	42
Crowfoot.....	10	10	12	18
Blood, C.E.....	50	50	54	56
do R.C.....	25	25	19	20
Peigan, C.E.....	30	30	22	21
do R.C.....	20	20	25	23
Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.....	15	15	15	15
do do R.C.....	40	40	41	40
Fort Chipewyan, R.C.....	40	40	39	36
Smoky River, R.C.....	15	15	18	15
Portage la Prairie.....	20	20	21	21
	1,119	1,160	1,157	1,184

It will be seen from the above that fifteen boarding schools exceed in attendance the provision made for them; ten keep abreast with it, and the rest are slightly under. When the attendance is not up to the mark, it may generally be inferred that there is a real scarcity of children, such as at File Hills, the Peigan reserve, the Sarcee reserve and Touchwood Hills, because the parents being in favour of these schools, the recruiting of pupils is rendered fairly easy.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

No aid to erect new boarding schools has been granted this fiscal year. However, a new building has been erected for this purpose by the Presbyterian Church for the Cross Lake Indians, southwest of Rat Portage, to which the department allowed a per capita grant, and since July 1 last a boarding school has been put in operation. Several similar schools have also been established since that date in the Athabaska district. Some of these were institutions of several years' standing, but were recognized for the first time in connection with the estimates of the current fiscal year.

Industrial Schools.—The following is a statement of such schools, the provision made for the two last fiscal years and attendance at the end of each year :

ATTENDANCE at Industrial Schools.

	Provided for.		On Roll.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	June 1901.	June 1902.
St. Boniface	100	100	92	95
Rupert's Land	120	120	133	121
Elkhorn	100	100	83	78
Brandon	100	100	103	114
Qu'Appelle	225	225	232	233
Regina	125	125	118	115
Battleford	120	120	99	90
Red Deer	80	80	64	65
Calgary	50	50	46	38
Dunbow	120	120	82	77
	1,140	1,140	1,052	1,026

The attendance has, therefore, been almost one hundred short of the provision made, and is moreover slightly declining. These large schools are mostly far away from the reserves, and are not popular with the Indians who are fond of either visiting or being visited by their children and cannot generally afford to pay expenses in this connection. The recruiting is, therefore, in some cases indifferently successful.

I may say that the transfer of pupils from boarding schools to industrial schools does not work up to our expectations, not only on account of the unwillingness of the parents, but also because the principals of the former very often do not care to part with pupils who have become useful through their exertions. I hope that these drawbacks will gradually disappear; the tendency at any rate, is in this direction.

In the industrial schools and most of the boarding schools instruction is given in outside work. This year has been a banner one in regard to agriculture in general and stock-raising. The climatic conditions have been excellent, and although some crops have suffered from freshets in the early summer, most of the schools have got through in very good condition and had better returns than ever before.

In the larger schools other industries than farming are taught, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, &c., but I have tried to discourage the introduction or even continuance of so many shops which are not likely to turn out any but a small number of good mechanics. It is a waste of funds to employ an expert craftsman in a school to train a mere handful of pupils who in the end may be unable to turn their knowledge to advantage.

The death-rate in our schools is noticeably smaller, though we had a share of the prevalent epidemics in several of them last winter; but except for after-effects in a few cases, the pupils have nearly all got through very satisfactorily.

Surrenders.—In January last a surrender was taken of a portion of the reserve of Enoch's band in the Edmonton agency. The portion surrendered comprises fourteen square miles, or about 8,960 acres. In July last acting under the instructions of the

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Deputy Minister, I secured a surrender of township 46, range 20, W. 2 M. (excepting thereout section 6 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7), being portion of Indian reserve 100A, of the Cumberland band. I also effected an amalgamation of this band with James Smith's band of reserve 100. These surrendered lands are being subdivided, and will soon be ready to place on sale.

Officers.—One agent and several farming instructors have been changed during the year to secure greater efficiency. The staff in my office is giving highly satisfactory service.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, October 11, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventeenth annual report of my work in inspecting Indian agencies and reserves in the Northwest Territories, from October, 1901, to October, 1902.

On October 26, 1901, I reached Moose Mountain, with the view of purchasing lumber, to enable the Indians who had moved down from the two upper reserves, to floor their new houses, make doors, &c. After visiting the new houses already built, and those in course of erection, and making an estimate of those still to go up, I purchased the required quantity of lumber, sashes, locks, latches, hinges, nails, &c., lumber sufficient to floor all the houses, and to make doors for houses and stables, the cost to be charged against each Indian's 'bonus' account, from the sale of the two upper reserves.

The Indians were much pleased at getting the lumber, and in a short time they all had comfortable houses for the winter.

A few of White Bear's band got lumber also, so that not a house was without a wooden floor, and good doors for houses and stables, payment charged against their portion of the 'bonus,' for allowing the upper bands to join them.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on November 26, 1901.

Magnus Begg, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk and storekeeper; Harry Cameron, teamster and interpreter; Jas. Sutherland, engineer, blacksmith and miller; Peter Hourie, farmer at No. 74; J. Pollock, farmer, 71 and 72; the agent attends to 73.

The agency experienced a successful year, and Indians were all in good spirits. The crop put in on the agency was:—

	Harvested.
572 acres wheat	8,806 bushels.
134 " oats	4,559 "
3 " barley	150 "
17 " potatoes	2,055 "
4 " turnips	500 "
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gardens.	
A total of grain	13,515 "
" roots	2,555 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The gardens did not amount to much, and what little they did produce was consumed during the season.

The crop of grain by reserves was :—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
No. 71	1,172	125	
72	1,582	350	
73	3,769	3,225	150
74	2,283	849	
Bushels	8,806	4,549	150

Some new houses had been put up on 74, also several granaries, stables, and cattle sheds. Yellow Calf had built a large cattle-shed, and his homestead had an air of thrift about it.

Acoose had also a nice place ; Ogema, who had the good breaking I noticed last year, moved up from No. 71, and built a good house and two stables, a granary and a hay corral, he had 560 bushels of wheat, 275 of oats and lost about 75 bushels of wheat by snow and rain getting into the stacks before threshing,

Mr. Hourie built a good stable for the farm horses, 27 x 18, and put a neat covering over the well, which is supplied by a never failing spring near the house. The late Col. McDonald and myself selected this site for the farmhouse when it was built, on account of this fine supply of the purest of water.

Some improvements were noticed on 71 and 72, but a few of the houses were dirty, and I called Mr. Pollock's attention to them. Belanger, an enterprising Indian, had a nice clean house, with a lean-to kitchen, and he also has good stables. He has fifteen head of cattle, two pigs, twenty-five poultry ; a good granary, 300 bushels of wheat, 100 of oats, 150 bushels of potatoes, plenty of hay and straw, bought a new binder last year in partnership with a couple of other Indians. The outbuildings included a frame water-closet, painted red ; altogether a comfortable homestead. Lauzon, who formerly lived in the valley, moved up with his two sons to the bench about four miles from the agency headquarters, on the trail to Broadview, a pretty location and had built a nice house one and one half story, good floor and panel doors, well furnished, an iron bedstead, with brass mountings, a horse stable and a sheep-pen ; and a large cattle-stable was about being completed.

The crop on the old place was 400 bushels of wheat, 250 of oats and 70 of potatoes.

The new house is occupied by the younger son, who is an Elkhorn graduate and is married to another Elkhorn graduate. This is the boy to whom a shoemaker outfit was given, and he still does some mending, and he says he could do more work, but he has not always got leather.

They have broken 25 acres of land at the new place, ready for crop 1902. Wahsacase has also broken 25 acres at the same place, on the other side of the trail. He fixed up the old warehouse on farm 72 for a dwelling and it makes a good house. Lauzon senior also put up a small house for himself and wife, and the old couple were contented and happy at seeing their sons settled around them and doing well.

The old Chief Kahkawistahaw's house was about the poorest and most comfortless place I saw.

The old man is blind and helpless and his old wife has to lead him like a child. His stepson is looking after his cattle, and a good stock of hay was on hand. I have told Mr. Begg to see that this old man does not suffer in any way, and to see that he is made as comfortable as possible in his old age. He is a fine old man, and has never been troublesome, and I must say, has been much neglected by the present as well as former agents, just because he was not like some other chiefs always clamouring for something, which was often granted to keep them quiet.

The new farmhouse was occupied by Mr. Pollock and it is a comfortable one.

Mr. Pollock had no field of his own, and I told him to get one ready and not depend on the agency for his oats.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1933

There was no summer-fallow on either 71 or 72, a few acres of fall-ploughing, and the fifty acres of breaking I have already mentioned. There was scope for more energetic work on these two reserves.

No. 73 is occupied principally by experienced farmers, such as A. Gaddie and others, and their farms will compare favourably with those of white settlers.

The agency buildings were in good condition. Mr. Begg is careful in having everything in good order around the agency headquarters and Mrs. Begg is a capital house-keeper and her store-room was well filled with preserved fruits, jams, &c., for the winter.

The agency garden was a good one and the cellar was filled with potatoes, turnips, onions, beets, carrots, cabbages, celery, &c.

Mr. Jowett had also a good garden and a fine crop of vegetables. Mrs. Jowett attended to the garden, and whilst looking well after the more substantial products, the beautiful was not overlooked and there was a splendid display of flowers, which were admired by white people and Indians alike.

Mr. Sutherland had a good field of oats, which gave him all the feed required for his horse, also some barley. His house had also been completed and it is a comfortable one. The interpreter's house was also completed, except some siding for the outside of the walls.

The agency field produced 750 bushels of oats of a superior quality.

The agent and Mr. Jowett have started a lending library and have quite a collection of books and magazines, which they lend out to school graduates and others.

The mill was all ready to begin gristing.

The office had had a verandah put on in front and it is an improvement.

There is a flag-staff and flag. It was the first time I ever saw it put up for visitors, Mr. Wright would only put it up in honour of royalty, which was seldom.

The office work continues to be admirably kept by Mr. Jowett. The usual audit was made and inventories taken, and full statements sent to the Commissioner.

The total number of cattle in the agency was 717, 32 sheep and 4 pigs, and 280 Indian horses and ponies.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on December 14, 1901.

Thos. W. Aspdin, agent.

Daniel Kennedy, interpreter and general assistant.

Big Darkness, teamster.

This reserve had a successful year and Indians were working well. The agency improvements were a new cattle-stable, 22 x 30, a new frame water-closet, a double cattle corral, about three and a half miles of wire fencing, willow pickets, inclosing a pasture, agent's field and agency premises, agent's house painted and kalsomined inside, all the other buildings had been whitewashed with lime and the whole place was in excellent order.

About 250 acres had been under crop in grain and roots, 1,075 bushels of roots, had been harvested. The wheat and oats were still in stack, waiting for the threshers; thirty stacks in all of more or less size, and the agent expected 3,500 or 4,000 bushels.

Twelve Indians summer-fallowed ninety acres. Three new houses, one with shingled roof, had been put up and nine new stables.

The Indians invested their cattle money to good advantage, the chief bought a set of heavy, double harness, a pump for his well, and 33 feet of piping—at a cost of \$20—lumber to finish his house, a cooking stove and a factory-made bedstead.

Medicine Rope, a cooking stove and a bedstead.

Chas. Rider, a democrat wagon and a work horse.

Geegus, lumber and shingles for his new house, bedstead, chairs, &c.

Adam, a bedstead.

Pretty Shield, a bedstead.

Oakshippie, lumber to floor his house.

The Indians sold eight steers for \$295, or equal to \$37 each.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A kiln of lime was burnt, which gave them all the lime required to whitewash their houses.

The cattle were all in good condition, and each man's stock counted in the stables, and found correct, as per cattle record. The stables were all first-class, and kept in good order. The new wells were a boon for the cattle.

Eahsickan has a thrifty-looking place, two good stables, with good doors, has twelve head of cattle, clean, tidy house, kitchen, and bed-room, bedstead, new cooking stove, tables, chairs, cupboard, with dishes nicely placed in it. Storm door on his house, altogether a comfortable homestead.

Geegus, new house built by himself, shingled roof, had a good crop of wheat and oats.

Joseph, who married Nellie, a graduate of Regina school, lives in the late Chief Jack's house; it is a roomy one, shingled roof, has a kitchen, sitting-room, and a bed room, the house was clean and tidily kept. Joseph has two heifers, a pig and a few hens. This young man is likely to get along well. The chief's place was never in such good order, his stables were better than I ever found them, and large hay stacks were alongside. He has twelve head of cattle, a fine well, and with his new pump the work of watering the cattle is an easy one. The chief looks after the feeding of his cattle himself.

Medicine Rope built a fine new stable, has a good house, roof painted red, good well.

Chas. Rider is one of the most enterprising men on the reserve, and every year I notice an advancement in his place. His house had been newly whitewashed, and it looked well. He has twelve head of cattle, some good horses, six pigs, twenty poultry, and he sells eggs in Sintaluta. He had a good crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots.

Rider's brother has also a good place, and the two brothers are doing well.

I heard of no dancing on the reserve during the year, the Indians built a dancing hall, but Mr. Aspdin made them take it down, and this ended, so far, any more dancing.

No drinking has been noticed on the reserve during the year, and the behaviour of the Indians has been excellent. The health of the Indians was good, only a few scrofulous cases requiring attention.

The mission is still conducted by Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, meetings are held every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. and the attendance is satisfactory, and the Indians seem to be interested in the services.

The live stock of the reserve is 140 head of cattle, 12 pigs, 94 poultry, and 80 Indian horses and ponies.

The Indians of this reserve have made good progress during the year, and Mr. Aspdin is to be congratulated on the successful results of his labours amongst them as agent. The books and other office work were duly audited, and inventory of government property taken and all were found satisfactory. Mr. Aspdin loses no opportunity of helping and encouraging his Indians to advance, and become independent, most of them, if not all, are so now, of course, there will always be the very old and helpless to look after and I do not think that these helpless creatures should be neglected, and I am sure it is not the policy of the department that they should, but all able-bodied men and women are only helped to help themselves, and this wise course has been a success on many reserves.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

On January 30, 1902, I arrived at Moose Mountain agency with the view of paying Indians moneys which they were entitled to from cattle dealings they had the previous year, and whilst there I made my inspection of the agency, although three months earlier than I intended.

J. W. Short, farmer in charge.

W. Murison, farmer and clerk.

The Indians had a fairly successful year. The lateness of the Indians of the upper reserves in coming down prevented a larger crop being put in, but a good many had

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

potatoes, turnips, &c., and some 2,500 bushels of wheat and oats were harvested. Thirty acres of new breaking had been done and 25 acres of fall-ploughing, there was no summer fallowing, as all the broken land was under crop.

I was more than pleased with the new houses which had been put up in the fall. They looked nice with the clean wooden floors, windows and doors, and in some I noticed lace curtains on the windows. Open fireplaces in many of them, and I asked those who had not these to have them put in for the sake of the health of their children as well as for their own. A good many of the Indians have bedsteads, tables and chairs, and others were to buy these things as soon as they got their share of the compensation coming to them under the sale of the old reserves.

The new stables were roomy, dry and warm, all had good doors from the lumber given them. The cattle were looking well and were counted from stable to stable, the total number was 293 head and 158 horses and ponies. Eight animals had been sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, live weight. The average weight was 1,208 lbs. (six steers and two cows).

There was plenty of hay on hand, and Indians would have some to sell in the spring. The winter was mild, and cattle could feed out on the hills, preferring the grass to the hay.

The Indians were earning considerable in selling dry wood, and could do a great deal more in this line, if properly managed.

When I was here in the summer of 1901, there was a council-house near Kakakeway's, and it was used for council meetings and an occasional dance on Saturday evening, but never prolonged into Sunday, and there was no particular objection raised; but since then two dance-houses had been put up: one at the upper end of the new village (Assiniboine), and another, the chief one, a huge structure, finished inside with all the required toggery for the due performance of the dance in true orthodox fashion.

The old council-house is turned into a stable, and if ever a dance is attempted, it will at once be taken down. The one at the upper end is also turned into a stable, and a reliable Indian has control, and it will never be used as a dance-house. But the centre or main building had to come down: it was against the grain of some of them, but finally they gracefully levelled the building and sold the logs.

One argument with them is: White people dance, and why cannot we? My reply was: Cases are different; Indians are wards of the government, and if the government thinks dancing and giving away all they (the Indians) possess, is wrong, it is the government's duty to stop it. White people can dance on their heads, if they like; they are not wards of the government, and, besides, they do not give away their property.

The health of the Indians was good, and they all seemed comfortably clothed. A kiln of lime was burnt, which provided them with this article to whitewash their houses. The horse-stable at the agency headquarters had been put into good order, and it is now roomy and comfortable.

The Presbyterian mission, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, is doing a good work, and the Indians are never slow in seeking advice from Mr. Dodds.

Now that these three bands are on one reserve and can be constantly under close supervision, there is every reason to hope for great progress in the future.

Before leaving, I got the consent of the headmen to the following expenditure:—\$3,500 to put a wire fence around the entire reserve; \$700 to be expended to drain the hay-meadows, which would ensure from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of hay, where only a few tons can be cut now; an expenditure of \$1,500 to purchase 1,500 acres of wood and hay land, half a mile strip along the north side of the reserve. These several sums to be charged against capital account, composed of the proceeds of sale of the two upper reserves.

Before leaving, I also made up each Indian's account from the agreement entered into by which compensation was given on the following scale, namely:—all Indians from the western reserve were to get \$42 each, man, woman and child, and White Bear's band to receive \$15 for each man, woman and child, and the number to be allowed as per pay-sheets of 1901. These accounts were all made out, and against these were charged the lumber purchased for them; also \$500 in cash, at the rate of \$4 each for the Assiniboine and \$2 each for White Bear's, which I paid them. The Indians'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

accounts were all collected and checked over, and, after the Indians had certified to their correctness and authorized their payment, these were forwarded to Winnipeg, and cheques were sent to the different storekeepers and traders, and the Indians were thus able to begin 1902 with a clean sheet, and a balance of \$2,566.65 to the good, to be drawn against for needful articles and supplies, as authorized by the Commissioner. I need hardly add that a considerable amount of labour was entailed in getting all these accounts into proper shape, writing Indians certificates, &c., and I wish here to say that Mr. Murison gave me the greatest help in the work.

The usual audit of the books was made, and inventories taken. Mr. Murison was doing the office work and was careful and correct in all he did.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on March 11, 1902.

Staff.—W. M. Graham, agent; R. L. Ashdown, clerk and storekeeper; Mark Ward, interpreter and teamster; D. J. Grant, farmer Piapot's reserve; J. D. Finlayson, charge of Muscowpetung's ranch; Jas. Hawes, farmer Muscowpetung's reserve; S. Hockley, farmer Pasquah's reserve; A. H. Miles, farmer File Hills' reserves; Joseph Denominee, in charge of File Hills' ranch.

The agency buildings were in their usual tidy condition. The Indians of this agency had a most successful year and were abundantly rewarded for their labours.

The first reserve visited was Piapot's. The houses had all been whitewashed with clay, stables and corrals were in good order, and the village had a neat and comfortable appearance. The cattle were looking well, the feed in hay and straw being plentiful.

The crop put in in 1901 was 134½ acres of wheat, oats and roots, and the yield was wheat and oats 3,149 bushels and 313 bushels of roots. Five acres of new land broken, and twenty-five fall-ploughing, arrangements were made for a quantity of new breaking this spring.

The Indians were getting good prices for wood in Regina, and they were all living comfortably. Mr. Grant, the farmer, was doing very well.

The ranch was next visited. The stables were in good order, and cattle counted satisfactorily. The calves were a nice lot. They have a stable and corral by themselves and the corral joins the river, so that good clear water is available at all times.

Two hundred tons of hay would be over here, as the cattle fed out a good part of the winter. Mr. Finlayson is a careful man and seems in his element among cattle. The working account of this ranch was made, and results were satisfactory.

Muscowpetung's reserve was next reached, and I found houses and stables equally as good as at Piapot's. The cattle were feeding out and were in fine condition, hay would be over here also. Mr. Hawes seemed to be a competent man, and he knew his Indians very well for the short time he was amongst them.

The crop put in here was 90 acres and results were: 1,800 bushels wheat and oats and 100 bushels of roots, no new breaking nor fall-ploughing had been done, but plans were arranged for a lot of breaking this spring. The farmer was living in the clerk's house, and the old agency buildings were closed up. The Indians were civil and seemed to be well off, being warmly dressed.

Pasquah's reserve was next reached. The houses on the bench and in the valley were in good order, so were the stables, and the cattle were in the best of condition, there being lots of hay and straw. Mr. Hockley is a careful and experienced man, and his quiet way of managing his Indians tells in the end. The crop put in here was 222 acres of grain and roots; results: wheat 4,456 bushels, oats and barley 2,000, roots 1,167.

New land broken 100 acres, summer-fallowed 50 acres. This reserve is a prosperous one, and the homesteads on the bench are all of a superior class and compare favourably with those of the white settlers.

SIOUX RESERVE.

The Indians here were unfortunate in losing by prairie fire all their hay, in consequence the cattle were driven down to File Hills to winter. A farmhouse was put up

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

on the Sioux reserve, but at the time of inspection it was not occupied, as no farmer was required. The Indian houses were in their usual good condition. The crop put in here was 123½ acres of grain and the usual acreage of roots.

Results were : 2,193 bushels of wheat, oats and corn, and 2,500 bushels of roots. One hundred acres of new land broken and 20 acres summer-fallow.

These Indians are industrious and have always earned their own living and have never been a burden on the department.

The cattle will be returned to the reserve in the spring. These Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers, rakes, bob-sleighs, ploughs, &c., and being thrifty, they are in comfortable circumstances.

FILE HILLS RESERVES.

The crop put in on the four reserves was 307 acres of grain and 20 of roots ; harvested : 3,000 bushels of wheat, 11,500 oats, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 3,600 bushels turnips and 200 bushels other roots, or a total crop on the agency of 28,193 bushels of wheat and oats, and 10,480 bushels of potatoes, turnips, &c., 2,000 tons of hay had been stacked, chiefly at the stables ; 200 acres of new breaking had been done, no fallow as all land was under crop.

The Indian houses and stables were in their usual good condition and cattle were looking well for the time of the year, and the Indians were in the best of spirits.

The File Hills ranch was found in good condition, and cattle looking well, a statement of the working expenses of this ranch for the twelve months ending March 31, 1902, was made and was satisfactory, as it showed careful management.

There were 1,000 logs for building purposes on hand ; these were hauled out from the timber limits during the winter, and lumber, shingles, windows, doors, &c., were on hand to put up five new houses for graduates who had broken land, and settled on the reserve, principally in a colony by themselves, at the south side of Okanase on Peepee-keesis reserve.

Thirty three-year-old and four-year-old steers had been broken during the winter, and will be fit for spring work, the hauling of the logs was good practice in the breaking in of these steers.

The third exhibition took place in June, 1901, and was a success in every way, and Indian women were busy preparing articles for the one to be held in 1902.

The following articles were purchased by Indians during the year and paid for from their own earnings :—

14 ploughs.....	\$364
7 harrows.....	140
7 horses.....	500
6 wagons.....	400
6 rakes.....	180
3 mowers.....	150
2 binders.....	285
2 seeders.....	253
1 disc harrow.....	37

\$2,309

In addition to the above they purchased \$350 worth of binding twine and \$200 worth of other farming articles, threshing accounts, &c. Six new graduates will put in considerable crop this year.

These Indians had contracted to supply the flour required for Touchwood agency as well as that required for Qu'Appelle agency. The contract is for 550 sacks. Fifteen double wagons drove in one day before I left with the flour they had got ground at Indian Head, part of the contract, and I could not but contrast this scene with my experience in early days at this very agency, when one was besieged from morning till night by Indians clamouring for more grub, although they were at the time getting liberal rations, but they made little, if any, effort to try and make a living for themselves

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The books I found correctly kept by Mr. Ashdown and he was performing the office work and keeping the stores in a business-like way. The cash transactions in this agency are now numerous and office work is increasing.

The total number of cattle in the agency was	1,440
Indian horses and ponies	695
Sheep	6
Poultry	325

Small-pox was prevalent during the early spring all around the Indian reserves, but not a case occurred among the Indians.

The prospects were bright for another successful year on this agency, and Mr. Graham was doing his best to make it a record year, in cattle, crops, and general progress. The usual statements and inventories were forwarded to the Commissioner.

I left Fort Qu'Appelle on April 29, for Touchwood, and commenced my inspection there on April 30, 1902.

Staff.—H. Martineau, agent.

G. H. Gooderham, clerk and storekeeper.

Geo. McNabb, interpreter and teamster.

Edward H. Stanley, farmer at Poorman and Day Star's reserves.

J. W. Harrison, farmer, Gordon's reserve.

P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's reserve.

Josiah Pratt, (a member of Gordon's band), farmer at Fishing and Nut Lake.

The agency buildings were all in first-class order. The first reserve visited was Poorman's. The farmhouse, stables and premises were all in good order, and Indian houses and stables were also found in good condition. The houses were chiefly vacated, but they were left thoroughly cleaned up and all the winter debris burnt.

This reserve had a successful year in the way of crops, 80½ acres were in crop and there were harvested 204 bushels of wheat, 3,050 bushels of oats, 505 bushels of roots, and the farmer had from his own field, 149 bushels of oats and 45 bushels of roots.

The band got out during winter 3,000 rails and 220 building logs, and these were on the ground ready for use. Two new houses, three stables, one cattle and two implement sheds had been put up during the year. The band purchased since last inspection, and chiefly paid for—1 wagon, 2 ploughs, 1 binder, 3 mowers, 3 rakes, 1 bob-sleigh, 3 sets harness. The Indians sold most of their oats at 25 cents a bushel, and they paid for the seed, twine and some small implements, such as forks, &c.

The health of the band was good and dancing was less indulged in than formerly and prospects were hopeful of this dancing being discontinued altogether.

A good deal of hay was left over and would be kept for next winter's use. It was proposed to have 110 acres in this spring, the Indians were busy at work, ploughing and harrowing and a good deal of the seed was in.

Some of the fields gave an average of 110 bushels of oats to the acre. Forty-one acres of new land were broken and 104 acres of new fencing put up. This reserve was in good order. The herd numbered 236 head, and for the time of year the cattle were looking well. Mr. Stanley was doing excellent work and left nothing undone in order to help along the Indians under his charge.

Day Star's, also under Mr. Stanley, was next reached.

This band made considerable of a start in the way of farming, as compared with former years, they had 18 acres under crop; and harvested: 110 bushels of barley, 320 of potatoes, 93 bushels of turnips, 38 of carrots, 32 of onions and 50 acres were to be under crop this year, 1902.

A kiln of lime was burnt and all houses were whitewashed and they have a nice appearance on approaching the reserve. The Indians also did splendid work in providing accommodation for their cattle. Two new houses had been built, eleven new stables and seven cattle-sheds octagon-shape, roomy and well suited for cattle, all being strongly

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

built and generally placed in well sheltered spots. I gave them a talking at last inspection about their poor stables, and was pleased therefore, to find such improvement. The agent and farmer, of course, also urged the Indians on to do the work.

The band purchased and paid for: 1 plough, 1 seeder (second-hand), 1 mower, 1 set harness; this is a big advance for Day Star's, 3,400 rails and 120 building logs on the ground ready for use, 137 acres of new fencing were made. The cattle were in fair condition. The herd numbered 188 head. The grass (May 8), was not very good and although there was hay at the stables, the cattle seemingly preferred to nibble at what little grass there was.

The bulls of the two bands were in a paddock by themselves at Poorman's and were in good condition.

This band earns a good deal in supplying the agency with hay and wood, freighting, &c., and they made a good deal hunting musk-rats, for which they received twenty-five cents in store pay for three and sometimes twenty-five cents for two. I fancy this means about equal to 4 cents each in cash.

The Indians were all very pleasant and they always like to be visited.

Gordon's reserve was next reached; Mr. Harrison being farmer in charge, having been appointed since I was here last. The farmhouse, having been unoccupied for some years, needed some repairs, which I noted, and informed the Commissioner.

This reserve has always been noted for its good houses and stables and I noted further improvement this year.

The new blacksmith-shop is 20 x 24, and many repairs are made. J. Anderson, an Elkhorn graduate, is the blacksmith and his brother, also from Elkhorn school, is a carpenter, and they are anxious to have a carpenter's shop alongside of the blacksmith one. Some new houses had been put up and others were in course of erection. John Cyr, a new house and stable. I complained last time about this man's house being too small and dirty, it was, therefore, satisfactory to find a neat, new house and kept clean.

Henry Bird, a neat, new house, shingled roof, doors and windows painted green, wooden floor, whitewashed outside and in, curtains on windows, and house comfortably furnished.

Francis Cyr, house raised in the roof, shingled, double doors and windows.

Bill Hornie, new house.

Colin Cyr, roof raised, plastered inside, upstairs rooms, good porch, sewing-machine in house.

Alex. McNabb, house rough-cast outside.

Jos. Anderson, new house, shingled roof, new stable.

Jos. Cochrane, nice house being built.

Iron Quill, house and stables about 8 miles off the reserve, where hay is plentiful. His field is on the reserve and two ploughs were working. Iron Quill has 30 head of cattle and is doing well.

Wm. Cochrane had a new house almost completed.

The cattle were looking well, the herd numbered 401 head and 83 horses and ponies. The acreage under crop 1901 was 51 of grain and 12 of roots; harvested: 247 bushels of wheat, 1,950 bushels of oats, 33 bushels of barley, 718 bushels of potatoes, 320 bushels of other roots.

Hay was left over. The crop put in this year, 1902, was expected to be about 110 acres and will be better divided, instead of being in the hands of a few. I told them they should have 500 acres in crop.

Thirty-five of the band are holders of cattle, and some of the young men were anxious to make a beginning. The bulls were kept at the farm stable, and they were in prime condition.

Mr. Harrison was doing very well, he is most anxious to be useful in advancing and helping his Indians and especially the younger men, and they often visit his house, where he gives them talks on farming and other subjects. Mr. Harrison is most gentlemanly in his intercourse with the Indians and he seems to have won their confidence.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The band purchased during the past year and paid for same:—

Disc harrows.....	2
Ploughs.....	2
Horse-rake.....	1
Harness sets.....	5
Bob Sleighs.....	2
Wagons.....	2

and I believe the band purposes to buy for its own use a new threshing-machine.

I consider this reserve was in a prosperous condition and there was an air of advancement to be noticed all around.

Muscowequan's reserve was next reached. Some improvements were noticed here. A stable had been put up for the bulls, and a five-acre paddock. Five bulls were in this pasture and they were in good condition.

The old farmhouse had been taken down and the material used in building a granary and a small storehouse, Indians doing the work, a hennery, 14 x 12, had also been put up. The farmer had a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre plot for a garden and the vegetables sown were looking well. The whole place was fenced in, and had a tidy appearance. The crop of 1901 consisted of 20 acres of oats and four of roots, half of the oat-field was ploughed down and the yield of the other half was fed in sheaf, 450 bushels of potatoes were harvested and 75 bushels of turnips and other roots.

The Indians, with the exception of two, had their own seed.

One hundred and fifty loads of hay were over and would be kept for next winter. The crop put in this year, 1902, was 41 acres of oats and 4 of roots; 7 acres of new land were broken in 1901, and an effort was to be made to get 50 acres broken this year and some good spots for fields were pointed out. Mr. Hamilton was encouraging the Indians in every way possible to go more into farming. The Indians had a good season hunting musk-rats, the catch in April alone was over 13,000. Some of the younger men were anxious to have cattle, and the agent was to try and help them in this respect.

The cattle were looking well. The herd numbered 224 head and 31 horses.

The health of the Indians at the time was good. The Indians were pleasant and all seemed to be in good spirits.

Fishing lake was inspected on my way to Yorkton. The Indians were all away, and the farmer, Mr. Pratt, I met at the agency headquarters before leaving there.

Two new houses had been built, two large sheds had also been put up. The crop put in this year was 22 bushels of potatoes, 5 bushels of oats and one bushel of barley, besides garden seeds. The cattle were looking well, the herd numbered on March 31, 158 head; 1 ox, 1 cow, and 1 steer died since March 31.

The hay-supply here was rather short, but Mr. Pratt said that owing to the mild winter he pulled the cattle through without any loss. There is no reason why there should be a shortage of hay, for there are good meadows all around, in any case the Milligans, who are neighbours, are always willing to lend or sell any hay required. It was impossible to go to Nut lake, the roads being impassable; a survey party attempted but had to turn back.

The cattle sold at agency ranged in prices from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $3\frac{1}{2}$, according to weight of animals. The following are the results of the sales:—

2,580 pounds at $3\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 90 30
9,260 " $3\frac{1}{4}$	300 95
2,250 " 3	67 50
24,649 " $2\frac{1}{2}$	616 22
One animal on foot	30 00

\$1,104 97

It will thus be seen that more than half of the total amount is for animals which only brought $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound live weight.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

It is scarcely worth the trouble to raise steers and sell them when three years old for $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, it is a miserable return to the Indians.

The agency books were carefully examined and I must bear testimony to the efficient way in which Mr. Gooderham performs his duties, everything being in a business-like shape.

I have to give credit also to George McNabb for the good care he takes of the horses, these were a credit to the agency.

The agent has not spared himself during the past year. His diary shows that he has been regular and constant in his visits to the various reserves, and in every other way most attentive to his duties, and I found things in general in good working order. The agency is a fine one and there is not better land in the country than on Poorman and Gordon's reserves, and now that a railway is likely to pass near by, there are good prospects ahead for the Indians of this agency. The total number of cattle is 1,213 head and 353 horses and ponies.

PELLY AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on June 8, 1902.

R. S. McKenzie, agent.

Fred Fischer, clerk, interpreter, storekeeper and assists in the farm work.

Jas. Hunt, labourer.

The agency buildings were in capital order. The office had been considerably improved, and nice cupboards put in for the medicines, which are now kept in good order. The stables had also been well arranged, and new sod roofs put on.

A number of fine square logs were on hand for a new horse-stable, and the old stables will be kept for the cattle. New water-closets had been put up for agent's house and for the office.

The crop put in in 1901 was as follows:—

Cote's band, $93\frac{3}{4}$ acres grain and roots.

Key's " $19\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Keeseekouse band 51 acres grain and roots.

Harvested—

Cote's, 1,347 bushels oats, wheat and barley.

Cote's, 772 bushels roots.

Key's, grain none.

Key's, 235 bushels roots.

Keeseekouse, 340 bushels oats and barley (wheat was destroyed by hail).

" 446 bushels roots.

A good deal of the grain was injured more or less by hail and was fed in sheaf. The farm crop was 17 acres of oats, 2 of wheat and 10 of barley and the whole was badly damaged by hail. The crop put in this year, 1902, was—

Cote.....	151 acres.
Key's	29 "
Keeseekouse.....	86 "
Agency.....	30 "

296 acres.

which is $101\frac{3}{4}$ more than in 1901, so that these Indians are moving on in the right direction. The new breaking was 71 acres and summer-fallow $30\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The number of Indians who have fields is 29 (Cote 15, Key's 5, Keeseekouse 9).

Nearly all the Indians had gardens and potato patches of more or less size, and I found the women at some places weeding and hoeing. The fields were looking very well

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and fencing was good. Chief Côte and the Singuish brothers had put up 84 acres of wire fencing. They purchased and paid for the wire themselves. The Singuish brothers also purchased for themselves a seed-drill and a binder. These Indians are more interested in farming than ever before, and if the crop turns out well this year, and escapes hail, they will go more extensively into the work. Some of the young men had good fields and with a little encouragement are likely to be successful farmers. Cote's band alone should have 1,000 acres in crop, there is no better land in the country and the railway I understand is to run through one corner of the reserve, so that want of a market will be no excuse for not raising crops.

Seventy-nine head of cattle were sold in the fall of 1901.

Average weight,	1,302,	52 steers,	68,090 pounds at	3 55,	\$2,417 19
"	1,285,	2 "	2,570 "	3,	77 10
"	1,037,	10 "	10,370 "	2 1/2,	259 25
"	1,210,	5 cows,	6,050 "	3 1/4,	196 62
"	925,	2 "	1,850 "	2 1/2,	46 25
"	1,760,	1 ox,	1,760 "	2,	35 20

Department account—

Average weight,	1,205,	2 steers,	2,410 "	3 55,	85 55
"	1,550,	3 bulls,	4,650 "	2,	93 00
"	1,635,	2 oxen,	3,270 "	2,	65 40
			79		\$3,275 56

This is a very fair showing; 52 steers out of 65 Indian cattle weighed an average of 1,302 pounds, but there is no reason why the other ten should only average 1,037 pounds and, therefore, were sold at 2 1/2 cents a pound, next thing to throwing them away.

The Indians were paid the proceeds of their cattle before they left Yorkton.

The fields and gardens at Key and Keeseekouse's reserves were looking well. The Indians were all living in teepees.

The stables, as is usual in the spring of the year, were dilapidated, but these are generally put in order before winter.

The office work was checked over and the whole reflected credit on the clerk, Mr. Fischer, who keeps the books and accounts in the best of order.

The agent, Mr. McKenzie, has done very well, and if the Indians do not progress, it will not be owing to any neglect on the part of the agent, who is early and late out amongst them. The total number of cattle is 877; sheep, 90; horses and ponies, 166; poultry, 130. Detailed statements and report were sent to the Commissioner.

On June 26 I left for Yorkton, and after completing some work there I left on July 1 for Birtle, but on arrival there I received a telegram from the Commissioner to proceed to Carlton agency, where I would find instructions. I, therefore, left for Regina on July 3, and left Regina for Carlton on July 7, arriving at Carlton agency on July 8.

The instructions were to transfer the agency from Mr. Goodfellow to Mr. James Macarthur and to supervise the treaty payments.

Mr. Goodfellow had already left the agency, and Mr. Macarthur had arrived a few days before I did. My first business was to check the books since last inspection by Inspector Chisholm, December 31, 1900.

When I had completed this work, we started to pay treaty, but not before the cattle were rounded up at each place. We paid Muskeg lake on July 18, Mistawasis on July 19, Sandy Lake on July 21, Big River, July 22, and after inventories had been completed (except Sturgeon lake) we drove to Sturgeon lake, had cattle rounded up, and farm inventory checked over, and paid treaty on July 30, total amount paid to date, \$3,685, the sum of \$320 was returned to be funded for school children. We returned to Prince Albert, and on July 31 I transferred the agency to Mr. Macarthur. Transfer documents, inventories, and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

I may say that in going over the various reserves, I found the cattle in very good condition, and the following acreage was under crop:—

	Acres.
Sandy Lake	338
Mistawasis	180
Muskeg Lake	125
Big River	29
Sturgeon Lake	51
Round Lake (Sioux)	26½
Total	749½

And I noticed some new breaking also, especially at Muskeg Lake, and on Mistawasis. Big River is a new reserve since I was here in 1896. It is a pretty reserve, a school house, farmhouse, teacher's house, stables and storehouse, are the present buildings. A new school-house had also been put up at Sandy Lake, and one at Mistawasis, since I was here last. The schools were all closed for holidays.

There were a few matters in connection with this agency which I took occasion to call attention to in my report to the Commissioner, although not directly in the form of a regular inspection.

I cannot but record my thanks for the able way in which Mr. Jackson, the clerk, assisted me in my work, and say that I found his books exceedingly well kept, and he will be a valuable help to the new agent, being reliable, careful, painstaking.

Mr. Macarthur, the new agent, has entered upon his duties with energy and a determination to make a success of his position as agent, and I must say that from his dealings with the Indians the short time I was with him, I feel sure that he will prove to be a successful agent. His integrity, business ability, and good judgment coupled with gentlemanly deportment towards all, cannot but have a good effect on the Indians generally. He will be kind and tolerant, but at the same time firm, and I shall always be glad to hear of his success.

I was about leaving for Qu'Appelle to make my annual reports, when I got a letter from the Commissioner asking if I would make the northern payments, as Mr. Chisholm was detained at Rupert's Land school.

I at once made arrangements for the trip, and left Prince Albert on August 11 with Dr. Bourgeault of Duck Lake, who was going to vaccinate the Indians, they having asked the year before for a doctor, Mr. Goodfellow as clerk; I had a teamster, Angus McLeod, who took provisions and camping outfit, and Mr. Fiddler drove Mr. Chisholm's team and democrat. We paid four or five families at the new reserve, and then proceeded to Montreal lake, and paid the band there August 18. We left our teams here, and went on to Lac la Ronge in canoes. We had the government canoe, and we borrowed another from the Hudson's Bay Company, and engaged four Indians, experienced men. We left Montreal lake on August 20, and arrived at Lac la Ronge on 23rd and paid this band on 25th. We left for Pelican Narrows 26th and arrived there on Sept. 1 and at once commenced payments, completing on September 2, and started on our trip home on September 3, and reached Montreal lake on 18th and left on 19th for Prince Albert, and reached there on the morning of the 21st, making forty-two days on the trip, and canoeing thirty days.

We were two days storm-bound going down and equal to five days coming up.

The following were the payments:—

Wm. Charles's, band:—

1 Chief	\$ 25 00
4 Headmen	60 00
164 at \$5	820 00
	\$905 00
Arrears	485 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Jas. Roberts' band:—

1 Chief.....	\$ 25 00
4 Headmen	60 00
474 at \$5.....	2,370 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,455 00
Arrears	20 00

P. Ballendine's band:—

1 Chief.....	\$ 25 00
2 Headmen	30 00
379 at \$5.....	1,895 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,950 00
Arrears	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,850 00
Paid by Agent at Agency	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,845 00
Cash returned to Agent.....	155 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000 00

And \$30 returned to be funded for school children. Before returning to Fort Qu'Appelle, I went to the agency with treaty books and had them balanced up and they would be forwarded in the usual way.

The Indians of the northern bands make their living entirely by hunting, and fish is their principal diet. The Montreal Lake band had no gardens, and no potatoes, it seems they could not get seed. I noticed in many places where gardens had been cultivated all grown over with grass.

At Lac la Ronge many of the Indians had gardens and potatoes, and we found good gardens on the Churchill river, also at some of the islands.

At Pelican Narrows some good gardens could be seen, but beyond these gardens, nothing else in the way of farming is done.

Wm. Charles' band and Jas. Roberts' are principally Church of England, and Peter Ballendine's, the majority of the band is Roman Catholic; a fine new Roman Catholic church had just been completed, the walls are painted white, roof red, there is a tower and bell, and the church has an imposing appearance in the village. These Indians one and all are devoted to their religious duties. They are a nice lot of Indians and live peaceably with each other. They appear to be comfortable and some of them have bank accounts. On our arrival at each of the places, we were received with the firing of guns and the rejoicing was general among men and women, and even the young children were frantic with delight.

The only time these people ever see money is at the treaty payments, not another look even at a dollar bill, until next payments; as for silver, there is no such thing ever heard of. If one buys a plug of tobacco for 15 cents, he has to take his change of a dollar in goods he does not want.

I have said these Indians attend to their religious duties, and whenever there is a meeting they attend in full force. The four men I had were splendid specimens of the real Indian, they were careful, attentive, cautious and skilful, and I felt they were men that could be trusted, they belonged to the English Church mission. These men met in their little tent every morning and evening, never missed, and had prayers, and there was no ostentation about them, but these hardy men would, when the time, came, quietly walk to the tent and with the greatest reverence, kneel in prayer, the eldest one leading.

If some of our pessimistic friends on Indian missionary work could but witness scenes like these, it would change their views.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The treaty supplies were issued at each place after the payments; these consisted of ammunition, twine, a little flour, bacon, tea, tobacco and soap; a small quantity of flour, bacon and tea was reserved at Montreal lake and Lac La Ronge, for any cases of distress or sickness during winter. At Pelican Narrows, all was issued, as has been the custom.

A supply of medicines is at each point. At Montreal lake Mr. Settee, teacher, takes charge of them, at Lac la Ronge, Rev. Mr. McLennen and Hudson's Bay Company, and at Pelican Narrows the Hudson's Bay Company had charge, but the Rev. Father there, having studied medicine for two years, and being familiar with dispensing, it was considered better to give him charge of the medicines there, as he was willing to perform the work.

Mr. Clare was the opposition trader at these points, but he is now the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts at Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge, Mr. McDonald, who had been manager for the past ten years, being transferred to Prince Albert.

Before concluding, I wish to say that the Hudson's Bay Company's officials, especially Mr. McDonald and Mr. Belanger and also Mr. Clare, rendered us great assistance, and I wish to thank them for many acts of kindness.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 3, 1902.

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, 1902.

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 treated under two divisions.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

The supervision of this part of the district begins from the Kitselas canyon of 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 Kisgegas, on the Babine river—three miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena—the other six villages, with their respective reserves, are situate upon the latter river, ending towards its source with Kuldoe, and in the following account will be treated in that order.

KITWANGAR BAND.

Reserve.—The three reserves of this band are situated nearly equally divided on the right and left banks of the Skeena, comprising a total area of three thousand six hundred and fifteen acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-one, composed of fifty-one men, sixty women and forty children. There were seven births and four deaths, making an increase of three over last year's count.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians were in the best of health, and in addition to all other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and their environs kept clean, and a good many more of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources and occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cord-wood, and the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Education.—The school is under the tuition of the Anglican Church Missionary Society and is centrally located in the village. During the year a handsome school-house has been erected here and fully equipped by the Rev. A. E. Price, with his usual energy, and in building the Indians showed the result of his instruction.

The school is making good progress and became endowed with the usual grant for day schools.

Religion.—A splendid little church is here auspiciously well attended. In structure, the building mentioned under the preceding caption, becomes a fitting companion piece to the church, which latter is also owned and cared for by the same denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—Naturally, the Indians of this band are very intelligent, and in progressing otherwise, became especially adept in carpentry.

More land is constantly broken up and the gardens are well cared for.

KIFWANKOOL 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 the Kitwangar river, twenty-five miles from Kitwangar, and four miles below Lake Kitwankool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, consisting of twenty men, nineteen women and twenty-seven children. During the year four births and two deaths occurred, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—There is no illness to record. Sanitary measures are observed, and more of this band have, additionally, been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—To this band the lake yields an unlimited supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring good returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Though somewhat isolated, these Indians, like their kindred, display a remarkable facility in seeking opportunities productive of the best results. Generally, during the season, they work in the coast salmon canneries and earn good wages.

Education.—There is no school in this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwangar and others likewise at Kinkolith and Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Religion.—No missionary is stationed here and no church adorns the village, but in this respect the people receive religious instruction in the last above mentioned localities, wherewith they are more or less constantly in touch.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious and well-meaning. Though formerly somewhat tenacious of old customs, they have made good headway, of late, and are imbued with the resolve of making their mark in the near future by establishing homes in severalty with a purpose denoting agricultural intent.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserve.—The new and old villages of this band are both located on the left bank of the Skeena, and the former about nine miles above the latter. The two reserves, con-

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

lined to both sides of the river, have an area of three thousand five hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the two villages is eighty-seven, consisting of thirty-one men, twenty-five women and thirty-one children. There were six births and three deaths, resulting in an increase of three.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the past year, and the usual precautions are being taken to sustain it; also more of this band have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are salmon fishing, hunting and trapping. They are occupied in these pursuits and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children; besides attending to their gardens, they chop cord-wood during the winter.

Education.—A school is located, centrally, in the old village. In connection therewith a native Methodist teacher attends to the children. The latter are making fair progress.

Religion.—Most of this band are adherents of the Methodist Church and are engaged on an edifice, which is near completion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and of progressive tendencies, of which the results are everywhere gratifyingly apparent.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The reserve lands of this band are situate, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Tsitsks, or Hawgilget village—also assigned to this band—and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total area of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one acres.

The delta formed by the confluence of the Skeena and Bulkley rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is located, contains, to the back or east of it, on a plateau—intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base from north to south—the old Indian village on the left bank of the former, and on the right bank of the latter the new Indian village, with the agency office at a fair distance between both.

Vital Statistics.—The population, largely composed originally of other villages, numbers two hundred and thirty-nine, and consists of ninety-four men, ninety-five women and fifty children. There occurred nine births and six deaths, making three of the former in excess of the latter, but on account of three adults settling at Glen-Vowell, the population remains the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good. The usual precautionary measures are being observed, and in addition, more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are more and more becoming less of resort as a means for support. Hazelton being the terminus of all communication of the larger part of this district, and the entrepot of supplies for the interior, the Indians, of this reserve, with those of the neighbouring villages, usually find ready employment at high wages. The spare days are given to the attending of their gardens.

Education.—The school here is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society. The parents are taking more interest than formerly to have the children attend, and the latter are making fair progress. During the year a new school-house was built and is located on the northernmost end of the townsite.

Religion.—A new church has been erected here, and the service performed is that of the fore mentioned denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are very intelligent and provident in habits. They have advanced to a great degree in every respect, and adapted themselves to all work of a general description and their services are much in demand by the whites.

SESSICAL PAPER No. 27

GLEN-VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about four miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena, and contains nine hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population—of which fifty-three originally belonged to Kispaiax—is seventy-three, made up of nineteen men, nineteen women and thirty-five children. There have occurred during the past year, five births and no deaths; making a natural increase of five.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been excellent; their settlement being located on virgin soil, no doubt, largely contributed to that result. The necessary precautions are observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Besides fishing and hunting and keeping stock, as resources, the people avail themselves of all opportunities for earning good wages, and improving their homes.

Education.—The school-house, here, is centrally located; the teacher is taking great pains with the children under his care.

Religion.—Adjacent to the school is located a meeting-house conducted with the Salvation army form of service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are very law-abiding and industrious. A large tract of land has been cleared. Much of the land has been put into pasture and garden produce, thereby substantially promoting public good. Also two dozen of fruit-trees were planted.

KISPAIAX BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated about eight miles above here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispaiax river. The main reserve is allotted to that side of the former river, with a special reserve in westerly direction of the village, and inclusive of Sikedach, connected with the preceding band, contains an area of three thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and six: seventy-eight men, seventy-nine women and forty-nine children. I deemed it proper to include here for this year seventeen of Kisgegas and thirteen of Kuldoe, originally of those localities and previously thus classed, respectively. There were eleven births and seven deaths, making a natural increase of four.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it; also some more of the population were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter and catching salmon are the main resources. The occupations of this band are as varied as they are remunerative in good wages. On account of its location it was especially favoured in working for the Dominion government telegraph service, mainly by supplying the stations north of here during the past winter.

Education.—School is still being taught in a house improvised for that purpose and centrally located in the village. The pupils are making fair progress.

Religion.—A new church is completed and equipped and is being well attended. The people belong to the Methodist Church. Much is here being done by Dr. H. C. Wrinch in connection therewith during the spare moments from his arduous duties, professionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—Once very obdurate of disposition, this band has readily accommodated itself to the conditions elsewhere prevailing, and is now by comparison excelling some of the others. Many improvements are everywhere noticeable, which are energetically and constantly being augmented.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The locality occupied by this band, is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river with an area of two thousand four hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band, numbering two hundred and forty-six, consists of eighty-five men, ninety-three women and sixty-eight children. Of its population seventeen were credited to Kispaiax this year on the reasonable grounds of having become located there. Nine births and six deaths occurred, resulting in a natural increase of three.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed, and an additional 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 those resources and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Education.—The mission-building is conveniently located southwest of the old village, and is likewise used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians here are under the religious guidance of the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent and industrious. Those of this band living around Bear lake seldom come in. As a whole, much is gained in the betterment of their condition in general.

Considerable interest is shown in growing potatoes, and new land is steadily being broken up for this purpose.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena river 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.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers thirty-eight, composed of ten men, twelve women and sixteen children. As in the preceding band, so here, thirteen of its members are this year being counted for like cause in that of Kispaiax. There were five births and one death; result, natural increase of four.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed and more of the people have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The river furnishes a good supply of salmon. To so few people, the large hunting and trapping grounds give large returns. Besides growing potatoes and gathering wild berries for winter use, the occupations are still only such as suit 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding and of an obliging disposition; though remotely situate, they are striving for the better by enlarging their potato-grounds, attending to them and in breaking up more land.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REMARKS.

The following applies to the bands of the forementioned division, collectively :—

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain an aggregate of seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is one thousand one hundred and six men, women and children. During the year fifty-six births and twenty-nine deaths occurred, making a natural increase of twenty-seven; and with two families coming from Bear lake, consisting of eleven, and one family from the coast of four persons, gives the total increase of thirty-nine over last year's count; three being counted in the population of Glen-Vowell.

Tribe or Nation.—This race is identical with the Tsimpsons of the coast. The latter have sprung from a large number of Kitksuns, who abandoned their villages on the Skeena, the traces of which are still to be seen, made their way to the coast and thenceforth obtained the name Tsum-Ksun or Tsimpsonian, that is, people of the Skeena.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good. No trace of any contagion was met with. Cases of illness are being treated by Doctor Horace C. Wrinch, now resident of Hazelton. His services are invaluable to the Indians; the lives of many were saved by surgical operations with the desired effects in every instance of successful termination. Attention has been given to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings. Many of the Indians have, as usual, been vaccinated.

Buildings.—All buildings, of late years erected, are of modern pattern with more than one room. Care is taken to have them placed on dry and healthy ground.

Stock.—Horses and cattle wintered well and without loss. Much interest is being evinced to invest in cattle, and better provision for same is made from year to year.

Farming Implements.—The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing and gardening.

Education.—The schools are being considered more of avail, and better results obtain. Greater interest is shown by parents to have their children attend them.

Religion.—With the exception of the old people, still suspicious of new situations, the population, generally, have embraced the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—By nature, the Indians are industrious, ambitious and persevering. Their miscellaneous earnings they invest to the best advantage on their new homes in severalty, which are constantly being improved. All the women, not beyond middle age, have become adepts in sewing, mending, knitting, washing, cooking, baking good yeast bread, and in the way of ordinary housekeeping.

Temperance and Morality.—Regarding temperance, very little indeed is to be complained of.

Concerning morality, generally, their conduct is good.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—The area under this division begins within three miles to the southeast of Hazelton and extends in that direction for a distance computed at three hundred and twenty-five miles, and ends at Fort George, on the Fraser river.

Within its radius are seventeen villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, respectively. Besides these, it contains two nomadic bands of Sikanees and two semi-nomadic bands of Na-anees. They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Dené nation.

In proceeding with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion, remarks about identical features in all localities.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Babine Group.

HAGWILGET VILLAGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of Hagwilget or Tsitsk—the latter its Kitsun appellation—is located three miles southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the 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 sixty, composed of fifty-nine men, fifty-seven women and forty-four children. There were four births and three deaths, making an increase of one.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon.

In area the reserve is almost evenly divided on both sides of that river, and contains one thousand six hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and fifty-eight:—fifty-six men, fifty-six women, forty six children. There were five births and three deaths, resulting in an increase of two.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right shore of the Babine lake, near its discharge, with a total reserve area of two thousand eight hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and forty-eight, with fifty-five men, fifty women and forty-three children. During the year seven births and four deaths occurred, making an increase of three.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right shore of the Babine lake. The reserve contains an area of one thousand three hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-two, consisting of forty-six men, forty-nine women and forty-seven children. There were six births and three deaths, giving an increase of three.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarks under the following headings apply to all of the preceding bands:—
Nation.—They are the Dené, of the Babine group.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed good health, and better sanitary measures are being observed; also more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing, and those of the villages of Hagwilget and Moricetown engage in packing with horses, and in mining for others to some extent.

Buildings.—The buildings erected of late years are of modern pattern and are placed in healthy localities.

Stock.—The stock wintered well and without loss.

A fair amount of provender is being put up by way of hay, obtained at the former two villages off their meadows, and in the latter too, from the large flats on the margin of the lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farming Implements.—With the exception of scythes and hand-rakes, no other implements are used for that purpose, except such for gardening and clearing land.

Education.—There are no schools, but the Roman Catholic clergy have taught the people the use of a syllabary, in their own language, 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 and faithful adherents of their church. They steadily acquire more provident habits and are improving their condition, to which the attention paid to raising potatoes and other root crops, greatly contributes.

Temperance and Morality.—In these matters the Indians of this group deserve commendation.

Carrier Group.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band 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 consists of three hundred and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers seventeen: five men, five women and seven children. There were no births, but there was one death.

TACHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situate on the left bank of Stuart's lake, with the former at the mouth and left bank of the Taché river. The reserve area amounts to two thousand and ninety acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three, composed of fifteen men, seventeen women and twenty one-children. Eight births and three deaths occurred, resulting in an increase of five.

PINTCE 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 Pintce river. The reserve contains an area of eight hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers forty-three, consisting of fourteen men, fifteen women and fourteen children. There were two births and four deaths, making a decrease of two.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of the Taché river, at the point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is five hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty, made up of five men, five women and ten children. There occurred five births and one death, result, increase four.

TSISTLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain an area of one thousand two hundred and ninety-one acres.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1923

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, composed of five men, four women and four children. There was one birth and one death during the year.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart's lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's river. The reserve area amounts to two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The people of this band number one hundred and seventy-eight, and consist of sixty-six men, sixty-three women and forty-nine children. There occurred thirteen births and seven deaths, resulting in an increase of six.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser's lake. The reserve comprises an area of two thousand and seventy-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers forty-two, and is made up of twelve men, thirteen women and seventeen children. There were three births and one death, giving an increase of two.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Fraser's lake, and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve area consists of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-three, and is composed of sixteen men, sixteen women and twenty-one children. There occurred six births and two deaths, making an increase of four.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extending down to its discharge into Noolke lake. The reserve amounts to seven thousand three hundred and seventy-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and one, consisting of thirty-seven men, thirty-seven women and twenty-seven children. There were five births and two deaths, giving an increase of three.

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 that river. No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area they amount to four thousand two hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-five, composed of forty-six men, forty-five women and thirty-four children. Four births and one death occurred, resulting in an increase of three.

TSISLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; altogether amounting in area to five hundred and thirty-seven acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers seventy-four, made up of twenty-eight men, twenty-six women and twenty children. There were three births and five deaths, making a decrease of two.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the western shore of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-three, consisting of twenty-seven men, twenty-nine women and thirty-seven children. There occurred four births and two deaths, giving an increase of two.

FORT GRAHAM BAND OF SIKANEES.

Location.—This nomadic band of Indians congregates and camps during the winter in the vicinity of Fort Graham on the Findley river.

Vital Statistics.—It numbers ninety-five, composed of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and thirty-two children. Two births and two deaths were reported of this band.

CONNELLY LAKE BAND OF SIKANEES.

Location.—This other nomadic band of Indians goes into winter-camp on the western bank of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—Its population is one hundred and twenty-one, consisting of forty-six men, forty-six women and twenty-nine children. Eight births and five deaths resulted in an increase of three.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NA-ANEES.

Location.—The hunting and trapping grounds of these semi-nomadic bands of Indians are to the north of Lake Connelly. In winter they meet and camp on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—These two bands number one hundred and fifty-six, and are made up of fifty-seven men, fifty-three women and forty-six children. Among them are reported to have occurred seven births and three deaths, making an increase of four.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division aggregate a total of thirty thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres.

Population.—The population, all told, numbers one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, showing an increase of forty in this division over last year's count.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Dené nation, often indicated by 'Tenne,' but this latter as a word, an idiom, as a suffix means only 'people,' or 'inhabitants,' which when suffixed to the name of a locality is contracted into 'tenne,' as in Nakoozétenne, the people of Stuart's lake. The Sikanees and western Na-anees can also be classed as part of the Carrier group and of the Dené nation.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was exceptionally good. This condition with attending results, can plainly be traced to the after-effect of the influenza of a few years ago becoming spent. No semblance of any contagion was experienced. The Indians are more careful in regard to general cleanliness, and many more of them have been vaccinated.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources are hunting, trapping and fishing. After a shortage for several years in salmon, these bands availed themselves of the opportunity of an immense supply during last season. At Stuart's and Fort George, the Indians earn some money by canoeing and packing with their horses; the latter as an occupation, likewise applies to those of Stony creek. All of the bands are, especially of late, taking much interest in working their gardens.

Buildings.—They are more exact in the construction of their houses and as to suitable localities.

Timber and Bush Fires.—In prevention of these, the Indians have become most cautious. Fire notices are posted in the most conspicuous localities. In the few instances where timber fires did become in evidence, they were put out in their incipiency by timely rains.

Stock.—All of the Indians' stock wintered well and without loss, and more care is bestowed upon it by way of provender and shelter.

Farming Implements.—Their implements consist still mainly of scythes, hand-rakes and such other implements useful in gardening, haying and breaking up land.

Education.—There are no schools on any reserve of this group or division, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of this division belong to the Roman Catholic Church. At Stuart's lake is a large church and mission, and there are also churches at Tache, Pintce, Fraser's lake, Stella, Stony creek, Fort George, McLeod's lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are of a good disposition, law-abiding and hospitable. Were the opportunities equal to their ambition and good intentions in expedient, readier results would be the outcome.

In being possessed of cattle, and by increasing the extent and yield of their gardens they are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It redounds to the credit of the Indians that not a single instance of intoxication has occurred in this division during the year. This fact, the result of a promise to their bishop including the Stuart's lake village, is worthy the more of commendation. Considered morally, the Indians are very mindful of their conduct.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With regard to peace, the maintenance of order, temperance and morality among the Indians of the latter division, the services of the Rev. Father A. G. Morice, O.M.I. cannot easily be over-estimated.

As a compliment to his good work, we had last year a visit from the Right Rev. A. Dontenwill, O.M.I., D.D., bishop of New Westminster, B.C. Through the seemingly irresistible magnetism of his charming personality that gentleman caused the destruction by fire of those ceremonial paraphernalia which still bound the inhabitants of two villages to the customs and ideas of prehistoric days and prevented them from entering into the spirit of full civilization.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, August 15, 1902

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, 1902.

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.

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 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.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians all enjoy good health and keep their premises clean and tidy.

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 Farming 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.—This reserve is situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contains an area of seven hundred and seventy-nine acres. As most of this reserve is rocky, very little of it is fit for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is forty-eight, being made up of thirteen men, nineteen women and sixteen children. During the year there have been no births and four deaths, making a decrease of four.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. The dwellings have been kept fairly clean.

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 Farming Implements.—The dwellings are fairly good. The Indians have a few cattle and horses of medium quality. They own a 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 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 fifty-three, consisting of forty men, forty-five women and sixty-eight children. During the year there have been two births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Living as they do near the city of Victoria, they keep their occupied houses in good condition and neatly.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and working for white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their dwellings and outhouses are in fairly good condition. Little, if any stock is kept by these Indians. They have few farming implements.

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

Religion.—The Indians 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 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, Pauque-chin, 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-eight men, eighty-three women and one hundred and twelve children. During the year there have been eight births and eight deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians are: general farming, fishing and hop-picking, also working among the adjoining white settlers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Some of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings fairly well furnished and their outbuildings are fairly good. The 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 great 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.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, forty miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clem-clem-a-lits, Khenipsin, Koka-silah, 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-two; consisting of two hundred and eight men, two hundred and fourteen women and two hundred and seventy children. During the past year there have been nine births and sixteen deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; there have been no contagious diseases nor epidemics among them during the year, the chief maladies being scrofula, consumption and rheumatism. There being an abundant supply of fresh water flowing through the reserves, the sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, although during the summer and autumn they earn a great deal of money from the fisheries on the Fraser river and from the hop-fields in the State of Washington. They also work for the white farmers in the neighbourhood and thereby earn a good deal.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The progress in the character and number of their buildings has continued, and their dwelling-houses are becoming more comfortable.

Their stock is very good: the horses are of larger and better breed than formerly; the cattle are improving fast in quality and quantity. Several of the Indians own mowers, reapers, binders and threshing-machines, both steam and horse power, with which they earn a great deal of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers in the neighbourhood. The farm machinery used by these Indians is of the most improved pattern.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians: one situated in the Somenos village, the other between the Clem-clem-a-lits and Quamichan villages. Both schools are doing good work, and the pupils show good progress. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, seldom violating it, and as a whole are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them all round, these Indians are of temperate habits, a few being fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with any Indians on the coast.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 numbers twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, ten women and eleven children. During the year there have been four births; no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—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 they earn some money by clearing land for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are neat and of good construction; the Indians have a few barns or stables. They have not much stock, but what they have is well taken care of; so also are their farm 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 BANDS.

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 the 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 four, made up of thirty men, thirty-two women and forty-two children. There have been two births; no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water located on the beach. There has been no sickness among the Indians of this band during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming, fishing and boat-building being their chief occupations. A number are employed in the town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians keep very little stock, but what they have they take good care of. Their houses are in pretty good condition, especially the larger rancherie houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children of school age go to the industrial school on Kuper island.

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, seldom getting into trouble.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Valdez island and consists of three reserves, which have a combined area of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-six, consisting of nineteen men, twenty women and forty-seven children. During the year there have been no births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health, due in a great measure to their location.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is nearly all rock and heavy timber. The Indians do very little farming, their principal occupations being fishing and boat building.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all well kept and of superior construction, in fact none of the Indians live in the old-fashioned rancherie houses. There is more stock kept this year than last year and they have purchased at their own expense thorough-bred bull calves. They have not many farming implements, but such as they have are of superior quality.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—All these Indians are either Roman Catholics or pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and very thrifty.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as they are at some distance from a town and its demoralizing influences, 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 total population numbers two hundred and twenty-two; consisting of sixty-seven men, sixty-six women and eighty-nine children. During the year there have been three births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations of these Indians. Not very much farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are in pretty fair condition. There is little, if any, stock kept. They have very few farming implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on this reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of these Indians has greatly improved, which is due in no small measure to the influence of the missionaries on the island.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-eight women and ninety-nine children. During the year there have been two births and three deaths, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year; no epidemics occurring among them.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1933

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band farm, they work in the coal mines and also earn a lot of money trimming coal in the ships.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There is great improvement in the buildings of this band. The stock is of better quality and is increasing in number. They are taking more care of their implements than formerly.

Education.—They are provided with a school, and take great interest in educational matters.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their proximity to the town of Nanaimo, they 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 dogfish oil.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary conditions are good; their places are kept fairly clean.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are either Methodists or pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are progressing.

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 of the band is thirteen, consisting of four men, four women and five children. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—They do a little farming, a little fishing; they earn money by acting as guides for hunting and prospecting parties.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are fair; stock not bad. The implements are well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are doing better than in previous years.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are temperate and moral.

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 grave-yard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is three hundred and seventy-eight acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers fifty-nine, twenty-two men, nineteen women and eighteen children. During the year there have been three deaths and one birth, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind during the year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

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.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and have made more progress during the past year than any previous year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have a few buildings, which are in fair condition. Their stock is of medium quality. They have not many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not much addicted to intoxicating liquors. Their morality is on a par with that of Indians in other localities.

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 consists of eight men, eight women and fifteen children, thirty-one in all. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations. They do no farming, but cultivate a few gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—There are a few buildings on this reserve, but 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.—The Indians 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 numbers twenty-seven, consisting of five men, five women and seventeen children. During the year there have been two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitary conditions of the Indians on this reserve are good.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

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 living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 these Indians are Methodists.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in this agency are industrious and becoming more independent every year. The severe competition in the labour market, due to competition with Orientals, has in a great measure forced the Indian to work his land for a living instead of working away from his home, as formerly. The immediate result of this condition of affairs is that more improved machinery is bought, for instance, steam threshers, self-binders, mowers and reapers, and in the Cowichan district the bulk of the white man's crops are harvested and threshed by the Indians. Their stock has greatly improved in quality, due in a great measure to the introduction of improved breeds by the different breeders' associations in the province whose efforts the Indians appreciate and take advantage of.

In matters of education and morality, great praise is due to the various mission-aries established throughout the agency.

Although the majority work their land, yet a great many find profitable employment in the several new towns springing up in consequence of the activity of the mining and lumbering industries.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, August 2, 1902.

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, 1902. The statistical statement will be forwarded as soon as completed

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, Kwawkwawapelt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten, and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of three hundred and thirteen, a decrease of two since last census. During the year there were eight births and ten deaths.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and to this fact is due their escape from serious illness. In the month of January last small-pox broke out on Tsoowahlie reserve, resulting in one death; four cases altogether having occurred. A strict quarantine was maintained, which prevented the disease from spreading, and we were fortunate enough to be able to confine the disease to the two first houses where it had been discovered. Nearly all of these Indians have been vaccinated.

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.

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.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and the Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to the religious instruction given by their clergy.

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

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 sixty-eight, a decrease of six during the year. There were eleven births and seventeen deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and loading lumber in vessels 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.

Education.—A boarding school was opened adjoining the mission reserve about three 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 are obedient to the advice of their elders.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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, a decrease of one since last census. There were three births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious or contagious nature having made its appearance among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and nearly 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 taken 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 is a Methodist. 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, 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 reserve 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 five births and five deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition and nearly all of them 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 Chief Johnny Leon of Chehalis easily take the lead of all the others in dairying and others branches of farming.

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 religious instruction given by their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making steady progress and are good law-abiding people.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, a few only being fond of liquor.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, and about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five. There were no births and but one death during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near to 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, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is five hundred and nine, being an increase of five since last census. There were twenty-five births and twenty deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians on the whole 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, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which they keep 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. Farming implements are also well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have three churches, one at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck, and one at Pemberton Meadows.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, simple good people; Chief James of Pemberton Meadows is to a great extent deserving of the credit for the progress which these Indians are making. His influence among them is great and is always exercised for their good.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral and strictly honest. Only a few of them are addicted to the use of liquor.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 sixty-two. There was one birth, one death and three women left the band through marriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitation.—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.—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, which they keep in good order. Their farming implements are well cared for and suitable for their requirements. Their stock are also well taken care of.

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 are members of 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 good 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 bank of the said river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. There were two births and two deaths: no other changes in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—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 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 St. Mary's mission and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding; they live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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-eight. There were five births and four deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—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, 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 still continue to occupy their old-time houses. Their stock run at large during the whole year, and as there is little frost or snow in the district, thrive very well. They keep no horses, and the only farming or cultivation done is done with spades, shovels, &c.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They had 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 invariably provide for their requirements, very seldom asking for any assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people. There is not a half-breed in either band.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north and south banks of the Fraser river about ten miles from New Westminster, and contains three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

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 also are their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians send their children to St. Mary's Mission Indian school, the parents in most cases being anxious to have 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are continuing to improve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral good people, and I am happy to say, very few of them now are addicted to the use of liquor.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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-two. There were two deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the 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.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, good barns, and stables, which are kept clean and in good repair. Their horses and cattle are of good variety and are well fed and cared for during the winter, 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 and attend to their religious duties faithfully. They have a small church on each reserve, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people, they 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 and about one mile from its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-eight, an increase of two since last census. There were three births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most 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 taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—Some of these Indians send their children to Coqualeetza institute, some to St. Mary's Mission and some again to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—Eighty-five 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 being fond of liquor.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-six. There were four births and no deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and nearly all of the 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 horses and cattle are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take an active 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.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, very few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, comprising an area of thirty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians have a population of sixty-five. There were no changes in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing and hunting. They supply the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own their own residences in the city, on which they pay taxes. Very little farming is done by them—just a few garden patches. They have only a few head of stock.

Education.—These Indians are quite anxious to give their children a good education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people, a few only being fond of liquor.

NICOMEN 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 no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are well cared for, as also are their farming implements.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

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 do not take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded people, follow their old customs a good deal, but are improving a little.

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 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. There were two deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for and are of good quality. Their implements also are well cared for.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians can either read or write, and they do not seem to take much interest in educational matters.

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 line, they can easily procure liquor, but on the whole there is little reason to find fault with them.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-seven. There was one birth and one death during the year, no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians, nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns, and stables, which they keep in good repair. Their cattle and horses are well taken care of and are of good quality.

Education.—These Indians take an active interest in education. Most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are very earnest about religious matters. They have two small churches on their reserve, one belonging to Indians who are members of the Church of England, and the other belonging to the Roman Catholic Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-six, there was one birth and one death during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians, each family doing less or more mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in good repair. Their horses and cattle are well cared for, as are also their farming 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 to the Roman Catholic Church. The members of each denomination have their own church and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people and easy to please.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, a few only being fond of liquor.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eight hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-six, an increase of two during the year. There were eight births, and six deaths; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and hand logging, constitute the chief occupations of these Indians. A little gardening is done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwellings, which are kept in good repair. Their stock run at large summer and winter and 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.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Millers Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river; at Sumass Bar, on the north bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass on Sumass lake, and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty. There were no births and no deaths during the year, and no change in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—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.—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.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever attended any school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-eight of these Indians are Methodists and twenty-two are Roman Catholics. They are very enthusiastic in religious matters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral.

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 two deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and hand logging, only a little 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 the year round and do fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an easy-going people, are easily managed and scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, are not addicted to the use of liquor, and to their credit there is not a half-breed in the band.

SKAWAHLOOK 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 were no births and no deaths during the year and no change in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—Mixed 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 take good care of their stock during the winter and also of their farming implements.

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 a simple-minded people, obedient to authority and live on the best of terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They 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 was one birth and one death during the year. No other change in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—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.—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 farming implements; which are well taken care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians can read or write, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's mission is constantly full. A few have sent their children to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, but are not very religiously inclined.

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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-five. There were four births and two deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; 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. Their stock 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 in this respect with their white neighbours.

Religion.—Sixty-four of these Indians are Roman Catholics and twenty-one are members of the Church of England. They are attentive to their religious duties; each

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

denomination having its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded good people, are easy to get along with and live in harmony with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, a few only being fond of liquor.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are making steady progress. 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 never attended school. To the principals and their staff of assistants who have charge of the four schools in this agency, viz.: All Hallows, Coqualeetza Institute, St. Mary's Mission, and Squamish Mission, too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention given the children under their charge. A mild type of small-pox reached Tsoo-wah-lie reserve, Chilliwack, in the month of January last, brought hither by two Indians who were visiting some of their relatives in Mootsack in the State of Washington. Five cases occurred altogether, resulting in one death. About the end of June inst., a fresh case of small-pox occurred among Squamish Indians, ten having contracted the disease, but I am glad to say all have recovered. Great praise is due to Dr. Henderson, of Chilliwack, to Drs. Brydone, Jack, Monroe and McAlpine, of Vancouver, and to Dr. Fagan, of the Provincial Board of Health, for their active help in checking and stamping out the contagion. I have to thank His Worship Mayor Neelands and members of the Health Committee of the Corporation of the city of Vancouver, who kindly placed at my disposal their city small-pox hospital with all its equipment, for use of the Squamish Indians who might contract the disease. This action on their part made it possible for the doctors attending the Indians to prevent it spreading, which owing to the large number of Indians in the district at this season of the year otherwise would have been difficult.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, August 19, 1902.

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, 1902.

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 of three hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and eleven acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap, Thompson River and Okanagan tribes, and speak the dialects known as Shuswap, Thompson and Okanagan. Most of the younger ones can understand and speak English fairly.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number five and are situated near the foot of Little Shuswap lake and at Adam's lake. They contain an area of seven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-seven. There have been twelve births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and they have required very little medical attendance or medicine. Most of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and they keep their houses and persons fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians, since procuring water for irrigation purposes, have devoted themselves largely to farming, for which purpose quite a portion of their land is well adapted. They raise quite a number of horses and some cattle. They fish, hunt and work as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are mostly of logs and they are not of a very good quality.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, some cattle and other domestic stock.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements in good number of nearly every description required—ploughs, harrows, rollers, wagons, mowers and reapers, horse-rakes and a small threshing-machine.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some children have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and some have been taught to read and write shorthand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one church building and manifest great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and they have made very marked progress in farming in recent years. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river opposite to the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate area of five thousand two hundred and forty-three acres, combining agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty. Formerly the Pasca band, numbering ten, was included in the population. They have now been enumerated with Oregon Jack Creek. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are pretty well observed. Indians have been vaccinated. Dwelling-houses are not much occupied during summer season, and drinking water is pure.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. The supply of water is too limited for extensive farming. They

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

also fish and hunt, are employed as freighters and packers, and as labourers on farms and as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have log buildings, mostly of the early class of such. A few fairly good dwellings have been more recently constructed.

Stock.—They have some good horses for teaming and farm work, and others suitable for pack and riding animals; also some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—There is no system of education among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church; have one substantial log church, and evince a lively interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but, working as they do, largely for wages, they do not accumulate much. They have done considerable fencing and other improvements during the year.

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

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers; on Hat creek, and at Loon lake. They contain six thousand one hundred and thirteen and eight-tenths acres. Some of it is farming land; the remainder grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine. There have been six deaths and six births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them. Most of them have been vaccinated; their houses are not as clean or as well kept as most Indian houses.

Resources and Occupations.—They raise some farm produce, chiefly on Hat creek, have quite a herd of horses and some cattle; but they depend more for a living on fishing and hunting and by working as common labourers.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of log building. The chief has recently built a fairly good log house, and they have an imposing church edifice.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, mostly suitable for riding purposes, and some cattle.

Farming Implements.—They have farm implements suited to their present needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that afforded at the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and, during the visits of the priest among them, they are devout adherents. The impression is not as lasting as could be hoped for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are good workers for a time, but they are very nomadic in their habits. They have made comparatively little progress in the acquisition of wealth.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS AND NKATSAM CHOMOK) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located chiefly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain an area of one thousand six hundred and one-half acres. Small portions of this land, where cleared, produce well. Most of the land is timbered and rocky.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine. There have been five births and seven deaths during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians; they have been vaccinated, and their houses are fairly clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise a little hay, and considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit on their small farms. They procure a great quantity of fish and do considerable hunting and trapping; they also mine quite extensively, and work as labourers on the railway and otherwise.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of houses, which they keep improving upon.

Stock.—They have some smaller class horses, which they use chiefly for riding and packing, and more cattle than are usually found among Indians on this section of the Fraser river.

Farm Implements.—With such they are fairly supplied according to their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education:

Religion.—All but three of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church; three are Roman Catholics. They have one small church-building and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers: no better workers can be found than some of these. Those living at Nkatsam are rather well-to do, and always appear to have money.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral people.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain six hundred and twenty-eight acres. They consist of small patches of tillable land, the rest being rocks and timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine. There have been seven deaths and six births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and there has not been much sickness among them. They have been vaccinated, and especially those living near North Bend, keep their premises and houses well.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians grow a little hay, fruit and considerable quantities of vegetables. They depend more, however, on mining, fishing and hunting, working on the railroad, and basket-making among the women.

Buildings.—About North Bend the Indians have rather a good class of buildings; other places not so good, although considerable improvement in this respect is noticeable at Boston Bar.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, and a very few cattle. The bulk of their stock they winter in the Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—Some have been educated at the industrial school at Kamloops.

Religion.—They are about evenly divided among the Roman Catholics and the Anglicans. The latter have a good church at North Bend, and all evince considerable interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady, good working Indians, but are unable to make much progress. Chief George, of North Bend, appears to be in advance of most of them.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they compare well with other bands.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river around Cook's Ferry and Spatum, and in Tuile and Highland

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

valleys. They consist of bench-lands along the river, containing farming and grazing lands, with sparsely timbered land higher up, and some meadow-land in the valleys. The aggregate acreage totals nine thousand one hundred and ten and ninety-two one hundredths acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and four. There have been eight births and ten deaths during the year. The Nepa band numbering ten, formerly included in Spatsum band, has been enumerated with Oregon Jack Creek band.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited this band, and the general health has been fair, several of the deaths occurring being those of old people. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labouring hands on farms and on the railway, and as cowboys. In the immediate vicinity of Cook's Ferry the soil is too dry for successful crop raising. Further up the river on Pemynoo's reserve conditions are better, and considerable produce is grown.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and cannot be classed as good. They are fairly comfortable.

Stock.—They possess a number of fairly good horses, and a few of the Indians have nice herds of cattle and some pigs.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is no system of education among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings—one at Cook's Ferry and one at Pemynoo's—and they take an active interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry they do not make much progress. Higher up the river some of them are well-to-do. Kyume and Johnny Pasco are in advance of others in farming and stock. All the Indians are law-abiding.

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

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek. It contains an area of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres, composed of farming, fine grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirteen. There have been four deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, no contagious diseases among them. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their houses are mostly too small and being for the greater part mud-roofed, do not admit of good ventilation. They are, however, not much occupied in summer.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, raise some stock, chie-fly horses, fish and hunt, and work as day labourers. The chief occupation of the younger men is that of cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and all the older ones are mud-roofed; many of them might be classed as huts. Recently a few substantial, shingled houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, a few being suitable for farm and team, but the majority are good saddle horses. They have also some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Several children have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; they have one fairly good church-building, and attend service regularly.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have not been industrious, except in the direction of cowboys (all their ambitions appear to have been directed in that way). Latterly, more noticeably in the last year, they have devoted much more attention towards improving and cultivating their land.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have held the reputation of being one of the most intemperate bands in the agency. In this respect there has been a very decided improvement for the better.

KAMLOOPS.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are situated mainly at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, immediately opposite to the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres, comprising good agricultural, grazing, meadow and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one. There have been ten deaths and eight births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—A slight epidemic of measles visited these Indians during the spring. It was soon eradicated, and no fatalities resulted in consequence. Otherwise the general health has been usually good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary precautions are observed, particularly in spring, to clean up and burn garbage.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians grow considerable hay and vegetables, raise stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have had rather a poor class of buildings considering situation. More attention has been given to improvement in this respect, and within the year more has been done than in many previous years together.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, which they are improving, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of wagons, democats, buggies, ploughs, mowers and horse-rakes.

Education.—They have no system of education other than that afforded by attendance at the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; have one fine church building, and are good attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious enough, but they are too much disposed to live up to or beyond their means, and in consequence do not accumulate property as they might.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as a rule, have drifted into habits of intemperance. The opportunities which they have always possessed for procuring intoxicants, and the facilities they have possessed for procuring the means to purchase them, may to a large extent account for the confirmed habit. Recently the appointment of a paid Indian constable by the Indian Department, more adequate provincial and city police, and the better example shown by the old chief, Louis, have together had a tendency to check the nuisance to a considerable extent. In other respects they are moral Indians.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, ten miles below Lytton. Their area is five hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-six. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; no epidemics among them. Their houses are small and not well kept.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians can produce very little from the soil. Fishing and mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few inferior saddle ponies and a few head of cattle.

Farming Implements.—They have sufficient implements for the little land that can be worked.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church-building. When they can, they attend at Lytton.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of them are hard workers in those pursuits which they follow, but they are making little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, are dotted along both banks of the Fraser from Lytton to Nesikep, twenty-five miles above. The combined area is ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two and fifteen-one-hundredths acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where cereals, vegetables and fruits produce well with irrigation. Further up from Lytton there is a fair amount of pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers four hundred and sixty-three. There have been twenty-one deaths and eighteen births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. They have been vaccinated and sanitation is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are able to produce a good deal of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. They raise considerable stock, fish, hunt, mine and work in various ways as labourers, freighters and section-hands.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings and many of them.

Stock.—They have horses—some good work horses—but mostly of lighter build, and a number of cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of such.

Education.—They have no means of education, except that afforded by an attendance at All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. Their chief building is at Lytton town. They are very attentive worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly very industrious Indians and they are making good progress in the cultivation of their land and improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are situated on both banks of the Thompson river between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They contain an area of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six and fifty-three hundredths acres, consisting of bench and mountain lands of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight. There have been three births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and general health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables; fish and hunt, and have a few stock. Their chief means of living are by fishing and mining.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs and they are not up to date.

Stock.—They have a limited number of pack and saddle ponies and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—Of these they have sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican Church, and have no church-building.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their way, but little progress is apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, to the number of thirteen, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The total area is thirty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-one acres, containing a good percentage of agricultural and grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and sixty-four. There have been fourteen deaths and thirteen births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No contagious diseases have attacked them. They have been vaccinated; their houses are well kept, and sanitary conditions generally are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock extensively. They fish and hunt but little, and engage as labourers and cowboys. Their chief occupation, apart from tilling their farms, is freight-hauling, for which they are well equipped with horses and wagons. They do most of the freighting carried on between Cook's Ferry and Similkameen.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of superior horses. Some of them can turn out as fine a four-horse freight team as can be seen anywhere. They have also a number of good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements usually required.

Education.—No means of education exists among them.

Religion.—The majority of them, two hundred and ten, are Anglicans; the remainder are Roman Catholics. The former have a good church at Mammet reserve and a small one at Zoht. The Roman Catholics have no building. All manifest considerable interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious. Those occupying the Mammet reserve are among the most advanced in the agency in the cultivation of their land. They are making substantial progress and are improving their condition. They are law-abiding.

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

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres, comprising good farming land and some of the best grazing lands in the province.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-six. There have been four deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them and health has been good. Sanitary conditions are most favourable.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and quite extensive stock-raising, they fish and hunt to some extent and engage in freighting and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have large herds of superior horses, and good herds of well bred cattle. As good animals can be procured from these Indians as can be found anywhere in the country.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them. A few have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; they have two good churches, and they show a great interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and up-to-date. Many of them are in consequence well off. Johny Chilliheetsa, the chief, a model Indian in every respect, has upwards of a thousand head of as good horses and cattle as can be found on the majority of stock ranches. Jimmy Michell is also a well-to-do Indian ; and others in a lesser way could be mentioned.

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

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres, composed of good agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two. There have been eight births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have come to farm extensively and raise considerable stock. They fish and hunt to some extent, and are employed as labourers in various ways. Farming is their chief means of living.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They possess a number of fairly good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all farm implements.

Education.—They have no means of education except attendance at the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; have one fine building and attend well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They have made good progress in farming since the completion of their irrigation ditches.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river about fifty miles from Kamloops. The total area is three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres, comprising good farming and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-nine. There have been two deaths and nine births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good ; no contagious diseases among them. Their houses are not comfortable nor sanitary.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables, and raise a few stock. Fishing and hunting, chiefly the latter, occupy much of their time. They are far from market for farm produce.

Buildings.—They have a wretchedly poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They possess a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied with implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them. A few have attended Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; have one comparatively good building, and are among the most faithful adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their way, but appear to lack energy. They are making some progress in farming. They do little more than exist. They are a very peaceable and law-abiding people.

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

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and thirty-six. There have been eighteen deaths and sixteen births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. The high rate of mortality has been due to natural causes. Sanitary conditions are as good as in many other places. A limited percentage have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively, fish and hunt a little, and derive quite a revenue yearly from hop-picking in the vicinity; they also raise considerable stock. They are the largest wheat-producers in the agency.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, mostly frame.

Stock.—They have numerous horses of good quality and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, including binders and a steam thresher.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some attend Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—All but one, the chief, Louis Jim, are classed as Roman Catholics. The chief is a pagan, though he has built a church of his own and conducts some form of worship. They have two churches at Head of the Lake and a small one at Duck Lake. Those of one section of them are strict adherents; those of another pay little attention to church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them farm very well. Some of them are inclined to be wild, and infractions of the law are too common. However, there has been in recent years some improvement in this respect. The price of wheat is low and they do not do more as a rule than make ends meet.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and morally some of them do not come up to the standard among Indians.

OREGON JACK CREEK (PASCO NEPA) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are situated on both banks of the Thompson, a short distance below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek. The area is two thousand three hundred and eighty and seventy hundredths acres, mostly inferior in quality.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed and sanitary conditions are fair.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise some farm produce and stock ; they fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a fair proportion of stock, chiefly horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—These Indians have no means of education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church ; they have no building.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but are unable to produce much from their land ; they make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS OR NKAMIP BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. They contain an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres, some fair farming and fruit-growing land, but the greater portion grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. There have been eight deaths and eight births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No contagious disease has visited this band. Houses are fairly clean and other sanitary conditions favourable. Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce cereals, vegetables, fruit and raise stock ; they fish and hunt and work a little in various capacities.

Buildings.—The older style of buildings are poor log structures. Recently some good substantial houses have been built.

Stock.—These Indians have a good number of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one old-time building, and are strict observers of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. A few of them have nice fruit orchards and raise considerable fruit. Baptise and John Stilkiah are the best examples in this respect. The former also runs a small dairy.

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

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 reserve being on the west side of the lake twelve miles from No. 1 ; they contain good natural meadows, excellent farming and fruit-growing lands, and fine grazing. The total area is forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-five. There have been eight deaths and eight births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited this band, and there has not been much sickness among them. Their houses are well kept and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in general farming, stock raising and fruit-growing; fish and hunt, freight and pack and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their dwellings of the older class are but medium; latterly, especially within the year, some very neat and comfortable houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a good many horses and cattle of good quality.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one respectable church-building, and show great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them are well-to-do. For a time, for lack of police supervision and facilities for enforcing the liquor law, little progress was noticeable. Conditions in this respect have become improved, and there is more than a corresponding improvement apparent among the Indians, and good progress is noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—They have become very much improved in habits of temperance, and their morals are fairly good.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their total area is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres, the larger portion of which is timbered; some open country and grazing exists around the head of Little lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-two. There have been four deaths and seven births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease affecting them, and little sickness among them. Sanitary conditions are favourable, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, chiefly on land which they have cleared, raise a few stock; hunt and fish; sell wood from land they are clearing or under permit, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a superior class of log and frame buildings.

Stock.—They have a limited number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; have one fine church building, and are good attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in the clearing of their land, but they have not the advantages possessed by many other bands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN.)

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, numbering seventeen, are located along the Similkameen river from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserves is nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres; and that of the upper reserves is six thousand four hundred and thirty-eight, containing generally good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Vital Statistics.—The population of Lower Similkameen is one hundred and thirty. There have been four births and one death during the year. The population of Upper Similkameen is fifty. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good; no epidemic has visited them. They have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock quite extensively, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have only a moderately fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They possess a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with all necessary farm implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics; they have two churches, one at Chuchuwayha and one at Shennosquankin, and they are religiously inclined.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding; they are making good progress in farming and stock-raising. In the latter occupation the brothers William and Paul Terrabaskett and Ashnola John take the lead.

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

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, seven in number, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is five hundred and fifty-nine and twelve hundredths acres, mostly unproductive.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-two. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed. Their houses are not well kept and properly ventilated. They remove from them during summer.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce little from their lands; their chief occupations are fishing and mining.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have but little stock. Their horses are for riding and packing.

Farm Implements.—They have use for few.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church and they attend the church at Lytton.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are few able-bodied Indians among them, and they do little more than get a living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser river, between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, and are capable of producing little.

Vital Statistics.—Population and other statistics have been included in Lytton band, with which they are identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three in number, of this band are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They contain an area of nine thousand six hundred and seventy-nine and seventy-four hundredths acres, mostly agricultural and timber lands. There are some good pasture-lands on Salmon river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been five deaths and eight births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, their houses are well kept and sanitation good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise some stock ; fish and hunt, and work as labourers in various ways. Their chief occupation is farming.

Buildings.—They have a numerous and good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a good class of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good outfit of all kinds of farm implements usually required.

Education.—They have no schools.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics ; have a good church-building, and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious band, and the most of them are comfortably well off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral Indians.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering six, of this band are on the Fraser river some distance above Yale. They have an area of four hundred and fifty-six acres, containing small patches of tillable land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine. There have been three deaths and three births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and general health has been good. They have been vaccinated. Houses are clean and sanitary conditions good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce small quantities of fruit and vegetables. Their chief occupations are fishing, mining, and working on the railroad.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a few small horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their requirements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve. Some have attended All Hallows, Yale, and a few have attended the public school established at Spuzzum station. They have made good progress.

Religion.—They are about equally divided between Roman Catholics and Anglicans ; they have two church-buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their means of acquiring a living are limited and progress is consequently slow.

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

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves three in number, of this band are located on the Coldwater river in Nicola. They have an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and a half acres, containing farming, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twelve. There have been five deaths and six births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed, and the health generally has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation about houses and village is well regarded.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock ; fish and hunt ; freight and pack, and work in various ways as labourers.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well furnished with implements.

Education.—They have no school. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; have a good church building, and are very religious people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, steady and law-abiding Indians. Violation of law is almost unknown among them. They are making good progress in farming and improvements, but they are not a wealthy band.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a high temperate and moral people.

General Remarks.—The Indian women of the different bands assist materially towards the maintenance of the household by the gathering and preserving of wild berries in season; by the manufacture of buckskin and, especially among the Fraser Indians, of a very high grade of cedar root basket, and by working as domestic servants for white settlers.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been kept up to the average in attendance, and has been conducted very efficiently by the Rev. A. M. Carion, principal, and the various departmental teachers and instructors under him. I do not think that an institution of this kind could be better conducted or kept in better order than this one has been.

The Lytton Indian hospital has relieved and cared for the usual number of patients. Indians who go to this institution get the best of skilled treatment and nursing. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, is attending physician, and Miss Buie is the nurse in charge; nor must be omitted the mention of the unvarying efforts of the Venerable Archdeacon Small for the benefit, comfort and uplifting of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, July 25, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location of the 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 United States territory on the south and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

There are five reserves in the agency, viz.: the St. Mary's, Tobacco Plains, Columbia-Kootenay, Lower Kootenay or Flatbow and the Shuswap or Kinbaskets.

In addition, there is an industrial school reserve at St. Eugene village, and a small reserve surrounding the Indian office at Fort Steele.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the Kootenay river at the mouth of the St. Mary river, and has an area of seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres. Isidore's ranch is situated in the Kootenay valley south of Fort Steele and has an area of six hundred and eighty acres. Cassimaynook's is situated south of Fort Steele Junction on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and contains one hundred and sixty acres of meadow-land.

Bummer's Flat hay reserve has an area of one hundred and ninety acres, and is three miles north of Fort Steele on the left bank of the Kootenay river.

The natural features of the St. Mary's reserve are open bench and bottom land. The bench-land requires irrigation. There is some excellent timber growing on the reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays who are supposed to belong originally to the Tinney or Tinneh race.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and six. There were thirteen births and eight deaths, and three joined the band during the year, making an increase of eight since my last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good. There was no epidemic amongst them. The St. Eugene's Indian village was carefully looked after, the streets swept and the refuse removed and burned, and vaccination was carefully attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians follow farming, stock-raising, cattle herding and packing to the mines; and with trapping, hunting and fishing they make a good living.

Buildings.—They have a number of dwelling-houses, stables and sheds built of logs. During the year a few new and improved dwellings have been erected at the Indian village, and the place is much improved thereby.

Stock.—They have a few good horses, a number of Indian ponies and a nice herd of cattle. There has been a demand for the ponies lately in the Northwest Territories, and the Indians have sold a large number, and with the proceeds are replacing them with a better grade of horses, and some have purchased cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farming implements such as mowers, rakes, ploughs, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school is situated near the reserve and is in charge of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal, assisted by the Sisters of Charity, who have proved themselves painstaking and efficient, and good work is being done at the institution. The school is for the Indian children of the different bands in the agency, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance. The course of instruction consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and simple history and music. The boys are taught useful trades,—carpentry, shoemaking, farming and the care of stock; the girls, needlework, the use of the sewing-machine, dairying and housekeeping. The parents of the children visit the school from time to time and appear to appreciate the efforts that are being made to improve the condition of their children.

Religion.—The Indians of the band are Roman Catholics and they are zealous and attentive to their religious duties. They have a beautiful church at St. Eugene's village, which is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are becoming good farmers and there is a marked improvement on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are strictly temperate and are not given to immorality.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is at the international boundary near the State of Montana, and has an area of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres. The natural features

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

are undulating prairie-land that requires irrigation, and there is some fairly good timber on the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-six. There was one birth and two deaths during the year, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature appeared amongst them. They kept their village and dwellings clean, and those requiring it were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings of hewn logs, and sheds for their stock and farming implements.

Farming Implements.—They have a number of wagons, sleighs, mowers and rakes, which they purchased in the spring with the money they realized from the sale of ponies.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are most zealous and attentive in the observance of their religion. A new frame church is now being built on the reserve. The Indians subscribed according to their means to the building fund, denying themselves many things so that they could contribute.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked improvement is noticeable on the reserve. The fences are kept in repair and the Indians have a larger area of land under cultivation. They are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral; but the reserve being so near the international boundary, it is difficult at times to safeguard them from evil influences.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Columbia valley between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere and the Rocky mountains, and contains eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians on this reserve are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-two. There were two births and no deaths, making an increase of two during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness in the band, and the general health was good. The sanitary condition of the dwellings and their surroundings was excellent, and the Indians who required it were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively and raise good crops. A few follow hunting and trapping. They raise horses and cattle and have improved both by the introduction of good stallions and bulls amongst their herds.

Buildings.—Their houses and outbuildings are built of logs and a number still use tents to live in during the summer and fall.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with farming implements, which are carefully housed in the winter.

Religion.—The religion of the band is Roman Catholic. They have a neat church, which was enlarged recently. They are attentive to their religious duties and are zealous and devout.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and take a great interest in their farms and stock. During the threshing season many of them are employed by the white settlers to assist them threshing, going from farm to farm with the machine.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the West Kootenay district on the right bank of the Kootenay 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.

Tribe.—The Indians belong to the Kootenay tribe and speak the same language as the St. Mary's band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, an increase of three. There were eleven births and seven deaths, and one left the band for Idaho, having married into the Bonner's Ferry tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—Small-pox appeared amongst these Indians in the latter part of January. The disease, no doubt, was brought in some way from Idaho. Prompt measures were taken to check and stamp it out by quarantining those who were exposed and vaccinating and re-vaccinating all belonging to the band, burning the clothing of those who had the disease and disinfecting the different dwellings. There were no deaths from the disease, and those that did occur were from old age and consumption.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming and stock-raising, while some act as guides and packers. They also hunt, trap and fish, and during the season they make a good living by picking berries, which find a ready sale in the different towns around the Kootenay lake. A number are employed during the haying season by the Kootenay Reclamation Company, and the foreman reports their work as satisfactory and their conduct very good.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small log dwellings, and they have a few good barns. As they are nomadic in their habits, the majority live in tents.

Stock and Farming Implements.—They have some good cattle, which they look carefully after in the winter, cutting sufficient hay to carry them safely through. Their ponies are not very valuable and so far they have made but little effort to improve the breed. They have sufficient farming implements for their purpose.

Religion.—The religion of the band is Roman Catholic and they are attentive and zealous, and assemble in their church regularly for service. A missionary visits them frequently and instructs them in their religious duties. Their church is a log building scarcely suited for a place of worship, so they are making an effort to build a new church on the bench-land near Goat river.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are good workers, and the majority are law-abiding. An Indian of the band named Anasta, planted in the spring one hundred and fifty fruit-trees, which are doing nicely and which will in a few years, if carefully looked after, bring him a fair income. The bench-lands of the Lower Kootenay are admirably adapted for raising all kinds of fruit, and there is a good market amongst the mining towns of the district.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions these Indians are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek, in the Windermere district in East Kootenay, and contains two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and came from the Shuswap Lake country, in the Okanagan agency, over forty years ago. They speak the Shuswap language and the majority understand English.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is fifty-six, being an increase of two during the year. There were three births and no deaths. One Indian woman of the band married a white man and removed from the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are comfortable and are kept clean and neat. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are their principal occupations, while a few freight from Golden in the winter for the merchants; others are employed hauling ore from the mines to the Columbia river, and one or two of the older ones trap and hunt during the season. They raise good grain, hay and vegetables, which find a market at the mines in the district.

Buildings and Stock.—They have the best dwellings in the agency and good stables and barns, and their horses are greatly improved, as they own several well-bred stallions. They have also a good herd of cattle.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with threshing-machines, mowers, rakes, wagons, sleighs, ploughs and harrows, which are carefully put away in the winter.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve, to which an addition has been built recently.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making marked progress, as they are good farmers and look after and repair their fences. They save and use manure, and understand routine cropping and summer-fallowing. A few have planted fruit-trees, which are doing well.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, this band is temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are steadily improving and the industrial school has helped in a great measure to bring about the change. The ex-pupils are sought after by the Indians to assist them in farming, fencing and building, and their usefulness and knowledge is readily recognized by those who employ them.

Two of the pupils, François and Ignatius, who learned carpentry at the industrial school, have been kept steadily employed building cottages at the St. Eugene's village, and the work done by them would do credit to workmen of more experience.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, July 10, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my first annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on Valdez island to Smith's inlet, including all the islands between these two points; the mainland from Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from the 50th parallel of latitude to Cape Scott; also, all the villages and reserves on Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—The area of the reserves is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres. Although all heavily timbered, the greater part of the soil is rocky and worthless.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to and are branches of the Kwawkwelth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine, including men, women and children. This being

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

my first census, as well as being the worst time of the year for taking it, it is quite possible the number may show up better next time.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good, exceptionally so. Since my arrival here on April 12, there has been no epidemic among them of any kind.

The principal trouble with which I have to contend is in regard to their drinking water. In several villages the water-supply for this purpose is totally unfit for use. In the Klawitsis village the water they were using was very foul; I got them to dig a well a few feet from the swamp where they had been getting it, and in gravelly soil, where to their astonishment they got beautiful, clear water.

Vaccination has been pretty regularly attended to, as also the keeping of their houses and surroundings clean and free from decaying rubbish. They do fairly well in this respect.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of logging, fishing, hunting and trapping. During the salmon run they fish for the canneries, cut cord-wood, manufacture curios for sale, make canoes, manufacture large quantities of oulachon oil for sale and their own use, and some of the bands dry large quantities of halibut for sale. Others again put up considerable dulce or seaweed, which is largely used by them for food. Some few formerly went sealing, but since several of them went away some years ago and never came back again, I believe they have given that up altogether. The women work in the canneries, make nets, mats, baskets, and gather and dry berries for winter use, and besides provide the clams, crabs and other shellfish used by them for food.

Very little attention is given to agricultural pursuits. The soil for the most part is dry, and generally besides very hard to clear of the heavy growth of timber. It seems to be contrary to the nature of these Indians to till the soil. Their forefathers for hundreds of generations back made their living by fishing and hunting; they have always done the same thing, and it is next to impossible to get them to take any new departure. I would as soon try to get a farmer from Illinois to grow anything but corn.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The most of the houses of these Indians are still built in the old style,—big heavy logs and posts for a framework and inclosed with split cedar boards. They are generally built pretty high, with an opening at the top to let the smoke out. They are well ventilated, and not injurious to health when kept clean.

The Indians are beginning lately to build more small frame houses, and it is noticeable that they are kept much cleaner than the large houses where several families live together.

Of stock they have little, if any. They move around from one place to another so much that when they tried to raise cattle or hogs these invariably went wild and had to be killed.

These Indians have no farming implements; they have no use for them, as they do no farming.

Education.—There are three day schools in this agency, besides an industrial school for boys and a girls' boarding school or home. There is one day school at Alert Bay under the management of Mrs. A. J. Hall. The industrial school is also located here and is under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker, Mrs. Corker acting as matron, while Mr. W. Halliday fills the position of trades instructor. Mr. A. E. Bird is teacher at the Quace school, and Rev. R. J. Walker at Cape Mudge.

Religion.—There is quite a commodious church at Alert Bay, and the spiritual welfare of the Indians is looked after by the Rev. A. J. Hall, Anglican missionary. Mr. Bird at Quace and the Rev. Mr. Walker (Methodist) at Cape Mudge, conduct divine service every Sunday in their respective villages. Some few of the Indians take quite an interest in religion, but the majority of them are totally indifferent.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, I am sorry to say, are very immoral—that is, a very large majority of them. There are, of course, some of them who are

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

good-living people and who also try to influence others of their tribe for the better ; but they are only a small minority and can effect very little in the way of reform.

Their marriage contracts are so loose and free that they do not seem to have any effect towards keeping them in the paths of virtue and rectitude. There is no doubt that their marriage customs are largely the cause of so much immorality.

These Indians are not naturally inclined to intemperance more than any of the other aborigines on this coast. If they use more intoxicants, it is because the facilities for obtaining them are greater. A large majority would have a stop put to the traffic in liquor amongst them if they could. I have been requested by chiefs of several different bands to stop the white men from bringing in whisky and selling it to the Indians. I promised them to do my best to keep liquor out, but it is difficult to do anything, situated as I am on a small island, without any means of getting around amongst them except by canoe.

One instance came under my own personal observation. A Wiwaikai Indian left his own band, went one hundred and fifty miles further north, and joined the Nuwittis, where he would be less exposed to temptation.

There is no use trying to disguise the fact that the Indians of this agency have made less progress towards civilization than any others on the coast. This can be attributed in a large measure to the ease with which they can secure whisky. The area of the district is so great, and it is so cut up with inlets, channels and other waterways, that the distance to be covered in order to get over it is something enormous considering my present mode of travelling ; hence it is impossible to go about among and look after the Indians as the agent should.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency cannot by any means be considered peaceable and law-abiding. It was only last winter that a gunboat had to be sent up to bring them to their senses. The reason for this can in a great measure be attributed to the indifferent police service in this district. There are two constables—one at Shoal Bay and one at Alert Bay. Their district extends from Texada island to Rivers inlet, a distance of about one hundred and ninety miles in a straight line, besides which there are thousands of miles of inlets, channels, &c., to be traversed where are scattered Indians, fishermen, logging camps, traders and renegades. This is the territory where the whisky-pedlars flourish. Neither one of the officers has any means of travelling except by canoe, and so can accomplish but little.

The Indians are fairly industrious and would no doubt become prosperous could liquor be kept from them and they be induced to abandon their old Indian ways.

As to their general improvement, although I have been among them off and on for the last twenty years, I have not been in a position to observe what has been accomplished in that respect until about three months ago when I took charge of this agency. I hope to be able to give a fuller and better report in 1903.

I have, &c.,

G. W. DEBECK,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, August 5, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1902, together with a tabular statement of statistics and a list of government property in my care.

Vital Statistics.—During the year just past the births and deaths amongst the Indians have been equal: one hundred and thirty-four each. The population has, however, been increased by the arrival of six Indians (Haidas) from Alaska, and two from the Laird River country, to reside permanently in this agency, making a total Indian population of four thousand one hundred and forty-nine, an increase of eight for the year.

The five nations of Indians composing the twenty-three bands in this agency have increased or decreased as follows: the Haida nation of two bands, numbering six hundred and thirty-four souls, has increased by six, caused by accessions from abroad; the Nishgar nation of the Nass River valley, of seven bands, numbering eight hundred and forty-two souls, has decreased by one; the Tsimpsean nation of Skeena river and vicinity, six bands, numbering one thousand four hundred and forty-one, has increased by four; the Oweekayno nation, on the coast and islands, of five bands, numbering nine hundred and twenty-one, has decreased by one; and the Tallion nation of three bands, numbering three hundred and eleven, has remained stationary.

Health and Sanitation.—Since my last report the Indians have been visited at two different settlements by an epidemic of small-pox. Like that of last year the disease was brought from Alaska to Kitangata on Nass river by an Alaska Indian family who came over during the Christmas holidays upon a visit to relatives.

Before leaving for their home they presented their friends with a box of dried clams, which unknown to any one contained the germs of small-pox. The first person attacked by the disease, being a feeble old man, died the fourth day. This was the only death resulting therefrom. There were ten cases on the Nass river, but the disease was stamped out by the end of the month of March. During the month of May, however, three other cases of small-pox came to Port Simpson in this agency from northern Alaska, being three patients in a family of five Indians returning home to Port Simpson after a protracted visit. The disease was confined to this family. No deaths resulted, and at the end of May the family were free from quarantine. There is now no epidemic disease of any kind in the agency. Pulmonary troubles are the principal cause of mortality amongst the Indians.

Sanitary precautions have been taken by all the Indians through their municipal councils and Indian chiefs. Families living in villages are obliged to keep their houses and premises clean under penalties imposed for neglect of sanitary by-laws and regulations established amongst them.

Occupations of Indians.—The principal industrial pursuits of our Indians are salmon-fishing and canning, procuring saw-logs for the three saw-mills of the Northwest coast, the Oulachon fishing industry, hunting and trapping, fur-seal hunting, procuring and drying herring spawn, catching and drying salmon and halibut for food, boat and canoe making, and cutting fire-wood for the use of the salmon canneries. On the Queen Charlotte islands the catching of dogfish and extracting their oil has assumed large proportions and is quite remunerative.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The earnings of Indians at the salmon-canning industry has become of paramount importance, almost everything else being neglected during the months of June, July and August each year.

The amount of money earned at this business has increased since my last report by \$20,000. Other industries have, however, fallen off to the amount of \$4,000.

Agriculture.—Agricultural pursuits amongst the Indians are languishing through the fact of the population of all the settlements going away to the canneries, leaving only a few aged persons to attend to gardening and the potato crops.

Education.—The Indian day schools of this agency, fourteen in number, are fairly successful in educating the Indian children, notwithstanding the fact that most of the pupils are taken away from the vicinity of the schools during the hunting and fishing seasons, which is a drawback very discouraging to the missionary teachers, but which cannot at present be wholly remedied. Many of the teachers, however, follow the children to the canneries and endeavour to keep up the schools there.

The industrial and boarding schools, three in number, are in a manner free from that disability, being able to keep their pupils at school all the year round.

Religion.—There has been no change during the year in the religious beliefs and professions of the Indians; those claiming to be Salvation Army and Church Army people have for some years past been rated as belonging to their respective established churches, the Methodist and Anglican Churches, the only two religious denominations yet established in this agency.

The Indians and their families claiming to belong to the Methodist Church number two thousand three hundred and nine, and to the Anglican Church, one thousand two hundred and two. The pagans number six hundred and thirty-eight. The pagans call themselves 'heathens' after the name given to them by the Christian Indians and some of their early teachers. This name 'heathen' at first meant opprobrium; but it has crystallized into meaning a cult or 'ism' of which the pagans are quite proud.

BANDS AND RESERVES.

The Haida nation of two bands and villages Massett and Skidegate, both Indian names, are situated on the Queen Charlotte islands, and are composed of the united groups of many old-time bands, which some sixty years ago numbered many thousand of Indians, subsequently decimated by small-pox and other diseases, and whose old village sites with their forests of totem poles still remain.

Masset village stands at the entrance to Massett inlet at the extreme north of the islands, on a point of land lying between the inlet and the open water of Dixon entrance. It is a healthful and beautiful place. The village consists of seventy-four dwelling houses, a large handsome church, a school-house, a society-hall and mission-buildings, a resident Anglican minister, the head teacher, a native assistant teacher, an Indian council of chiefs, an efficient fire company and a brass band. There are two trading stores in the village. This settlement has no communication with any other settlement except by schooner or canoe over open water for eighty miles.

The second Haida village named Skidegate is situated on the north shore of Skidegate inlet, near the centre of the Queen Charlotte islands, at the foot of a mountain overlooking a beautiful bay with an extensive sand beach in front. The village consists of sixty-three dwelling-houses, a church, school-house and a society-hall, a Methodist minister resides there on a part of the reserve set apart for the mission-buildings. A white woman teaches the Indian day school. On the reserve stands a dogfish oil manufactory owned by the Indians, giving employment to many fishermen and others. There is also a well furnished trading store owned by the Indians. The village has a very good fire company and a brass band. The people are served with a monthly mail. The Nishgar nation, consisting of seven bands, each with its own village and reserves of land, occupies the Nass River valley from the sea to the head of navigation, some fifty-five miles from the river-mouth.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

These Indians have large reserves of land, much of which is capable of being utilized as agricultural land. Only one band, however, that of Aiyensh has shown any desire to cultivate the soil beyond that of small gardens of potatoes and vegetables.

Kincolith is the first village of the Nishgar Indians situated on the north side of the estuary of the Nass river on a low flat plot of land at the mouth of a small river, and at low tide there is an extensive sand beach in front of the settlement. The village consists of thirty-nine commodious dwelling-houses, a new and beautiful church, a school house, two society-halls, a music-hall, a council-house and lock-up, a fire company's hall, a good fire company and a brass band. The Venerable Archdeacon Collison is their clergyman and physician. The village municipal business is conducted by an elective council.

Kittex band is the next settlement fifteen miles further up the Nass River valley situated on the south bank on a narrow strip of land at the bottom of a high mountain. The village consists of five large-old-style Indian frame houses. There is no public building of any kind, no church, nor school-house, and the population is yearly dwindling through removals to other villages. The village stands upon the large Lachaltsap reserve.

Lachaltsap is the third Indian settlement up the Nass River valley, situated about sixteen miles from the river-mouth on the northern bank, well sheltered from the cold Nass winds by surrounding dense forest of spruce timber, although on the western side of the village there is a large quantity of land quite easily cleared and of good quality.

The village consists of twenty-six good modern-style dwellings, a church, school-house, public hall, music-hall and two Indian trading stores. This village is governed by a council of chiefs. It stands near the centre of the large Lachaltsap reserve.

Kitangata is a small settlement two miles further up the river. Their houses stand upon both sides of the Nass river, and consist of nine old-style houses. These Indians have no church, no school-house, nor any kind of public building. The village stands near the upper end of Lachaltsap reserve.

Kitwintshilth settlement stands upon a knoll at the lower end of Nass River canyon, on the right bank just opposite an extensive lava bed which extends for many miles into the mountains in the direction of Kitsumkalem lake. The Kitwintshilth Indians, who are all pagans, have nine dwelling-houses, two of modern style. They have no church, no school-house, nor any public building. Their reserve of land is large and contains some good agricultural land. There is no Indian council, old chief Wee-shakes governs the village with mild vigour.

Aiyensh is an Indian village of comparatively new growth built quite recently on the site of an ancient village deserted long ago beyond the memory or traditions of the Indians. It is situated on the right bank of the river, about fifty miles above its mouth, on a part of the extensive Kitlacadamax reserve. The village is well laid out with wide streets and squares, and consists of thirty-seven dwelling-houses, mostly two stories high, large, and some of them are quite artistic. There is a large church recently erected by the Indians under the direction of their clergyman, doctor and teacher, the Rev. J. B. McCullagh, S. M. There is also a school-house, a public hall, which is also a music-hall and council-house. The municipal business is conducted by a council of seven chiefs, with their clergyman as their secretary. This band owns and operates a steam saw-mill built by their missionary teacher. Surrounding the village is an extensive level plain of good agricultural land, and this band shows a desire to use it for agricultural purposes and stock-raising.

Kitlacadamax.—This village is the upper settlement on the Nass river, the last of the seven Nishgar bands standing on the right bank of the Nass river below the great canyon and opposite the Grease trail, which leads to the Forks of the Skeena river, one hundred miles across a level country.

Kitlacadamax village consists of twelve dwelling-houses, some of them old-style. The population, at one time the largest in the valley, has been yearly decreasing, principally through removals to settlements nearer to the coast, where there is more business and remunerative employment. There is no church, no school-house, nor any

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

public buildings. Upon this reserve there is an abundance of good agricultural land on both sides of the Nass river.

TSIMPSEAN NATION.

The Tsimpsian Indians, as a nation, stand at the head of all the Indian nationalities upon the northwest coast, in physique, general appearance and civilization. They are also the most numerous and the furthest advanced in education and arts.

Fort Simpson is the largest and the principal Tsimpsian Indian settlement, situated upon a beautiful and extensive harbour at the northwest corner of the Tsimpsian peninsula, about midway between the mouths of Skeena and Nass rivers. The Indian town adjoins the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters on the northwest coast.

There is also a white settlement on the Hudson's Bay Company's land close to the Indian reserve.

The Indian part of the town consists of one hundred and sixty-three dwelling-houses. Many of these houses are large, well-built residences, and some artistic cottages.

On the reserve there is a large, commodious church, two Salvation Army halls, three society-halls, a double school-house, a boys' boarding school, a girls' boarding school, a fire company's hall, four Indian trading stores, two public restaurants, a glazing and paint shop, a blacksmith-shop, three carpenter's shops, and four boat-building establishments, all belonging to and managed by Indians.

The townsite has been surveyed and well laid out, is easily drained, and approachable by sea all along the front. The public streets are graded and very well lighted by street lamps. Their municipal affairs are controlled by an elective council. On the adjoining Hudson's Bay townsite there is an Indian hospital under the able management of Dr. A. E. Bolton and several trained nurses.

Although the area of land reserved for this band is large, there is but little good land and it is all used for gardening purposes.

METLAKATLA BAND.

This band resides at the old historic town of Metlakatla situated on the Tsimpsian peninsula about midway between the mouth of Skeena river and Port Simpson on the north shore of a narrow channel named Venn creek running inland about three miles from Chatham sound. This was the most noted village on the coast, being the first place where mission work was established in 1863, which caused the gathering together of seven hundred and eighty scattered Tsimpsians into one place, and where various new industries were started amongst the Indians by Mr. William Duncan, of the Church Missionary Society of London.

Amongst the industries established for the benefit of the Indians were lumber and shingle manufacturing, the erection of a woollen mill for the carding, spinning and weaving the wool of sheep and goats into blankets and other woollen fabrics, the manufacture of brick, boat-building, clam and salmon canning and stock-raising (sheep and goats). These new industries did not flourish, however, but produced financial loss. They were supported by mission funds for a few years and then abandoned. During the year 1887, through troubles amongst the missionaries a great majority of the then Metlakatla band of Indians left the country and settled upon an island at Alaska.

The present village consists of forty Indian dwelling-houses, which are of modern build and are very well furnished. During last July nearly all of the mission-buildings together with the large Indian church and two school-houses and two new Indian dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire. Some of the buildings have been again erected, and an imposing new church is rising upon the site of the old historic Tsimpsian church.

There are three schools at this village, one government industrial school in two branches (boys' and girls') an Indian-day school for the village children, a boarding school

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

for white children and the most promising half-breed children from the various coast settlements. The teacher of the white boarding school is furnished by the Provincial School Department. All the other schools are maintained by the Indian Department of Canada and the Church Missionary Society of London.

There is a village-hall, a society-hall, which is used as a music-hall, and fire company's hall. There is an excellent fire company and an Indian brass band.

The Indian agent's residence and office is on this reserve.

There is considerable good arable land on this reserve, but only a small quantity is used for gardens.

The village business is controlled by an elective council.

KITKATLA BAND.

Kitkatla is the third Tsimpsean settlement and is situated on Dolphin island, lying off the mouth of the Skeena river with Hecate strait on the west. The village contains thirty-two dwelling-houses, all new and modern. There is a large newly erected church a good school-house, a new village-hall and fire company's hall. Rev. W. R. Gurd is their clergyman, teacher and physician, assisted by a native teacher.

The people are ruled by a council of chiefs. They have a fire company with a fire engine, and a brass band. They have three trading stores.

There is no arable land on this reserve.

KITKAATA BAND.

This is a small Tsimpsean settlement at Hartley bay, at the entrance to Douglas channel and is known to the public as Hartley Bay village, and consists of eighteen frame buildings very well furnished. There is a church and a mission-house. A missionary resides there and teaches the children at the mission-house.

One of the Kitkaata reserves contains some good agricultural land, which is used by the people for raising potatoes.

This band has a council of chiefs and an effective fire company.

KITSUMKALEM BAND.

This is another Tsimpsean settlement, about forty miles up the Skeena river, on the right bank, at the mouth of Kitsumkalem river. Many of these Indians reside at Port Essington, on the estuary of the Skeena river, and own dwelling-houses there on a small portion of the Port Essington townsite, lately created a special reserve. They have been living at Port Essington for many years, still retaining and occasionally occupying their old houses and gardens at Kitsumkalem.

In conjunction with some of the Kitsalas Indians, also settled at Port Essington, they enjoy the use of a church and school, with Rev. D. Jennings as their teacher and physician, and a white woman as daily teacher. There is a large settlement of whites surrounding this special reserve at Port Essington, several salmon canneries, large trading stores, two hotels, and all the business and amusements of a thriving frontier town. These Indians have a fire company and a brass band.

KITSALAS BAND.

This settlement is the last of the six Tsimpsean bands, situated about sixty-five miles up Skeena river, just below the Kitsalas canyon. The people of Kitsalas have good new dwelling-houses at their village, besides a number of less value at Port Essington.

Their new townsite, situated upon an extensive level river bench, is laid out into large town-lots with wide streets, so that the town may be in little danger of fire from the burning of one building.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

These Indians have large and numerous reserves, with a considerable quantity of good agricultural land, some of which is used for potato gardens.

OWEEKAYNO NATION.

This nation, consisting of five bands, takes its name from the Oweekayno tribe settled at the head of Rivers inlet.

These five bands speak a different language from the other four nationalities of the northwest coast. Two of its bands, Kitamatt and Bella Bella, compare favourably with the Tsimpsean nation in the physique of the people and even from a civilization point of view; the other three bands, Kitlope, China Hat, otherwise Klemtoo, and Oweekayno, are far behind in education and general-advancement, Oweekayno the lowest of all. The Bella Bella people are rapidly coming to the front as a civilized band of Indians. Kitamatt is also doing well; both these tribes encourage schools, and in a measure insist upon their children attending school. They always take the children to church, and they practise family worship more than any other tribe in the agency.

The lands reserved for these five bands, although not so extensive as that of some others, is generally of a better quality and of more value to them.

TALLION NATION.

This nation of Indians, also speaking a different language from any other in the agency, consists of three bands, Kemsquit, Bella Coola and Tallion. Tallion is said to be the oldest settlement of the three and from which the nation takes its name. It is situated about ninety miles inland from the coast at the head of South Bentinck Arm, on an extensive flat of low land, covered with brush and grass. The village houses stand upon posts and are elevated about five feet above the surface of the ground, on account of tide overflow.

It is a small band, backward in civilization and enterprise, although it is generally a peaceful and well behaved tribe.

Kemsquit stands near the head of Deans channel at the mouth of Salmon river, about one hundred miles inland from the coast line. The Kemsquit tribe has neither a church nor school. They are a friendly civil people, but they lack enterprise.

Bella Coola is an important Indian village at the mouth of Bella Coola river, some eighty miles inland from the open sea. This tribe has been allotted an extensive reserve of land of good quality, which is utilized by them to a greater extent than any other in the agency. There is a church and school amongst them, and the young people are becoming quite well informed.

They trade largely with the interior Indians, using saddle horses and pack horses as the mode of travel. The Tallion Indians are mostly pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the whole agency own property to the value of about three quarters of a million dollars, with an annual income of \$244,456.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, August 27, 1902.

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, 1902

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 three hundred and ninety acres, five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni belonging to the Tseshaht tribe, containing one thousand and thirty acres including a small lake about eighty acres in extent, with some sixty acres of grass-land adjoining, the rest of the reserve being good land but mostly timbered ; the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiaht tribe, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. On the last mentioned reserve there is good bottom land at the mouth and on the banks of the Sarita river, but part of the land is unfit for cultivation and contains large deposits of iron and copper. Sixty-seven acres of this unproductive 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 each. The majority of these reserves are rocky, timbered or tidal lands, given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

Principal Reserves.

Tseshaht, No. 1 Reserve—Tсахahч, west bank of the Somas river, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres. The population consists of one hundred and thirty-two : forty men, forty women and fifty-two children.

Opitchesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinnis, east bank of Somas river, Alberni, ninety-six acres. The population consists of sixty-two : fifteen men, twenty-three women and twenty-four children.

Howchuklisah, No. 2 Reserve.—Elhlateese, at the head of Howchuklesit harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres. The population consists of forty-five : fifteen men, eighteen women and twelve 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 fifty-nine : fifty men, fifty-five women and fifty-four children.

Toquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village passage, Barclay sound, one hundred and twenty four acres. The population consists of twenty-three : ten men, nine women and four children.

Ewlhuilhlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ittatso, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and fifty-five : forty-eight men, forty-eight women and fifty-nine children.

Claoquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres. The population consists of two hundred and forty-five : eighty-six men, ninety-nine women and sixty children.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores island, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres. The population consists of sixty-nine: twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and nineteen children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahktosis, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, two hundred and fifty acres. The population consist of two hundred and seventy-three: eighty-six men, eighty-seven women and one hundred children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiat harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and sixty-two: forty-four men, fifty-three women and sixty-five children.

Mooachaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly cove, Nootka sound, two hundred and ten acres. The population consists of one hundred and seventy-five: sixty-two men, seventy-five women and thirty-eight children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh island, Nootka sound, twenty-nine acres. The population consists of sixty-four: twenty-two men, twenty-four women and eighteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Noochatl, Esperanza inlet, sixteen acres. The population consists of seventy-four: thirty-five men, twenty-eight women and eleven children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza inlet, thirty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and one: thirty-four men, thirty-three women and thirty-four children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aksesé, Village island, one hundred and eighteen acres. Kukamukamees, Mission island, seventy-five acres; Barrier islands, Kyuquot. The population consists of three hundred and five: one hundred and twelve men, one hundred and twenty-eight women and sixty-five children.

Chaiclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Acous, Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, one hundred acres. The population consists of one hundred and five: thirty-eight men, thirty-one women and thirty-six children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca strait, viz.:

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres. The population consists of twenty: seven men, seven women and six children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres. The population consists of sixty-three: twenty-one men, twenty-four women and eighteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres. The population consists of eighty: twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and thirty children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres. The population consists of forty-six: sixteen men, eighteen women and twelve 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 tribe resort for the fall salmon-fishing and congregate there part of the winter. Wyah village is situated at the mouth of the Nitinaht lake, which is really an inlet with a 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. Population consists of fifty-six: sixteen men, twenty women and twenty-children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs and reserves, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing-time all the Nitinaht bands assemble at Pacheena village; Port Renfrew being the only harbour on their coast.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

GENERAL REMARKS.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and fourteen : eight hundred and three men, eight hundred and seventy-four women and seven hundred and thirty-seven children. Number of births for the year, eighty ; number of deaths, one hundred and thirty-seven ; birth-rate, thirty-three per thousand ; death-rate, fifty-seven. Small changes occur in the population of the different villages from inter-marriage between the different bands, and a few taking up their residence in the towns, leaving or returning to their reserves. While the number of births is three in excess of last year, the death-rate is exceptionally heavy, the deaths being fifty-seven in excess of the births. This is partly accounted for by the loss of the sealing schooner *Hatzic* which left Kyuquot last spring for the coast catch, the crew consisting of twenty-three men and one woman belonging to the Kyukaht band, and has not been seen or heard of since. This is a sad blow to this tribe, Hahkla, the head chief, and Mark, his brother, with five other chief men being on board, in fact the crew were the pick of the good men and sealers of the band, the loss leaving many widows and children destitute, who are receiving help from the department.

Health and Sanitation.—Though there has been no epidemic among the tribes except influenza, which did not affect the whole coast, there have been many deaths, principally of old age and consumption, and there are still quite a few old sick Indians to whom I have to give government aid. With the aid of the local missionaries and doctors sanitary measures have been carried out, especially in cases of sickness. Most of the villages are deserted at the present time, and when the inhabitants return from the salmon fisheries and hop-fields, will be sweet and clean.

Resources and Occupations.—There has been a decrease of the money earned by sealing, as compared with last season, of \$47,000. The average catches in Behring sea last year were small, the weather was bad in the spring, one schooner, the *Fawn*, was driven on shore by the wind and lost her season ; several schooners had their canoes broken on board, and a number of the Indians returned from the coast catch in debt to the schooners, while the catch by canoe from shore was a comparative failure. There are still a good many canoe-makers among these tribes, although most of the rising generation do not take to this work, the demand for canoes is mostly local.

There is an increase of \$11,000 in amount earned by wages and fishing, including the making of dogfish oil and salmon-fishing on the Fraser river. Some of the Oiaht band found work at the new cable station at Bamfield creek. The Indians at Alberni find occasional work with miners, prospectors and hunters, and in logging for the two small local saw-mills ; a shingle-mill was also started on the Somas river, which gave employment in cutting cedar blocks, but this is now shut down.

A few Indians with their families find employment at the Clayoquot cannery, and occasional canoeing and work with miners in Clayoquot and Nootka sounds. At Kyuquot several of the young men employ their time in the winter months in carving Indian curios, various figures and miniature totem-poles, which they barter at the local stores. The old men do most of the fishing and are out in the morning at the first peep of day. The Nitinaht Indians take halibut to Victoria, the Clayoquots occasionally send halibut by steamer for sale in Victoria, the Alberni Indians bring halibut, codfish and herrings to Alberni for sale.

The Kyukahts do a small trade with the local store in salmon for salting, the cohoes being very plentiful in their waters in the summer months. The women on this coast make quantities of baskets of various designs and sizes, the smaller ones finished with a fine grass, white and variously coloured, (which they buy from the American Indians) some of these they barter at the local stores, but the most of them are sold on the American side, where they command a ready sale. All the women, the old ones especially, spend their spare time in making mats from the inner bark of the cedar, these are in constant use by the Indians for their sleeping places, and many of the old people still sleep on the boards with their blanket with nothing under them but one of these mats, the young people, who generally possess feather beds and bedsteads, using them on their floors ; the more comfortable old-fashioned bed is still manufactured from

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

the dried stem of the bulrush threaded together, making long mats, several folds of which with a roll at the head for a pillow make a comfortable mattress. The cedar bark mats are still used by the old-fashioned, and at feasts, to lay along the floor and put their provisions on when eating; these mats are also sold in the towns and settlements, the standard price being 25 cents each. The women are clever at making rag mats, make most of their own and children's clothes, with generally the help of a sewing machine, and knit socks for their husbands.

Buildings.—Seventeen frame houses have been built during the year, and some improvements made in painting and additions to their houses.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and five day schools which received aid from the department.

Boarding Schools.—The Presbyterian boarding school at Alberni is making good progress, seven new pupils have been admitted during the past year with an average attendance of forty, as many as the building can accommodate properly, the only drawback being the tendency to scrofula and consumption of some of the inmates, three pupils discharged during the year having died of consumption, in spite of the care taken on admission to have the applicants examined and their health certified to by a duly qualified medical practitioner. There has been no friction between the management and parents of the children in the school. The pupils are orderly, well mannered and attentive, and the home and school under good discipline, the children understand English well, and are well advanced in Scripture knowledge, and reflect great credit on Mrs. Cameron, their teacher. Teaching is carried on systematically according to the instructions conveyed by the department, the boys able to work attending to their studies in the morning and other employments in the afternoon, the girls and smaller children attending both sessions in school except those whose turn it is to help in the house work. A small brass band is under instruction, and the improvement of the grounds, garden and building testify to the industry of the boys. Mr. Motion, the principal, also exercises all possible supervision over the ex-pupils of the school, most of whom are behaving in a way that does credit to the institution.

The Bishop Christie Roman Catholic boarding school at Clayoquot has the full complement of fifty pupils. On my last visit to the school I found 53 names on the register, with an average attendance of 51 $\frac{3}{4}$. This institution was carried on most successfully by Sister Mary Placide, acting principal during the absence of the Rev. Father Maurus in Europe. The teaching is carried on according to the instructions of the department, particular attention being paid to the speaking of English, and that the pupils use that language only in their intercourse with each other. The principal gave the most satisfactory account of the general behaviour and deportment of the pupils who all seem fond of school; good progress has been made in the different branches of education, writing very good. The mornings are devoted to study, the afternoons to manual labour for the boys and sewing for the girls, the boys have done a good deal of work in clearing the ground round the building, helping to make trails and a telephone line to the Opitsat village, and seem to enjoy it. The girls do the mending, make clothes for themselves, and some for their younger brothers and sisters at home, and for the younger boys, and have learned to knit and crochet nicely. The pupils are polite and well mannered and can answer a question in English intelligently and the majority of the pupils seem strong and healthy. One discharged pupil, Sennat, a good Christian lad and promising scholar, died at his father's house at Heshquiat of consumption, but he was not a strong boy when admitted to the school; another pupil is in St. Joseph's hospital for medical advice; otherwise, except small ailments, the school children have been in good health.

Day Schools.—The Ahousaht Presbyterian school is faithfully taught by Mr. Russell and Miss McNeil, who use their best influence to get a regular attendance of pupils. There are a bright and healthy lot of children in the Ahousaht tribe; the regular attendants, the boys especially, learn quickly and well: the difficulties of day school teaching lie in the movable habits of the Indians and often the indifference of the parents, who exercise a very mild supervision over their children, also the lads go sealing at an early age. This summer Mr. Russell has taken charge of seven children while their parents are

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

absent at the fisheries. The Presbyterian school at Ucluelet is still ably taught by Miss Armstrong, who has besides an attendance of small children a few very promising pupils and well advanced in their studies and Scripture knowledge.

Mr. McKee teaches at the Oiaht day school at Munakamis reserve in the winter months, and the reserve on Haines island in the summer, entailing two school-houses, and has a regular attendance of children who are learning the rudiments of education. This school is to receive the government grant for next year.

The Roman Catholic day school on Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, is taught by the Rev. C. Moser, and the St. Mark's school at Kyuquot by the Rev. E. Sobry. The attendance at these schools is small, the Kyukahts showing no interest in the education of their children.

The Rev. W. Stone teaches the Nitinaht day school on Clo-oose reserve. Several families have moved from other Nitinaht reserves to this place to get the advantage of education for their children and the attendance is regular when the Indians are at home, the pupils making fair progress.

Religion.—Regular services are held in the Roman Catholic churches at St. Mark's and Kyuquot by the Rev. E. Sobry, who also pays occasional visits to the Chaiclesaht, Noochahtlaht and Ehattisaht bands.

The Rev. Father Brabant's services at Heshquiata are attended by the whole of the tribe, who are constant in their religious duties. Father Brabant also spends a few months in each year at Nootka, with the Mooachaht tribe, where he has a church and residence on the Yuquot reserve. The Rev. C. Moser has Sunday services at St. Anselm's church on the Opitsat reserve attended by the Clayoquot Indians.

The Rev. W. Stone, Methodist missionary, has services and Sunday school every Sunday and prayer meetings during the week at the school-house at Clo-oose, attended by the Nitinahts, and follows his people to the Fraser in the fishing season.

The Rev. M. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary, works in Barclay sound, dividing his time principally between the Oiaht and Ucluelet bands and visiting the various villages in that sound; he also goes to the Fraser when the Indians congregate there for the salmon fishery. Mr. McKee with Mr. Swartout's assistance is working earnestly among the Oiaht Indians for their well-being and the furtherance of Christianity, regular Sunday services being held in the school-houses at Ucluelet, Oiaht and Ahousaht. Mr. Motion, besides his duties as principal of the Presbyterian boarding school, does a good deal of missionary work at Alberni, besides holding services for the Indians on Sundays, the sick are visited and cared for by himself and the staff of the school, those that die on the reserve receive decent burial, and are generally carried to the grave by the mission trap, and the good example set by the school and work is seen in the increased sobriety and general improvement of the Alberni Indians. Mr. Motion, by the help of kind friends, intends to build a church for the Indians on the Opitchesaht reserve this summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—The west coast Indians are good-tempered and happy in their general intercourse one with another, and kind to their wives and children except when under the influence of liquor, and seldom get into trouble with the authorities except for drunkenness. They have not earned so much money as usual during the past year, and there have not been so many potlaches given, notably at Heshquiata and Alberni. The majority of the young and middle-aged men live in comfortable frame buildings, many of them nicely furnished. Some of the Indians of the Opitchesaht band at Alberni have gardens in front of their houses well kept, surrounded by a picket fence, but the practice of so many of travelling away from their reserves for work and fishing prevents much of this work, which adds so much to the appearance and comfort of their homes, from being done.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the past year there was an increase in the liquor traffic. A whisky sloop supplied the Ahousaht, Nootka, Ehattisaht, Noochahtlaht and Kyukaht bands with a quantity of liquor, the sloop got away, but one of the two white men on board was eventually identified and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. I can report favourably of the morality of these bands, with

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

the exception of the Kyukahts, where there is much room for improvement, as instanced by the paucity of children in that tribe.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, July 20, 1902.

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, 1902.

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 ninety thousand and eighty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnéh peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five hundred and thirty-six men, five hundred and twenty-nine women and nine hundred and twenty young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five, an increase of fourteen, there having been eighty-three births and sixty-nine 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-eight and one-half acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also excellent hay-meadows on this reserve.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-two : seventeen men, sixteen women and twenty-nine young people under twenty-one years of age. There were five births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness amongst them. Their houses are very comfortable and kept in splendid order.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, but during the early spring months quite a number travel long distances in search of fur-bearing animals. Others find employment as farm-hands with white settlers. The women dress and manufacture deer-skins into moccasins, gloves and other wearing apparel, while in fruit season they obtain quite a revenue from the sale of berries of different kinds. They also put up large quantities of these for their own use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have quite a lot of dwellings of a superior class, also good horse-stables. They have good horses, a few cattle 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—They are devout Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve and lumber on the ground to build a much larger one. They take a great deal of interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, and during the year just ended made quite an improvement on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are a moral people and with a few exceptions are temperate.

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 eight thousand three hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres. There is some excellent land for farming on this reserve, but unfortunately water for irrigation is not available. A good portion is under fence and used for pasturage. There are also on this reserve very fine hay-meadows where large quantities of hay are secured each 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 is one hundred and fifty-eight: thirty-seven men, forty-two women and seventy-nine young people under twenty-one years of age, there having been eleven deaths and eleven births, making no change in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—As a result of grippe, quite a number of children from this band died and also a few old people. They have good houses, which they keep clean, and also their surroundings are kept clear of refuse matter.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers; they raise quite a lot of grain and vegetables. Quite a number of the men find employment as farm-hands with white settlers, others as drovers with cattlemen. The women make moccasins, gloves and other articles from the tanned deer-skins. They also sell and put up for their own use large quantities of berries of all kinds.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse-stables, mostly of hewn timber. They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, 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 all Roman Catholics. They have a good church on the reserve, at which they attend morning and evening. A missionary makes occasional visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, industrious and law-abiding, and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, and for the last few years I have not heard of a case of intemperance on the reserve.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a beautiful valley near the Chilcotin river and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-two acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation, water for which is in abundance and all secured for this band, excellent hay meadows and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of sixty-four men, fifty-eight women and ninety-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of two hundred and eighteen, an increase of two during the year, there having been four births and two deaths.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness of any kind amongst them. Their houses and surroundings are kept clean, and the houses well ventilated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably, raise cattle, horses and pigs, and when not busy at home, take their teams and wagons for freight to the nearest railway station, a distance of two hundred miles. Quite a number are employed as farm-hands and drovers with cattlemen. They are expert riders.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, good horse-stables, plenty of horses and quite a number of cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with farming implements of all kinds, also with wagons, harness and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education, as there are no schools within seventy miles of the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and are frequently visited by a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hard-working, steadily improving in their way of farming and getting better off every year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people and I seldom hear of a case of intemperance amongst them.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly portion of the agency. It has an area of five hundred and four acres. The natural features are bottom-lands, good hay-meadows and surrounded by good grazing lands and timber of excellent quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of nineteen men, seventeen women and thirty young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of sixty-six, an increase of one during the year, there having been two births and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, have good vegetable gardens, also fruit gardens, some of the men are employed on farms; some go to the coast during salmon-canning season; some engage in gold-mining, and others cutting saw-logs on Crown lands, which find a ready sale at the saw-mills. The women are expert basket-makers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings, good horse-stables, quite a number of horses, 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 are frequently visited by a missionary. They take much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

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 nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-one acres reserved for this band. The natural features are bench-lands following the rivers and all requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and eight, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-eight women and fifty-one young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there was an increase of three, there having been four births and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—This reserve was free from any serious sickness during the year. The buildings are kept clean and all refuse matter is destroyed.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising good crops of grain and vegetables. They are employed in many ways, as farm-hands, freighters, packers, gold-mining, guides to tourists and hunters. The women make baskets, moccasins, gloves, and earn considerable money from the sale of small fruit, which is plentiful near the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, sleighs and harness.

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 any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, making steady progress. Their houses are of a much better class and they are improving very much in farming.

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 agricultural lands, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, only a small portion is cultivated. They have an area of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-seven men, forty-seven women and seventy-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and fifty-seven. There were seven births and four deaths, making an increase of three during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are kept clean and their surroundings in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, working as farm hands and cowboys with white settlers, and during the winter months some go long distances hunting fur-bearing animals.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables, a great number of horses, some cattle and pigs and a good supply of wagons, sleighs and farming implements.

Education.—A number of children of this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, but one or two of this band occasionally get intoxicated.

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 sixty-seven acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the river, and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of nine men, six women and nineteen young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirty-four. There were no deaths nor births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. There was very little sickness amongst them. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, gold-mining, and working as labourers with white settlers, are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables. They have a few horses, wagons, sleighs, and a few farming implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have been attending the public school during the last few months.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are not making much progress.

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 reserve, on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains seven hundred and eighty-five acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation. There is good grazing land and some fair timber on the mountain sides.

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 nor deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. The houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are their principal occupations. The women earn a good deal from the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses and cattle, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few children of this band have been going to the public school for the last few months.

Religion.—All 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 reserve.

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 eleven men, twelve women and twenty-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of forty-six, being an increase of two, there having been four births and two deaths during the year.

Health.—There was not much sickness of any kind amongst the members of this band.

Resources and Occupations.—They raise grain and vegetables, also hay, work as labourers with white settlers, are good hunters, and during the winter season supply the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

village of Clinton with most of the cord-wood used. The women make and sell moccasins, gloves, also sell berries and are employed in white families as washerwomen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very fair buildings, both dwellings and horse-stables; good horses, a few head of cattle, good farming implements, wagons, sleighs and harness.

Education.—None of the children of this band attend school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve where daily service is held. A missionary visits them regularly.

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.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on terraces on the east bank of the Fraser river and two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-one men, fifty-seven women and ninety-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of two hundred and one, being a decrease of one, there having been nine deaths and eight births.

Health and Sanitation.—Quite a number of the deaths at this reserve, mostly from grippe, were amongst the young children.

The houses are very comfortable and kept clean and the yards kept clear of refuse matter.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, gold-mining on the Fraser river, teaming and as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They are getting a much better class of dwellings, good horse-stables, good horses, and a few cattle and pigs. They have wagons and sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have one of the finest churches in the agency on the reserve and a well trained brass band. They receive regular visits from a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, law-abiding, and intelligent, and are making good progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are moral and temperate; occasionally some of the men get intoxicated.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river about three miles from the village, and contains an area of thirteen hundred and seventy-one and one-half acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three men, three women and ten young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of sixteen, there having been one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness at this reserve. Everything is kept clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers with white settlers, hunting and fishing, are the principal occupations of these men.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few good horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, but have no church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, and are making good progress on the reserve by fencing and cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, very little of the land is cultivated. On the hills and mountain sides there are good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirteen men, eleven women and twenty-seven young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of fifty-one. During the year there were two deaths and three births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming. In addition to vegetables they raise a quantity of small fruit, such as currants, raspberries and gooseberries, also melons, pumpkins and squash, which are brought to the village of Clinton and readily disposed of. They also fish, hunt and act as guides to hunters and tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings, horse-stables, horses, cattle and pigs and some farming implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They are very religious. They have a small church on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children have received any education.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road and contains four thousand five hundred and sixty acres. The natural features are bench and meadow lands along the river bottoms, good grazing lands, the rest of the reserve covered with good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-eight men, twenty-six women and thirty-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of eighty-seven, a decrease of five during the year, there having been six deaths and only one birth.

Health.—There have been no infectious or contagious diseases at this reserve, the deaths being mostly from grippe and lung troubles.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farming implements of all kinds.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a very handsome church on the reserve, and take great interest in religion.

Education.—A number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and are making steady progress on the reserve.

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 the Fraser river near the village of Lillooet, and the remainder six miles below on the east side of the Fraser river. It contains one thousand four hundred and eighty and one-half acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, a good portion of which would be suitable for cultivation, could water for irrigation be obtained. There are good grazing and fair timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty women and twenty-five young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of sixty-eight. There were seven deaths and only one birth during the year, making a decrease of six.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no contagious diseases at this reserve; most of the deaths were those of very old people. Their houses are clean and comfortable and sanitary regulations well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—They find employment in farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers, freighting (owning their own teams and wagons) supplying fire-wood for the village of Lillooet, and acting as guides to tourists and hunters in search of large game. Their women contribute by the sale of gloves, moccasins, berries and baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables. They have some horses, a few head of cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children have attended the Lillooet public school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and are now building a much larger and more modern one. There is a missionary stationed amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and the majority of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are generally temperate and moral, but occasionally give the authorities trouble by getting intoxicants from the lower class of whites, Chinese and half-breeds.

LILLOOET BAND No. 2.

This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river and about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet. It contains five hundred and forty-four acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands suitable for cultivation, all requiring irrigation, also fair timber-lands.

This band consists of only four persons,—two men, one woman and a boy. They make a good living in a variety of ways.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains an area of four thousand one hundred and thirty-six acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, all requiring irrigation, good grazing and fair timber lands.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of seventeen men, twenty women and thirty-one young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of sixty-eight. There were no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their houses and surroundings kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining and working for white settlers are the principal occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good horses, a few head of cattle and pigs; wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements. They have fairly good buildings.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They 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 making steady improvements on the 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 the village of Quesnel. It has an area of one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres.

Its natural features are flats along the Fraser river covered with brush, and on the upper benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-one men, seventeen women and thirty-one young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of sixty-nine. During the year there were nine births and seven deaths. For some reason these Indians are not able to raise many of their children, which accounts for the large number of deaths yearly.

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

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, boating, hunting, fishing, trapping and as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, some horses, a number of farming implements, also wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of these children 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 law-abiding and are making much better progress in cultivating their reserves.

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 two thousand and eighty-five acres. Its natural features consist of open benches requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-one men, thirteen women and thirty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of seventy-two, an increase of one, there having been five births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Most of the houses are kept clean and sanitary regulations are attended to.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in farming and gardening, packing with horses from the reserve to the various gold mines on Bridge river, as labourers at various occupations and in hunting, fishing, and gold-mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables; good horses, a few head of cattle and pigs; and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, they are unable to cultivate much land and are not making much progress.

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. It has an area of one hundred and eighty-eight acres. Its natural features are bench-lands requiring irrigation and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

There is only one man living on this reserve, his wife having died during the year. He makes a living by gardening, hunting and fishing.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake and contains eighty acres. Its natural features are bottom and bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of nine men, nine women and sixteen young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirty-four. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river gold mines.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse stables; 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.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve where daily service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, making steady improvement on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake, and contains 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 fifteen men, fourteen women and twenty-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of fifty-two. There was one death and no births during the year.

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.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables; a few good horses; sleighs and harness; and a fair supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious. Their reserve is a small one and a good portion of it is heavily timbered and hard to clear so that it is difficult to make much progress.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. A missionary pays them regular visits, 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 from the former. The reserve has an area of five thousand two hundred and ten acres. Its natural features are, in the portion along the Fraser river bench-lands, while that along the Cariboo road is meadow-land; good grazing at both places and fairly good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-two men, twenty-six women and thirty-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of eighty-one. There were five births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good, no contagious diseases occurring amongst them. Their dwellings and surrounding are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming and teaming, working as farm-hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping. The women manufacture and sell moccasins and gloves, and also earn a good deal of money from the sale of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very good dwellings and horse-stables; a few good horses, cattle and pigs; wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles; and a good supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hard workers and making steady improvement on the reserve.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have a very nice church on the reserve, where they are occasionally visited by a missionary. They take 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 Chilcotin river, and contains an area of four thousand two hundred and twenty-five acres. Its natural features are bench-lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-eight men, twenty-eight women and fifty young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and six; there were no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness amongst these Indians. They keep their dwellings and surroundings in a good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, and working as labourers with white settlers as farm-hands or cowboys.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horses, sleighs, harness, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are taking much more interest in cultivating their lands than formerly when depending almost entirely on hunting and fishing for their living.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcotin river. It has an area of six thousand three hundred and fifty-two and one-quarter acres. Its natural features are bench-lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and hay-meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifteen men, eleven women and thirty-seven young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of sixty-three. During the year there were four births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good and their premises kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, working as labourers with white settlers and cowboys with stockmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings, horses, cattle, pigs, wagons, sleighs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making good progress on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains an area of four thousand six hundred and thirteen and one-quarter acres. Its natural features consist of good bottom-lands, excellent hay-meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-five men, forty-five women and fifty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and forty-eight. During the year there were eight births and three deaths, making an increase of five.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no contagious diseases at this reserve during the year, most of the sickness being gripe and pneumonia. The houses are kept clean and are comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, teaming, working as labourers with white settlers at various occupations, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle, pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—A number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics and have a neat church on the reserve.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making steady improvement on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are moral and temperate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily improving, particularly in the class of dwellings erected, and the interest they are taking in the cultivation of their lands. Most of their dwellings are kept clean and orderly. Heating and cooking stoves are to be found in all their dwellings. Although the industrial school at Williams Lake has not been operated to its full capacity, the pupils who have attended have made good progress both in their studies and trades. The principal and teachers of this institution are unceasing in their efforts to perform the duties they have undertaken, which at times are very trying.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, September 30, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in connection with the British Columbia superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1902. As they came to hand the respective reports received from the Indian agents, as well as the statistical statements, were duly forwarded to Ottawa. In this connection I regret being obliged to state that, as usual, in nearly every instance, the latter were more or less inaccurate, delaying the transmission of these returns to their destination, and entailing upon this office much labour that should not have been necessary considering the full and repeated instructions received by the agents as to what is required in that respect.

The following summary under the different headings formulated by the department will, I trust, be interesting and satisfactory, as evidencing a steady advancement towards substantial progress by the native inhabitants of this province.

Population.—The census returns received show, on the whole, a slight increase; this is all the more gratifying when it is considered that the death-rate in the West Coast agency was unusually heavy, due, in a measure, to the loss of the sealing schooner *Hatzic* which sailed last spring from the Kyuquot village, having on board, besides the white crew, twenty-three Indians and one kloochman, all of whom are supposed to have been drowned during the terrible gales then raging along that coast. The loss of these native people was rendered all the more deplorable owing to the fact that the chief, an excellent man, and many of the influential men of the tribe were among the hunters engaged on the ill-fated schooner.

Health and Sanitation.—Although in three of the agencies there have been outbreaks of small-pox, I am happy in being able to report the general health as good. The agencies in which that loathsome and too often fatal disease appeared are the Fraser the Kootenay, and the Northwest Coast. Fortunately it was of the mildest type

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

and owing to the unremitting and engeertic efforts made in that behalf by the Indian agents, the missionaries, and the medical men employed by the department, the incipient epidemic was in every instance promptly and effectively stamped out with but very few fatal results, those succumbing being old and feeble when attacked. During the outbreak at Vancouver the patients were treated at the city small-pox hospital, the department paying all charges, which materially facilitated the carrying out of the stringent and effective measures adopted by the doctor in charge for the cure of those afflicted as well as for the prevention of the spread of the disease. In the ordinary course of such events there were inevitably deaths from other causes throughout the superintendency, following consumption, pneumonia, and gripe; the victims being mostly old and weakly people, and young children. A very satisfactory advance is each year apparent in the measures adopted by the Indians under the instructions of the agents and others to insure healthful sanitary conditions in their houses and surroundings; the experience of late years cannot but bring home to many of them the efficacy of such provision and foresight, inasmuch as owing to these precautions the enjoyment of life is enhanced and an immunity from sickness and disease to a great extent insured.

Vaccination has been widely and generally carried out, unfortunately, in some cases, to the discomfort, loss, and real suffering, of those operated upon. Owing to the system of the Indian being more or less tainted with scrofula, and doubtless from other causes, repulsive and malignant sores were produced rendering numbers of the poor creatures unfit for work for lengthened periods, and necessitating the placing in hospital of others, so virulent was the nature of the disorder engendered.

The most beneficial results continue to be the outcome of the care and medical treatment available in the hospitals subsidized by the department. In these charitable and curative establishments whites and Indians alike are taken in and ministered to with skill and kindness, eliciting, naturally, the gratitude not only of those who have directly benefited thereby, but of all in the respective localities who in case of need feel certain of relief.

Resources and Occupations.—Coming under the scope of the above may be mentioned farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranges; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as fishermen, and at other employments around the canneries; fur-sealing on their own account, and as hunters on schooners owned by white men; curing salmon, halibut and other fish products for sale and for home consumption; as section men on railways and labourers on provincial roads; as deck-hands on steamers plying between different ports; as boatmen, packers, freighters guides to hunters, miners and others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop picking; dairying on their own reserves; catching fish and procuring game in season, which they sell at different cities and towns; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; building fishing-boats and other kinds, also canoes for their own requirements and for sale; manufacturing dogfish and oulachon oil; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such other desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent, during the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment; they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which are made gloves and moccasins, and they frequently find a market for the dressed skins intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar and of rags are also made; some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find considerable employment.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Kamloops-Okanagon, and the Kwawkewlth agencies, where but little progress is to be seen in that direction, each year shows a vast improvement in the class of residences, as well as farm-buildings, outhouses, &c. Many of their dwellings are large two-story edifices, while the numerous cottages are substantial and more or less ornate in their construction, many of them being nicely painted and comfortably furnished, it not being uncommon to find flower gardens tastefully fenced, and, where there is no garden, potted flowers in the windows or on the verandahs. In this connection I may remark that the Indians are, fortunately for themselves, beginning to profit by the advice so often given them to the effect that they should not spend their earnings in useless purchases, and are by degrees learning to keep their money for such useful purposes as those above mentioned, instead of spending it for worthless trash, as in the past was too often the case, when they, like children, could not forego the desire to possess what at the moment attracted the eye, irrespective of its utility.

Stock.—Where grazing lands and hay-meadows are available, the cattle and horses owned by the Indians are steadily increasing, large sums being paid from time to time for imported stock of a superior breed. In many localities the native ponies are being sold off and cattle purchased in their stead. The bull presented to the Nass river Indians by the department has produced the most excellent results noticeable in last spring's calves, and as it is only recently that the Indians have gone in for stock-raising, this is a great encouragement to them. Sheep and pigs are also becoming more general among them, and, on account of their being easily managed and producing good returns, will be extensively raised in the future.

Farming Implements.—As the advance made by the Indians in agricultural pursuits progresses, so does the necessity and desire for improved machinery and farming implements arise. Mowers and reapers, threshing-machines and all implements of an advanced order, are by degrees being acquired, purchased from the savings made from their earnings in the many lucrative occupations in which they engage. When they have attended to their own crops, it is becoming quite general among many of the bands to travel with their threshing-machines from the farm of one white settler to another, till the harvesting is over. They earn considerable money, while so engaged, as the white farmers, being most desirous of their assistance, pay well for the service rendered.

Education.—Full and interesting reports from the respective principals in charge of the industrial and boarding schools subsidized by the department, and operated under the auspices of different religious denominations, have been forwarded and are well worthy of notice, indicating, as they do, the material benefits derived by the rising native generation from the careful training bestowed upon them in these establishments.

The different managements in charge are deserving of praise for their devotion to the work in hand, and for their patient and untiring efforts in devoting their best energies to the advancement and welfare of their pupils.

In my visitations throughout the superintendency I have been pleased to notice in many instances the substantial results arising from the education and training thus afforded.

Stores are springing up on many of the Indian reserves operated entirely by the Indians, the clerks being young men educated at one or other of the department's schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service as nurse-maids and general house servants, and give every satisfaction to their employers. In their own houses it is noticeable that those who have had the advantage of such training are much more comfortably off, and approach closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements obtaining in the homes of respectable white people of the industrious class. In the management of their gardens, farms and other industrious pursuits, a method and thrift, unobserved by the older Indians, is apparent. The superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs which so much impeded, and still impede, the advance of their forebears, are dying out, and in another decade, I

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

feel assured, will be looked upon as things of the past. Among the younger Indians English is now freely spoken, and judging from their actions, it would seem that their greatest ambition is to become all the same as a white man. When these schools were first started, the Indians looked upon them with much suspicion, in an undefined way, fearing they really knew not what. This antagonistic feeling was particularly noticeable in the old, in whose nature was engrained a sort of veneration for and superstitious belief in their old customs and more or less savage mode of life in the checkered course of which they were never separated from their offspring. Much patience and tact was therefore required to reconcile them to the parting necessary upon the admission of the children into the comfortable and educational homes provided for them. At the present time so great has been the change for the better brought about by the improvement, morally, physically and intellectually of the young people who spent, profitably, years in these institutions, that the applications for admission into one or other of these schools are far in excess of the accommodation available, and the Indians are constantly asking for more schools.

The day schools are as successful as they well can be, when it is considered that very many of the Indians in their struggle for existence have periodically to move from place to place in pursuit of work to enable them to maintain themselves and families. On these nomadic excursions they are obliged to take their families with them, and frequently their domestic animals, consisting of dogs and cats, as well; even ducks, geese and chickens are sometimes to be seen in the canoe, huddled up among the native impedimenta. Under such conditions the attendance of the children must be irregular and the result of such desultory instruction as they can get not as affective as it would be if without interruption. Some of the missionaries and teachers in charge of these schools, however, follow the Indians to the canneries and there continue to instruct the little ones.

The number of schools in the superintendency are enumerated respectively in the different agents' reports.

Religion.—Under this head I am happy in being able to report that the most satisfactory conditions prevail. Religious services and observances continue to be practised with the most commendable zeal by those converted from heathenism to a belief in the Christian faith; indeed, the devotion of many of these simple people is most touching, and affords an example of child-like trust in, and faithful observance of, what they profess that might profitably be followed by many of their more civilized and pretentious white brethren.

The number of churches is ever on the increase, and in decorating and making attractive these places of worship such of the Indians as have the means contribute freely and ungrudgingly.

The pagans at present are few and are yearly growing less under the gentle pressure being brought to bear upon their unbelief by the indefatigable exertions of the missionaries who, no matter how uncongenial the elements that surround them and so often impede their work may be, seem never to weary in well-doing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking them altogether, the British Columbia Indians are remarkably industrious, enterprising, self-reliant, honest, sober and law-abiding. They are good neighbours, and friendly with the whites and with each other. In my visitations throughout the superintendency it has afforded me much gratification to notice in places the comfortable homes of the Indians surrounded in many instances by every reasonable indication of an abundance of such necessaries as are considered ample to meet the daily wants of well-to-do white people. Each year adds to the area of land under cultivation, and rapid advances have been made, as a general thing, in the miles of fencing constructed.

As an instance of what can be done by an Indian, who even has not had the advantages of education, in the way of accumulating property, and gaining the respect and confidence of his fellow men, no matter of what colour or occupation they may be, I may quote Johnny Chillibeetsa, chief of the upper Nicola band, who owns hundreds of head of cattle and horses of as good breed as any in the country. He has been known to pay as much as \$500 for a young pedigreed horse for stud purposes; he also

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

from time to time invests largely in bulls for the improvement of his cattle, and through his enterprise, intelligence and good management, backed by the strictest integrity, he can at any time, at the banks and business houses where he is known, get credit to the amount of several thousand dollars.

In the Northwest Coast agency the Indians own saw-mills, and dogfish oil manufactories; they also have many stores, and have commenced in a small way to can salmon and clams; nearly all the trades are there carried on, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c., &c., as well as many other different enterprises which are being started, and wholly managed by the advanced natives, with every reasonable prospect of an average measure of success. In other portions of this extensive superintendency may also be noticed many undertakings in the way of substantial progress by the wards of the government who are steadily working their way towards independence and beginning to think that they are not only above the assistance of the department, but altogether superior to advice or control except, perhaps, when they get into difficulties.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the Indians are fairly moral and temperate, and if it were not for the great temptations to which they are exposed to some extent owing to the too frequent and indiscriminate issue of liquor licenses by the local authorities, and to the imperfect policing of the outlying districts—they would be exceptionally so.

General Remarks.—In some directions there has been a falling off in the earnings of the natives, while in others, hitherto unknown, there has been a decided gain. The competition which in nearly every field of labour the Indians have to contend against is becoming greater each year; they cannot now, or ever again, expect to make as much money as formerly when they were about the only people available to carry on the limited industries of the country; white men, Chinamen, Japanese and others, are daily increasing in the province and are, naturally, doing much of the work that fell to the Indian in the past. This result of the settlement of the country being expected, the Indians have been from time to time advised to turn their attention more to the cultivation of the land, the raising of stock, pigs, poultry, &c., through which they might, in time, establish a permanent source from which, by their own efforts at home, they might reasonably expect to make a comfortable living. Such advice, it is pleasing to note, in many instances has borne good fruit, as may be seen by the prosperous homes, the well tilled fields, the increasing flocks and herds, and other signs of a growing and lasting condition of independence.

In connection with the Coronation it was most gratifying to learn that the feelings of loyalty, freely given expression to by the Indians, were general. At Kitamaat, a little paper is published quarterly, in pamphlet form, and is known as the 'Na-Na-Kwa,' or Dawn on the Northwest Coast. In it I read the following notice, which will give an idea of the sentiments animating the natives:—

'A special programme of services was printed for use on Sunday, June 22 (1902), memento badges were struck off on a white fabric and presented to the people. A procession of chiefs and people, school and home children, formed at the school-house and marched to the church. The church was decorated with flowers and flags. The services were appropriate, special prayers were offered for King Edward.

'On Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th, the village was en fête: flags flying from the mission-house, the chief councillor's house, and the firemen's hall. The village ordnance piece, with an extra charge or two of powder, shook the mountains. Fire-crackers and pic-nics, a good and happy time generally, will fix an important date in the world's history in the minds of all the younger portions of 'Aiyasala'—Kitamaat. God Save the King!'

I may remark that owing to their isolated position these people were not aware that the Coronation ceremonies had been postponed on account of the unfortunate and much regretted illness of the King.

In July, 1901, the town of Metlakatla was partly burned, when nearly all the mission buildings, the very fine English church, and two new Indian houses were destroyed. During the past winter and spring a substantial and commodious building (capable of taking in forty white girl pupils, besides accommodating the lady staff, in charge), has

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

been erected by the Church of England Missionary Society, and the department has liberally contributed towards the rebuilding of the Indian girls' boarding school. A new church is now springing up—Phoenix-like—from the ashes of the old one, and is, with the aid of subscriptions, the work of the Indians.

Many of the large villages on the coast have now their fire-halls and fire-brigades; but, unfortunately, at the time of the Metlakatla fire all the able-bodied Indians were at the canneries.

Last autumn, when travelling from Bella Coola to the Chilcotin country, engaged in laying off reserves for the Uhlchako and the Kluskus Lake Indians, I passed over trails of two hundred miles and upwards in extent which had been chopped out, bridged and kept in passable order for pack animals by the resident Indians. The latter pack through that country when engaged in their fall cariboo hunts, providing, as they say, 'their winter's beef.' They also pack for traders who have small trading posts at some of the remote Indian villages, where, generally, an Indian attends to the bartering for furs during the winter months, rendering an account of his stewardship to the white trader in the spring.

Much temptation is placed in the way of Indians all along the coast by the introduction of liquor by lawless and disreputable white men, who proceed from village to village in sloops loaded with poisonous intoxicants, which they sell at high prices to some of the natives, causing much misery and, in some cases, leading to crime. Owing to the number of coves and bays offering good hiding places to these small craft, and to the fact that there is no vessel of the preventive or any other service to look after them, these miscreants generally escape. During the summer, however, it is satisfactory to know that one of two men who had been very successful in thus making money and creating trouble on the west coast, was identified, arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Before closing I must take exception to the remark made in the Kwawkewlth agent's report, wherein he states: 'The Indians of this agency cannot by any means be considered peaceable and law-abiding. It was only last winter that a gun-boat had to be sent up to bring them to their senses.' The above statement is, to say the least of it, misleading. These Indians, although far behind others in advancement, are yet not as bad as that statement would imply. The facts in reference to the trouble alluded to are as follows:—About a year ago two of the Kingcome Inlet Indians had been suspected of stealing a cheque from a Port Simpson Indian. The latter laid an information and had a warrant issued for their arrest. Two special constables were in due course sent to execute it. They arrived when the Indians were having one of their winter feasts, having some other tribes with them as their guests. The constables were unfortunately of Indian blood and did not command the respect of the Indians, who think more of a full-blooded Indian than they do of a half-breed. The Indians refused to be arrested, and their tribesmen, without any show of violence, escorted the specials down to the beach, hustled them into their canoe and away. The 'gun-boat' that was sent up to bring them to their senses was the Dominion steamship *Quadra*, which took up the Superintendent of Provincial Police and three or four special constables. Captain Walbran, in command, is a stipendiary magistrate, and the despatching of the *Quadra* thus facilitated the bringing of the offenders to speedy justice. The Indians were arrested and tried, without any serious law-breaking having been attempted by them or their friends. The Indian agent, who has but recently been appointed to that position, formed his opinion, I presume, from hear-say, and no doubt thought he was correct in his conclusions. If on such occasions a little good judgment were observed, there would be but little trouble of a like nature. Had the Indian agent, not the present incumbent, gone to Kingcome Inlet, after the special constables had been so unceremoniously marched off, and advised them, the natives for whom the warrants were out would, I feel certain, have been handed over to the proper authorities.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

[*Received too late for publication in proper order.*]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
BELLEVILLE, October 31, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—The Tyendinega reserve in the county of Hastings extends along the north shore of the bay of Quinte from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, about nine miles, and averages two miles in width, approximately.

Vital Statistics.—The total population from the census taken in the said year is twelve hundred and fifty, of which there are three hundred and forty-two men, three hundred and fifty women, and five hundred and fifty-eight children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was pretty good; no serious cases of contagious diseases, except three deaths from diphtheria. Most of the people have been vaccinated and nearly all the children have had the mumps and measles and are now free from them.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming and stock-raising constitute the chief employment, a few follow mechanical occupations and others work at Deseronto in the mills, factories and smelting-works.

The crops this year were very abundant, much above the average, except Indian corn.

This year 'The Bay of Quinte Mohawk Agricultural Society' held its first annual exhibition on September 24 and 25, at the council-house and adjoining grounds. The fair was a gratifying success in every particular.

The display of horses, cattle and other stock was very good; the samples of grain and roots excellent, and the fruits were greatly admired.

The women made a most creditable exhibit of fancy work, paintings, &c., and the dairy products were choice.

Buildings and Stock.—Several new dwelling-houses have been erected, barns have been repaired; and the stock is pretty generally good and well taken care of.

Education.—Only three of the four schools on the reserve have been open during the year, on account of the scarcity of qualified teachers available for such schools. Miss Goode, an Indian teacher in the mission school, has been on all the year. Two white teachers, one in the eastern school and the other in the central school, taught most of the time. The irregularity of the attendance of the pupils is the chief drawback to advancement, and we are trying to overcome that.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Protestants, chiefly members of the Anglican Church; they have two stone churches and a good dwelling-house and farm on the reserve for their minister. The Presbyterians have a small frame church, and number about one hundred and forty, all told. There are a few of other denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The most of the farms tilled have fertile soil, injured somewhat by foul weeds and want of drainage, but these matters are getting attention now. The roads within the reserve are very well kept up, mostly by the Indians

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

themselves by statute labour and commutation money. There are several bridges within the reserve erected and maintained by the county of Hastings, and one gravel road from Marysville to Deseronto. The fences that were built some years ago are now pretty generally broken and out of repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians on this reserve are sober and industrious. Only a few use liquor to excess and spend their time in idleness. The morality of this band will compare favourably with that of many white communities.

The late agent, Mr. George Anderson, died last spring, most unexpectedly, after a short illness.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
MONTREAL, November 3, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Reserve.—Here there has never been any special reservation of land made for the Indians.

Tribe.—All the Indians here belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine families, making a total of one hundred and forty-five individuals. The number of births during the year has been sixteen, and deaths, eleven: three adults and eight children, most of the latter being infants.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band of Indians has been generally good during the year. There were many cases of small-pox on this part of the Labrador coast during the early summer among white settlers. It was of a very mild type. This caused a panic among the Indians, and through dread of infection they only remained a short time on the coast after my arrival at Mingan.

Seeing the danger they were exposed to by remaining on the coast, I immediately made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company's agent here to give them their supplies earlier than usual to enable them to leave for their hunting grounds, which was done at all the posts in this district, and they were all off for the interior, away from any risk of infection, in July, except a few old people who are unable to hunt and remain at the posts during the winter; thus none of the band were exposed. These Indians were all vaccinated by Dr. Tremblay, in June, except three who arrived out from the interior in July, after he had left for the eastern limits of the agency.

The circulars sent down early in the season for distribution to the Indians regarding sanitary precautions, have had a good effect, and it is noticeable that the Indians keep their houses and camping grounds cleaner than usual.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band are fur-hunters, hunting being the only means they have of making a living. They have done well this last season, though the catch of fur has not been an average one; yet owing to the high prices prevailing for all kinds of furs, their returns from the hunt have enabled them to live comfortably.

Buildings.—They have nine very comfortable houses, and others are building as their means permit.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Stock and Farming.—No stock of any kind is kept by the Indians here, nor do they plant or attempt any kind of farming.

Education.—There are no schools in any part of this agency for the benefit of the Indians, their only means of instruction being during the annual visit of their missionary, which lasts for two weeks every season.

Religion.—All here are Roman Catholics, and as a rule show much attention to all matters pertaining to their faith. There are two churches in the agency in use for this purpose, one at Mingan and a smaller one at Musquarro.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many changes to note, the only industry the Indians carry on being hunting in the fall, winter and spring, and the returns from this source are generally sufficient to support each family in comfort for the few months they are out on the coast during the summer, during which time they do little, if any, work, except making canoes and otherwise preparing to return to the interior. Owing to the high prices prevailing for the furs they catch, they are now more prosperous on smaller hunts than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians here have been addicted to drinking for years past, but this season I have been able to put a stop to the local supply, which they obtained from white settlers in the vicinity, and to a certain extent prevented them procuring the usual amount from Quebec by the local steamers plying between there and the coast. This liquor has been supplied to them by small dealers in Quebec, with whom they do some business.

While on the coast this season there were only three cases of Indians being the worse for liquor which came under my notice. I should have had these arrested and held until they informed who supplied them with the liquor, but there was no means of doing so, as the stipendiary magistrate who attends to these matters on the coast, had to return to the Saguenay early in the season, and did not return to the coast again as expected in September. However, if thought advisable, this can be taken up next season.

The morals, other than drinking, on this coast, especially in the Mingan agency, where they do not come in contact with many whites, are generally good.

I have, &c.,

W. D. B. SCOTT,
Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home on the Fort William reserve, is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, about one mile and a half from the rising town of Fort William, and about four miles from the grand Mt. McKay.

Land.—There is only one acre of land in connection with the Roman Catholic Mission school. It is divided into the following: playgrounds for the boys and girls, and vegetable and flower gardens. The land when well cultivated produces fine vegetables.

Buildings.—The home is of frame on a stone foundation, 70 x 45 feet. There is a storehouse, 12 x 20 feet. The class-rooms, 20 x 14 feet, are a few rods from the main building. There is also a hen-house and wood-shed.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for about thirty-five pupils and a staff of five or six.

Attendance.—The attendance at the home during the year was thirty-five and the number of day pupils was seventeen boys and nineteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed and the pupils are fond of class work and attentive. They have their regular time for study, morning and evening.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with this home. Our garden is good. The pupils take delight in watching the different kinds of vegetables coming up.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work. The boys are taught when not in class to look after their own apartments each day, help in the garden, attend to the wood, &c., and go on errands of trust.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully instructed in morals and religion by their teachers and also twice or thrice a week by the pastor of the parish. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and morning and evening prayers in the chapel. They sing the hymns very well, taking soprano and alto; the boys sometimes sing the tenor.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. There were no deaths. In the spring there were four cases of measles, of a very mild form, and one case of fever.

Water Supply.—By means of a force-pump placed in the basement the water is conveyed through lead pipes to the different parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in order. Three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are placed in convenient parts of the building. Two fireman's axes and seventy feet of hose are kept in constant readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is very comfortably heated by two hot-air furnaces. The only means of lighting the institution at present, is by the use of coal oil lamps.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Recreation.—The girls have different little games, besides swinging, baseball, walking and dumb-bells. The boys' favourite game is football. Both boys and girls like the water, and often during the summer months, go rowing and fishing.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, July 28, 1902.

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, 1902.

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.

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.

There are also three cottages for workmen, to one of which a large kitchen addition has been made this year.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle, nineteen horses and two hundred pigs. There are also two greenhouses, three silos, an ice-house, a workshop, two poultry-houses and a brick dairy. A new hog-pen has been erected this year costing \$140, and a root cave made with a capacity of two thousand bushels.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, fifty-five boys and seventy girls, and a staff of eleven officers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1902, show an attendance of fifty-nine boys and seventy-one girls classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	12 pupils.
“ II.....	8 “
“ III.....	46 “
“ IV.....	22 “
“ V.....	20 “
“ VI.....	22 “
	130 “

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-four.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The progress has been very satisfactory and the speaking of English has greatly improved.

Three pupils passed the entrance examination last month and a fourth was recommended.

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 in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the continued drought many of the crops were a failure; the heat of July (being six degrees above the average of twenty-five years) destroyed all small fruits and greatly injured other crops, excepting corn.

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 of fifteen boys continues to make good progress.

Farming, Gardening and the care of Greenhouses.—These form the principal occupations of the boys and include a dairy of over thirty cows, twenty brood sows and their progeny, about two hundred pigs, and the growing of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, 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 Sanitation.—We suffered an extremely heavy attack of measles, and owing to the unfavourable weather during the spring months, there were many cases of grippe. Three deaths occurred during the year, one from acute Bright's disease, one from pneumonia and one from congestion of the lungs.

The sanitary condition of the institution is all that could be desired.

Water Supply.—Water is pumped by a windmill from a well to two large cisterns on the top of the building and to a tank in the grounds for additional supply during the summer months. This year we have added a hot-air engine in place of the horse power to supplement the windmill.

Fire Protection.—Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one Fire King, twenty-four ever-ready fire-extinguishers, fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes, and also buckets filled with water in specified places.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout with six coal furnaces 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 governors take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground 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.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

MUNCEY, October 7, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report on the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin industrial institution. It is with much pleasure that we report steady advancement in all lines of our work.

Location.—It would be difficult to find a more suitable site than the one occupied, on the south bank of the River Thames. It is less than a mile from Muncey station, on the M.C.R., St. Clair branch, at easy distance from the cities of St. Thomas and London.

Land.—The land set apart for this industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality, but not in quantity. The lack in quantity is in part supplied by leasing through the government additional land in part from the Chippewas of the Thames and three hundred acres also from the Oneida reserve, just across the river, so that the land occupied is about equally divided by the Thames river. A splendid new bridge to span this noble river is under construction by the Middlesex county and is to be completed this fall, and when completed it will add immensely to our comfort and convenience.

Farm.—We employ a general foreman over all departments of industry, who largely plans the work, and assigns it, and the boys who are to assist two other foremen on specific lines of the work such as farming, gardening, care of live stock, building and repairing. The farm amply supplies the institution with flour, vegetables, roots, fruit, pork, beef, fowl, milk, butter and eggs.

Buildings.—Standing apart from the group of buildings but on the estate, we have two comfortable residences occupied by institution officers. The reconstruction of the old institute is so complete that it passes for a splendid new building, and is a magnificent annex to the stately new institution erected and equipped in 1895. This annex has two splendid residences, also occupied by institution officers, and in addition fur-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

nishes comfortable hospital accommodation and two well equipped school-rooms, which allow the large school-room in the main building to be used as a chapel.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are divided into three sections according to their classes, and two of these sections are in school each day, and the other is employed in the different lines of industry. This plan gives the advantages of a graded school, for when one pupil of a class is in school all the class must be. In this way the foreman over the different industries knows just what help he will have each day, and can plan the work accordingly. Our text-books, promotion papers and examination including the high school entrance, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario. We are subject to the county school inspector. Our school-rooms, lavatories, dormitories, and recreation-halls are under the daily inspection of the teachers and matron, and the work is divided for that purpose.

Accommodation.—While the number of pupils authorized by the department is one hundred, we have accommodation for one hundred and twenty. When application is made for admission of pupils, we send the usual blank form, when that is filled, if all the questions are satisfactorily answered, it is placed on file and the pupils are admitted in the order of the applications. Frequently such applications have to wait for months and sometimes longer before there is room.

Religious Training.—The daily reading of the Scriptures with the use of maps, charts, black-boards and questions, accompanied by songs and prayer. We are favoured in having a mission church on each side of the institution at less than a mile either way, where the pupils delight to go each Sabbath forenoon, while the Sabbath school at the institute manned by the officers is the attraction of the afternoon, when there is seldom an absentee.

Health and Sanitation.—An abundant supply of living water, first-class ventilation, and a complete system of sewerage accounts in part for the excellent health of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—Our hot-water system of heating in both the main building and annex is not only economical, but it and the lighting by acetylene gas, lessens the danger of fire. This is the more important, as our fire-protection is far from satisfactory, and must be improved.

Ex-pupils.—About twenty-five pupils retire each year. Some return to the reserves, but largely they go out to service among the white people; which latter course we encourage, as we consider it much better for them.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 13, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the banks 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 part of 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

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

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, 160 x 37 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, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held. Some sixty yards from the building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Faquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883 by friends, 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 attendant's 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, 20 x 40 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 the 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 improvements have been effected, viz: enlarging dining-hall and junior school-room, painting roof of Wawanosh building, re-shingling roof of principal's residence, repairing roof of hospital, laying floor in girls' play-room, painting kitchens, repairing carpenter's cottage, building storm-porches, erecting and repairing parts of gymnasium in boys' drill-hall.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the schools for one hundred pupils (sixty boys and forty girls) and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was seventy-one, namely, fifty-one boys and twenty girls; nine boys and two girls were discharged; six girls were admitted and one died. The average daily attendance was sixty-three.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions under the tuition of two teachers in separate buildings.

Our class-rooms are bright cheery rooms, equipped with automatic desks, large wall maps, globes and all necessary school material, including kindergarten material for the juniors.

The subjects taught are: Scripture, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, reading, spelling, writing and drawing.

Grammar is the young Indian's greatest difficulty, while penmanship and drawing are to him natural gifts.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes recess in each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. The progress made in both schools during the past year was most satisfactory. Twenty-six pupils recently qualified for promotion into higher grades.

The standing of pupils at present in attendance is as follows:—

Standard I.	10 pupils.
“ II.	18 “
“ III.	10 “
“ IV.	16 “
“ V.	11 “

Industries Taught.—The following industries, namely:—carpentry, shoemaking and farming, have been in operation during the year and have been fully occupied in meeting the demands of the institution. In addition to the above trades all the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

domestic work of the institutions, such as scrubbing, washing, bread-making and laundry work, is also performed by the pupils under the supervision of instructors. The girls are taught sewing and general domestic work.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys with a practical farmer in charge. The average acreage this year has been increased from forty to forty-five acres. We have also this year rented an additional twenty-one acres of hay land, which promises an excellent crop. About eleven acres have been planted in potatoes and various other vegetables, and fifteen acres in oats. We are to a great extent hampered by a rocky and light soil. The prospects, however, for the ensuing year are on the whole good. In winter besides the care of 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 the Shingwauk Memorial Chapel, or St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral in town. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are 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 Sanitation.—The health of the pupils throughout the year was on the whole good. There were several cases of minor ailments, and I regret to have to record the death of one girl from acute phthisis. 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 building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distance 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 and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The plant consists of two No. 8, and one No. 7 Daisy boiler, sufficient Safford radiators and connections. The system works well and is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating all detached buildings, including the chapel. Coal-oil lamps are used throughout the building for lighting.

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.

A pupils' day in the Shingwauk Home is divided as follows:—

<i>Seniors.</i> —School work	4	hours.
Trade or housework	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Meals	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Recreation	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Sleep	9	"

Except on Saturdays, when the number of hours devoted to study must be added to those of recreation:—

<i>Juniors.</i> —Class work	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	hours.
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Meals	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Recreation	4	"
Sleep	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"

I have, &c.,

G. L. KING,
Principal.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 1, 1902.

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 healthy, being 106 x 45 feet, and 17 feet high; 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-room, the kitchen and two parlours. The dormitories and wardrobes are on the third floor. A few yards away from this building is the wash-house, 40 x 50 feet, containing two stories.

Towards the shore stands 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, on the farm, three barns with spacious stables in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

Accommodation.—Eighty boys can be accommodated, and about fifty-five girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year seventy-six boys and fifty-two girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-eight pupils. The department contributes to the support of this institution by a grant of \$60 per capita for one hundred and twenty pupils, and by providing for the school-material.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4.15 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m., for religious instruction, music-lessons and private work. 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, baking and all kinds of housework.

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal is tilled and the rest is used as a pasture. This land is poor and exceedingly stony. The farm is managed with a view to supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. It 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 fourth and fifth standard are trained to different industries. We had this year five carpenters, three blacksmiths, two shoemakers and five 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 principal himself, 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 Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, and the health of the pupils has been good. It is, however, sad to say that there is in nearly all Indian children of this part of Ontario a great propensity to all sorts of lung diseases and to consumption.

Water Supply.—A windmill and a large tank erected three years ago supply the water 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. There is a hot-water furnace in the main building where the boys dormitory is situated.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have playgrounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys have also a play-hall for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S.J.,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 30, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of boarding and day schools in my inspectorate for the past year.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (SIOUX) BOARDING SCHOOL.

Mr. W. A. Hendry, principal. Miss Hendry, matron.

This school is under the auspices of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Enrolment.—Twenty-three : boys, ten ; girls, thirteen.

Classified thus :—

Standard I	13
“ II	0
“ III	4
“ IV	3
“ V	3

The school is conveniently situated to this office, and is frequently visited. It has accommodation for forty pupils. The building is frame, and in good repair, except the annex, which is used as a class-room, the exterior of this is badly in need of paint. The class-room work is good, considering that most of the pupils are very young. Besides class-room work, the boys are instructed in gardening and other useful employments, doing the greater part of the chores about the institution. The girls receive training in sewing, knitting, and household work. Two or three cows would be a great assistance to the school; besides being a saving of expenditure, they would be of practical benefit to the pupils in learning to take care of them. There is not enough attention given to this important branch of Indian training, the female pupils should be taught how to milk a cow, and make butter, and the care of stock generally; the school being situated in town is against it in this respect, but still it could be carried on in a small way.

Needless to say, the religious welfare of the children is well looked after, services are held morning and evening.

The expenditure is kept within the revenue.

The school is within the bounds of the town fire-protection. The building is heated by a wood furnace, and lighted by electricity.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, R.C.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., is principal.

The enrolment is sixty-four with a departmental grant for fifty-five.

Classified :—Standard I	1
“ “ II	35
“ “ III	6
“ “ IV	11
“ “ V	6
“ “ VI	5

The class-room work at my last inspection was not quite up to the mark. I do not think sufficient attention is given to practical common school education; some of the pupils show considerable ability in drawing and painting.

Whether this kind of training will be of much benefit to them in later life is problematical, outside of the class-room the training is excellent, the boys are taught gardening, care of stock, carpentry, and several other useful occupations. The soil will not admit of farming, as it is low and stony; about five acres are cultivated as gardens. A saw mill has been put in operation and some of the larger boys are obtaining a good training in the manufacture of lumber, &c. A gasoline engine is used to run the mill, it is also used to pump water for the different buildings of the establishment. The Reverend Fathers are erecting a number of outbuildings this season, and they intend to build more next year. This will be so far as buildings are concerned a model institution when all the contemplated improvements are completed, it is a hive of industry, both pupils and staff are kept busy at something, an object lesson for the Indians.

The girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, dairying, general housework, &c.

The school-building is constructed of solid stone, three floors and full-sized basement, size 114 x 49 feet, and has accommodation for one hundred pupils, some interior work is yet to be done before the building is fully completed. The building is heated

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

by steam, and is comfortable in the coldest weather. It is protected from fire by two water tanks in the attic connected with hose on all floors, and in addition to this there are two fire-extinguishers.

The quality of food is plain, but wholesome, and well prepared.

The pupils are comfortably clothed.

A day school is conducted in connection with the boarding school, the average attendance is about fifteen; pupils receive the same class training as in the boarding school.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

SWAN LAKE DAY SCHOOL, PRESBYTERIAN.

Mr. Kemper Garrloch, teacher. Enrolment, nine, with an average attendance for the year of six and a-quarter. The school has only been in operation for one year, and as yet is in the experimental stage. The teacher is doing good work among the Indians. It is expected the attendance will be larger next year.

The school-building is a new frame structure with residence for the teacher above.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS.

SANDY BAY, R.C.

Miss Olive Goulet, teacher. Enrolment, twenty-seven. Thirteen in standard I, ten in standard II, three in standard III, and one in standard IV.

Average attendance for last fiscal year, sixteen and one-quarter. There are eighty-five children of school age on the reserve, but owing to the apathy of parents, and the distance that many of them are from the school, the average attendance is light, frequent change of teachers has also been against the school.

Frame school-house in good repair, exterior recently repainted. Equipment ample.

LAKE MANITOBA, R.C.

Mr. L. E. Martel, teacher. Enrolment, twenty-one; average attendance last year, nine. Forty children of school age on the reserve.

Classification: standard I, eleven; standard II, seven; standard III, three.

This has always been a poor school, but this year a slight improvement is noticeable. Frequent change of teachers, indifference of parents, and distance of pupils from the school, all tend to the undesirable state of affairs. One of the great troubles in the day schools is lack of aptitude and enthusiasm of teachers.

It is a comfortable log school-house in good repair. Ample equipment.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE, R.C.

Miss Beaubien, teacher. Enrolment, sixteen; average attendance for year, fourteen. Standard I, eight; standard II, two; standard III, six. This school has made good progress during the past year. Miss Beaubien has the faculty of imparting instruction, and winning the confidence of the pupils.

The Indians of the band take considerable interest in the school. I am in favour of lady teachers where it is possible to employ them, the trouble is that most of the reserves are so isolated that they are unsuited for female teachers. The old log school-house is to be abandoned this fall for a new building just completed, the Indians have given considerable assistance in its construction.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1933

UPPER FAIRFORD, C.E.

Rev. George Bruce, teacher. There was an enrolment of seventeen pupils, with an average attendance of nine last year,

There are twelve pupils in standard I; three in standard II; and two in standard III.

Owing to the absence of the pupils, I was unable to inspect this school during my late inspection trip, the children had accompanied their parents to Lower Fairford to attend the annuity payments.

The school-house is a very good frame building, in good repair and well equipped.

●
LOWER FAIRFORD, C.E.

Robert Bruce, teacher. This school had an enrolment of twenty-eight pupils, with an average attendance for the year of seventeen. Classification: standard I, seventeen; standard II, eleven.

This is a poor school and always has been since I have been inspecting it. The present teacher lacks experience and other qualifications necessary in the make-up of a successful teacher. The attendance is very irregular, owing to the distance that many of the pupils are from the school. Part of them live on the opposite side of the river, and it is difficult at times to get across. This is a good log school-building, plastered outside, well ventilated and well equipped.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN, C.E.

Mr. J. E. Favell, teacher. The enrolment was twenty-two, with an average attendance for the year of twelve.

There are eleven pupils in standard I, eight in standard II, one in standard III, and two in standard IV.

I cannot report progress for this school, as the roving habits of the parents make the attendance irregular. The teacher's qualifications are not good. He is an excellent man on the reserve among the Indians, and very valuable in this respect. It is a log school-house in fair repair, with ample equipment.

LAKE ST. MARTIN, C.E.

Mr. T. H. Dobbs, teacher. The enrolment at this school is thirty-six, eight of whom are under school age. The average attendance for the year was twenty-five. Twenty-three in standard I, nine in standard II, three in standard III, and one in standard IV.

This is now the banner day school of this agency. It has made good progress the last two years, as the teacher, parents and pupils are interested in the work.

The school-house is built of logs. It is getting old, and a new building will have to be put up soon. It may last for a year or two. The school equipment is ample.

CRANE RIVER, C.E.

John Moar, teacher. There was an enrolment of thirteen and an average attendance for the year of nine pupils. There are seven pupils in standard I, four in standard II, and two in standard III.

Mr. Moar is not well qualified for a teacher. The school is not making progress. It is dead, and always has been, in my opinion. For all the benefit it is in an educational way, it might as well be closed. As a nursery for young children during part of the day it is all right. The teacher is a useful man among the Indians of the reserve. It is a log school-house, in first-class repair, and well equipped.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

WATERHEN RIVER, R.C.

This school has been closed since June 30, 1901, as it was impossible to find a teacher for it.

The school-house is a good log building, but is getting a little out of repair. It is hoped that a teacher will soon be found, as the Indians are growing somewhat impatient at the delay.

SHOAL RIVER, C.E.

Rev. A. T. Norquay, teacher. The enrolment was twenty-six and the average attendance about twelve. There are twenty pupils in standard I, four in standard II, and two in standard III.

This was my first inspection of this school, so I am unable to report as to progress. I found eighteen pupils present, all of the first standard. Mr. Norquay should be a good teacher, as he has the necessary qualifications. Mrs. Norquay teaches the girls to sew and knit, and finds them apt pupils. The Indians take but little interest in the school. The school-building is old and some repairs are necessary.

PAS AGENCY.

All the schools in this agency are under the auspices of the Church of England.

PAS DAY SCHOOL.

Miss M. Hines, teacher (since resigned). The number of pupils enrolled is forty-eight. Present at inspection, twenty-nine; and the average attendance for the year was nineteen.

Miss Hines has done good work the last year. Considering that the children are away with their parents on hunting trips about half of the time, the progress has been remarkable, showing what can be done when the teacher is energetic and zealous in the work. The resignation of Miss Hines is a serious loss to the school.

The school-house is a large frame building in good repair. It is divided below into two class-rooms. One of these is used as a public school for white and half-breed children, under the Department of Education of the Northwest Territories. The upper floor of the building is used as a storehouse for supplies.

CHEMAWAWIN DAY SCHOOL.

Mr. R. Taylor, teacher, succeeding Mr. Hooker resigned. The enrolment is twenty-eight, and the number present at inspection was twenty-two. Average attendance for year, sixteen.

This was perhaps the best school in the agency under Mr. Hooker. As Mr. Taylor had just started, and this was his first school, it would be unfair to criticise his work. He should make a fair teacher with experience. It is a log school-house, nearly new and in good repair.

BIG EDDY DAY SCHOOL.

Nathan Settee, teacher. The enrolment was thirty-nine, and the number of pupil present at inspection was twenty-seven. This school had been closed for one year, and just reopened before my visit, consequently I had not an opportunity to judge of advancement. The pupils are a very bright lot, good material for the new teacher to show what he can do. It is a log school-house in good repair, well equipped.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

RED EARTH DAY SCHOOL.

Thomas Bear (an Indian) is teacher. It had an enrolment of twenty-two, and the number present at inspection was nineteen. The average attendance is thirteen.

This school has been at a stand-still the past year, in fact has lost the little standing that it had. Mr. Bear has just started his work, succeeding Mr. W. C. Lundy, and I look for some result next year. The building used for school purposes is a chapel rented from the Church Missionary Society. It is in rather poor repair. The equipment is ample for present requirements.

CUMBERLAND DAY SCHOOL.

Charles Quinney, teacher (an Indian). This school has an enrolment of thirty-eight pupils; the number present at inspection was twenty-five; average attendance, thirteen.

This school was reopened a year ago after being closed for a number of years. For all the progress made, it might have remained closed, as the teacher is utterly unqualified for the work. The school is held in an old building rented from the Church Missionary Society, and is in poor repair.

SHOAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Louis Cochrane, teacher. Owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the reserve, the school had to be closed in April last, and had not been reopened at the time of my visit. The teacher is a half-breed, and has been employed in teaching for a number of years. He is a most excellent man among the Indians and very useful in this respect. The school is held in a rented building, and is fairly comfortable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are two other day schools in the agency, namely, Moose Lake and Grand Rapids. The former was without a teacher at the time of my visit. Owing to lack of time, I did not get to Grand Rapids.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE—KEEWATIN,
BERENS RIVER P.O., Man., June 30, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situate on the reserve at Rossville village and commands a fine view of the lake.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known and at present has not been surveyed. About three and a half acres is under cultivation and more is being cleared.

Buildings.—The school-building is frame, built on a stone foundation and is two stories high with basement, containing three cellars. On the first floor are ten rooms viz., principal's office, sitting-room and bed-room, girls' and boys' play-rooms, dining-room, assistant principal's room, kitchen and two store-rooms.

On the second floor are five rooms: two dormitories, sewing-room and two bedrooms for members of the staff. There is also one outbuilding used as a store-room and a small stable used for the cows. The erection of an outbuilding to be used as a kitchen, also a much larger stable, is in contemplation.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for fifty-eight children and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The attendance has been satisfactory in every way and a rule has been made that each child must attend school at least three and a half hours per day.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to as much as possible, and during the year very marked progress has been made in English, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, history and especially in general deportment.

Industries Taught.—The girls assist with the housework, such as scrubbing, washing, ironing, baking, and under the careful oversight of Miss Riley, seamstress, are developing into really accomplished needlewomen, knitters and menders.

The boys assist with both the outside and inside work, but as they are mostly small, they are really unable to do very heavy work. They fetch and carry all the water needed, see to the wood, and render all help they can in the gardens.

Gardens.—As far as the gardens are concerned, I am afraid owing to the very cold season we have had, the crops will to a very large extent prove a failure.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are held daily. The pupils attend church twice on the Sabbath and in the evening a short Sabbath school is held.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils is fairly good. During the past year there have been no deaths. This alone speaks volumes for the care the children are receiving. On the staff we have an experienced trained nurse, also a medical man.

Water Supply.—An abundance of good pure water is close at hand in the lake.

Fire Protection.—Three barrels are kept constantly filled with water, we also have a liberal supply of axes and pails always at hand.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by two (Economy) furnaces. The fuel used is wood.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Recreation.—The boys and girls are allowed outside as much as possible and amuse themselves with skipping, swinging, football and other games known to Indian children. They very soon tire of a new game and are constantly demanding something fresh. Inside the building they give themselves to all manner of games, also singing, in which art they are most efficient and well repay one for any little effort put forth in that direction.

General Remarks.—In closing my report I would say that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in English and as far as the general conduct of the children has been concerned it has been fairly good.

I wish to bear the strongest testimony to the very efficient work done by the members of the staff, and the department and also the church is to be congratulated upon the loyal and devoted work done by the members of the staff in the interests of the children during the past year.

I think it only right to bring to your notice the fact that as far as education on this reserve is concerned the Indians do not seem to appreciate as they ought what is being done for their children, and in many cases their influence is decidedly against the interest of the school.

I have, &c.,

E. F. HARDIMAN, *Principal.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK SCHOOL, R.C., July 2, 1902.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report required on matters connected with the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of Pine creek and on the limits of the Indian reserve. Our nearest post office is Winnipegosis.

Land.—The boarding school of Pine creek is situated on a piece of land comprising one hundred and sixty acres, belonging to the Roman Catholic mission. There is no land granted by the government for school purposes.

Buildings.—The school-house is a stone building, 114 x 45 feet. There are two stories, besides the basement and attic.

In the basement is situated the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet; the refectory, 46 x 15 feet; the wash-room, 30 x 29 feet; the store-room, 30 x 15 feet; the dairy, 22 x 13 feet; and the cellar, 34 x 22 feet.

In the first story is a class-room for the boys, 23 x 20 feet; class-room for the girls, 23 x 20 feet; recreation-room for the boys, 23 x 22 feet; and a recreation-hall for the girls, 22 x 23 feet.

In the second story is the infirmary for the boys, 17 x 15 feet; infirmary for the girls, 17 x 15 feet; and a sewing-room, 20 x 15 feet.

In the attic are situated the dormitories. The boys' is 49 x 45 feet; and the girls', also of the same size; and two rooms for overseers, 15 x 14 feet each.

The rooms for the principal and the employees are in the first and the second stories. Besides, there are the stables, carpenter's shop, carriage and implement-shed.

Attendance.—The attendance in class is generally very good.

Class-room Work.—The work of the children during class hours is very satisfactory.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm and Garden.—We have about six acres of potatoes, and two acres of oats. In our garden we have onions, carrots, cabbages, pease, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, &c.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught light housework, the care of stock, and farming.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day the children devote one hour to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—The children having good and substantial food, good exercise and pure air, are in very good health.

Water Supply.—A pump, run by a gasolene engine, draws the water required for school purposes from the river.

Fire Protection.—We have in the building three fire-extinguishers and four hose which can be attached to tanks.

Heating.—Our steam furnaces are running very well, and keep the building in a warm condition.

Recreation.—There are two play-rooms, 23 x 22 feet each, and two playgrounds, one acre and a half each, with shade-trees and supplied with benches.

I have, &c.,

P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 2, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—This school, which is not situated on a reserve, is about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie, which is its post office address.

Land.—In connection with the school are two acres of land. This land is in the corporation of the town of Portage la Prairie on the east side of the town and is owned by the church.

Buildings.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate forty children and a staff of three.

Attendance.—The average attendance was twenty-two. Some of the pupils were too young to draw the grant.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made by both boys and girls.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for a garden; the other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work which they are able to do.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Moral and Religious Training.—An hour in the morning and one in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. The conduct of the children is good and corporal punishment is not necessary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good. The ventilation is good.

Water Supply.—There is a good well which is amply sufficient for the needs of the school. There is also a soft-water tank in the basement, which is not more than half large enough.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. We have two chemical engines and one axe. There are no ladders or buckets.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air and is lighted throughout by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and athletic sports. The large girls and boys spend much of their spare time at lawn tennis.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 2, 1902.

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, 1902.

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 situated 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 sub-division 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;

SESSICNAL PAPER No. 27

workshop, 22 x 16 feet, resting on stone foundation ; storehouse and laundry (under one roof) 48 x 18 feet ; stable and carriage-shed (under one roof) 46 x 18 feet ; woodshed, 20 x 12 feet ; and log house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

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 three standards and conforms to the prescriptions of the department. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the children and to familiarize them with English composition. The boys are particularly successful in English.

Farm and Garden.—Three acres of land are at present under cultivation and furnish us our supply of vegetables for the year.

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation for the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and attending 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 pupils 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 devotions are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the school has been good during the year, barring an attack of measles last spring, but there were no fatal results. Scrofula is the main ailment we have to contend with, and which seems to find more favourable conditions for development in school life than in the open air life of the reserve.

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 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 palatable during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers are kept at convenient places on the different flats. Ladders are at hand around the premises. There are practically two exits from every part of the house.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by hot-air furnaces. There is a box-stove in the boys' hall. Wood is used exclusively for fuel.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon, and the same in the evening. In the summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter ; boating is their favourite pastime during the summer season.

General Remarks.—I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of our inspector, Mr. L. J. A. Leveque, in all our dealings with him, and to thank him for the interest he takes in the school.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

I notice there is much more of a home spirit growing among the children, in that lonesomeness is banished, and a real attachment formed for the school. The general good behaviour has considerably improved during the past year, and the burdens of those in charge have thereby become proportionately lessened.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 1, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is a non-reservation school situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river. The view looking over the experimental farm to the city of Brandon is a beautiful one.

Land.—The east half of section 28, township 10, range 19, constitutes the farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which belongs to the school. About two hundred and twenty acres of the half section is in the beautiful valley of the Assiniboine, most of which is well adapted for agriculture and garden purposes. The rest of the farm is suitable for grazing.

Buildings.—The main building is three story, brick-veneered, with a frontage of one hundred and two feet. The other buildings consist of the principal's residence, farmer's residence, carpenter's residence, barn and stables, piggery, carpenter-shop, hennery, ice-house, and two root-houses.

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 four, and the attendance in the school-rooms and on duty has been good.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed, with quite a few exceptions among the smaller pupils who attend school all day, especially during the winter months. During the year excellent progress has been made. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The pupils are graded as follows :—

Standard I	40 pupils
“ II	14 “
“ III	14 “
“ IV	23 “
“ V	3 “

and five are not graded.

Farm and Garden.—We give great attention to these departments, believing that from the land and stock-raising, the red man must make his livelihood. We have a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

garden of three acres and about two acres of small fruits, from which we are endeavouring to teach in a practical way that these fruits they roam the country for can be had in better quality and with less labour at their own door.

We have under cultivation one hundred and twenty-six acres with acreage of crop as follows :—

Wheat, fifteen acres ; oats, thirty-seven acres ; barley, six acres ; brome grass, five acres ; rye, one acre ; corn, seven acres ; potatoes, eight acres ; turnips and carrots, five acres ; garden, five acres ; summer-fallow, twenty-two acres, and meadow, fifteen acres.

The remainder of one hundred and ninety-four acres is uncultivated, and most of it well adapted for pasture.

About three acres of wheat and thirteen acres of oats were destroyed by the June floods.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock, carpenter-work, and such other duties as will aid them in solving the practical problems in connection with the duties of their after-life. The girls are taught cooking, laundry, sewing and general housework. Thoroughness is insisted on in every department, quality always being worth more than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath morning all the boys and as many of the girls as can be taken attend the service in the town.

Sabbath school is held every Sabbath afternoon, where each member of the staff has a class ; preaching service in the institute every Sunday evening,

All departments are closed on Saturday afternoon, and preparation is made for a proper observance of the Sabbath. On Sabbath morning a clean child puts on clean clothes, clean boots—an object lesson, a clean day—and such lessons tend to help the children to lead a clean life.

Health and Sanitation.—The school physician, Dr. Fraser, has been faithful in his attendance, and special attention has been given to the physical well-being of the pupils. During the year one boy and three girls have died. Two boys have been sent home on account of ill health. All of the six were afflicted with the dread disease—consumption.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of good spring water pumped by a windmill from the well on the hillside into two large tanks at the top of the building, and thence by means of pipes it is carried to all important parts of the main building. The system gives good satisfaction except in very calm weather. Hot water is supplied by means of a water-heater in the basement.

Fire Protection.—Some small chemical extinguishers are on hand. Fire-buckets are kept full of water at important points. Hose is attached to our water-works. Our main protection is a large McRobie engine in the basement with a drum on each flat, with sufficient hose to reach all parts of the same.

A fire-escape is provided from each of four large dormitories.

While our main building is well protected, we have no protection for all other buildings.

Heating and Lighting —The building is heated by hot air. Three large wood and two coal furnaces are kept going during the cold weather, and they give excellent satisfaction. With care, frost seldom finds its way into any part of the main building.

The main building, principal's residence and the barn are lighted by electricity supplied from Brandon. The system is very convenient and safe.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are football, baseball, croquet, marbles, skating and sleighing. We have a large play-room for the girls and one for the boys, where checkers, forte, crokinole, Indian clubs, dumb-bells and reading are all greatly enjoyed.

General Remarks.—The institution is made as homelike as possible, and, with a kind, properly qualified and efficient staff, we are endeavouring to educate and train the children for that time when they will have to take their places in the body politic and solve the practical problems of life, teaching them that they have the same right as the white man to make men of themselves, to live a clean, honest life, and there their rights end.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

About eight hundred visitors have signed our roll during the year and this represents only about one-third the number of those who visit the farm.

In closing, I wish to express my thanks to the various officers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church and those of the Indian Department, for their uniform courtesy and friendly spirit toward the principal and his staff during the past year.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, August 7, 1902.

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, 1902.

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 last contains the carpenter, paint and shoe-shop, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900; horse and cow stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' out-houses. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank. Connected with this is a windmill used in emptying the tank.

The department erected during the year a house to be used as principal's residence, comprising eight rooms and basement. It is 26 x 32 feet; height above ground 23 feet. A granary has also been erected, 28 x 32 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils, and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance.—There is an increase in the attendance over last year, but we have not yet reached our complement of pupils.

Class-room Work.—In this department the work is very satisfactory, marked progress having been made during the year. Mrs. Wilson gave a handsome silver medal to standard VI; the competition to take place at midsummer; the required number of marks being fifty per cent on each subject, and eighty per cent on the whole; out of the seven pupils in standard VI four were eligible for the medal, which was won by Samuel Pratt, of Touchwood hills, whose percentage was remarkably high. The examination papers were very difficult, but the work done was splendid. Great praise is due Miss Marks for bringing the work in the class-room to its present standard of excellence.

Farm and Garden.—The crops harvested last autumn were very satisfactory. There were one thousand bushels of wheat, eight hundred of oats, four hundred and fifty of potatoes and five hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

This year there are seventy acres in wheat, thirty in oats and barley, four in potatoes, three in turnips and mangolds and one acre in other vegetables. There are thirty-five acres in summer-fallow. The prospect of a bountiful harvest is very good, as the crops are looking splendid.

We are encouraging the boys to take up agriculture, as we feel that this is the most important industry that can be taught them.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, bootmaking, baking farming and gardening. A number are also constantly employed in the general work about the institution, and in keeping the grounds in order.

The girls are taught cooking, housework, laundry work, dressmaking, plain sewing, knitting and crocheting. They perform all the necessary household duties, in all of which they show great aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening. On Sunday the pupils attend St. Mark's church. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Marks. A weekly Bible class is held in the school. There are a number of communicants and many of the pupils are deeply interested in religious matters. The conduct of the pupils has been good. Punishments are of rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—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 drainage has not been satisfactory of late. The department is now looking into the matter, with a view to making the necessary changes. 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 from this source is removed.

Water Supply.—It has been found necessary to put in a new well at some distance from the main building, as the present one is inadequate.

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 school is lighted by coal-oil lamps. The department put in a gasoline lighting plant; but this was so unsatisfactory that instructions were received to discontinue using it.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football continues to be the most popular game in summer. The boys won the 'Middleton Cup,' again this year. The cup has now become the property of our club, it having won it now two years in succession. In winter the boys have the gymnasium, which is fitted up with a number of appliances, from which they derive much amusement. This year the larger girls and boys are very much interested in tennis. We have a very good cinder court. The smaller girls have swings, croquet, balls and hoops, with which to amuse themselves. The chief amusement in winter is skating.

General Remarks.—This has been a quiet uneventful year. The work has gone steadily on and marked progress has been made in all the various branches.

The Hon. David Laird visited the school in July. Hé is always a welcome visitor and both staff and pupils feel encouraged by his wise and helpful advice. Senator Vidal and daughter, of Sarnia, visited us in August; they were delighted with the school. The Senator in an address to the pupils expressed his pleasure in the most glowing terms.

We were disappointed that the royal train passed here at midnight, as it stopped for water, and we had hoped to have had an opportunity of giving the Duke and Duchess of York a hearty and loyal welcome from the school. Mrs. Wilson and several of the senior pupils, however, met the train and took with them some specimens of pupils' work, also several copies of magazines containing articles descriptive of the Indian work here. Her Royal Highness graciously acknowledged the above and stated that she was very sorry not to have been able to see the pupils.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Archdeacon Phair, superintendent of Indian missions, visited the school twice during the year and was much pleased with the work.

The Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., of Toronto, held a short mission in Elkhorn. While here he and Mrs. Murphy were guests of the school. This was their first real insight into Indian work. They were most interested in every thing in connection with the institution. The pupils enjoyed Mr. Murphy's services very much, and he was indeed glad to find them taking such a deep interest in spiritual matters. But truly these are the things, after all, which do most to develop and strengthen the character of our pupils.

It is with thankfulness to God for many blessings vouchsafed to us through another year that I bring my eleventh annual report to a close.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, August 30, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Rupert's Land industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Since May 1, I have had charge of this school pending the appointment of a principal *vice* Mr. J. G. Dagg, whose resignation took effect on that date.

Location.—The school is situated on the left bank of the Red river, about six miles below the city of Winnipeg, and a quarter of a mile from the Middlechurch railway station.

Land.—The land in connection with the school is about four hundred acres in extent, and consists of a river lot eighteen chains in width, and running back four miles to the westward. The soil is fertile but particularly stubborn of cultivation. About three hundred acres are fenced and divided into fields. A public road runs along the entire length of the farm on the south side, a great convenience in reaching the remote fields. At about forty rods from the buildings the farm is crossed transversely by the main road between Winnipeg and West Selkirk, and about forty rods further west by the branch of the C.P.R. running between the same points.

Buildings.—The main building is of solid brick on stone foundation; the basement containing the furnaces and pumping engine. The other buildings are of frame, for the most part also on stone foundations. A principal's residence has been completed, and preparations are being made for the erection of a new cow-stable and root-house and the fitting up of a commodious piggery. The basement and other portions of the main building require to be renovated, a work which will be undertaken during the winter when only indoor work can be prosecuted with advantage.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for sixty-five boys and fifty girls, or a total of one hundred and fifteen pupils, besides the members of the staff, of whom only eight are resident.

Attendance.—During the year eight pupils were admitted and twenty-three discharged by authority of the Commissioner. On June 30, the number enrolled was one hundred and twenty-two. Many of these, however, were absent during a great

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

part of the year, while upwards of twenty were in attendance who were not at that time regularly admitted as pupils, and consequently are not included in this number. The attendance is drawn from the following districts:—

St. Peters	69 pupils.
Fisher River	17 "
The Pas	15 "
Lac Seul	6 "
Rainy River	5 "
Fort Alexander	5 "
Moose Factory	2 "
Rat Portage	1 "
Grand Rapids	1 "
Brokenhead	1 "

Class-room Work.—Two duly qualified teachers have had charge of the class-rooms. The prescribed programme of studies is but slightly departed from. The junior division, consisting mainly of pupils under twelve years, who attend classes full time, that is, six hours daily, have made good progress. Those over twelve attend only half-time, one half of each day being spent at their trades; but owing to absence from school and other interruptions, several of these are quite backward in their studies. The grading of the pupils enrolled for the June quarter was as follows:—

Standard		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I		13	10	23
" II		14	9	23
" III		12	4	16
" IV		28	15	43
" V		10	7	17

Nearly all the pupils from St. Peter's reserve are able to speak English on entering school. The rest also are now with a few exceptions able to express themselves readily in English.

Farm and Garden.—The land under cultivation comprises one hundred and three acres and is utilized for the present season as follows:—

Oats, thirty and a half acres; barley, twenty-four acres; speltz, fourteen acres; flax, one acre; summer-fallow, eighteen acres; timothy and brome, seven acres; potatoes, four and a half acres; turnips, one and a half acres; half an acre of carrots; half an acre beets; half an acre of onions; half an acre of cabbage; one quarter acre of pease and beans, and one quarter acre of other vegetables.

Though the seeding was extremely difficult on account of constant rains, and the crops in the flat places have suffered slightly from this cause, yet on the whole the season is proving a favourable one, and the yield of all kinds of farm and garden produce promises to be good. Of the land belonging to the school about three hundred acres are fenced, and within this area an abundant supply of hay has again been procured.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of six horses, twenty-one head of cattle and seventy-five pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, the care of stock, carpentry and painting: instruction in tailoring and printing has been discontinued. The blacksmith's shop is maintained on account of its value in the economy of the institution, but instruction in blacksmithing is given only to two or three of the more robust of the senior pupils. The girls are taught all the usual branches of housekeeping, including cooking, baking, dairying, sewing and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend divine service on Sunday, morning and evening, at St. Paul's church. Instruction in Scripture is given on Sunday afternoon and on each school day during the week. The International series of lessons is followed, and the catechism, the commandments, the creed and an outline of

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Bible history are carefully taught. Every means is employed, both by formal instruction and by the watchfulness and special influence of the officers, to inculcate moral principles, and to counteract the tendencies, inherent to a greater or less extent, to covetousness, falsehood and profanity. In these efforts we cannot, and do not, claim complete success. In many instances the conduct of our pupils is highly creditable: in a few it is quite otherwise.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past winter the school was visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever and afterwards by measles, and some of the weaker constitutions succumbed to the effects of these diseases in spite of much care and nursing. It is probable the fever was due to a defective system of sewerage or to impure water or to both, and an effort is being made to remedy the evils, at least temporarily; but much additional work and expense will be incurred before the main building and its surroundings are in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Water Supply.—The water for domestic purposes has been supplied from two wells. One of these has been condemned, and the other is unfavourably located beneath the main building. The two have in consequence been abandoned and replaced by one satisfactory well of large capacity situated adjacent to the power-house, where the pumping is done by the gasoline engine. This well also supplies the laundry and renders the whole system of water-supply more simple and more efficient.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances for fire-protection consist of a McRobie chemical fire-engine, several chemical fire-extinguishers of different makes, a large number of hand grenades, a dozen fire-buckets and as many fireman's axes. These are conveniently distributed throughout the buildings, and the officers of the school as well as all the larger pupils are instructed in the use of them. But our chief reliance is placed in the water-tanks situated in the third story, of a capacity of three thousand gallons, and connected by pipes and hose with all parts of the main or residence building.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the main building is effected partly by hot air furnaces and partly by hot water, while the school-rooms are heated by stoves. The operation of this irregular system is expensive and unsatisfactory. The electric plant has furnished most satisfactory lighting. The gasoline engine has proved a very convenient and highly efficient power for the purposes of the school, though somewhat expensive. The material consumed in running the engine for a year has cost \$650, but this has afforded power not only for lighting but for sawing and for the crushing of grain. The cost of lighting alone would be slightly over \$500.

Recreation.—Outdoor games of various kinds are engaged in. On Saturday afternoons in summer the pupils, under the direction of members of the staff, are frequently allowed to take a walk through the beautiful groves along the banks of the Red river.

Military and fancy drills are practised to a limited extent, the commodious drill hall being utilized for this purpose, when the temperature or the condition of the atmosphere prohibits outdoor exercise. The band is this season under the direction of one of the pupils, Roderick Spence, a boy of sixteen years, whose ability and perseverance in this matter have been the subject of much well deserved praise. The boys have made fair progress, and it is felt that what they have attained under these conditions will be of more permanent value to them on account of the almost unaided effort they have put forth.

General Remarks.—The present aim in the management of the school is to introduce strict economy, to dispense with all that is superfluous and to promote efficiency in what is essential. With this end in view, the matters that are receiving chief attention are those that relate to the comfort and well-being of the children, and to their mental, moral, and religious training. The class work is now being re-organized under competent teachers in a manner that cannot fail to produce excellent results.

Profitable employment is found in the city of Winnipeg for many of our ex-pupils, and several of them, both male and female, are acquitting themselves creditably and earning a good rate of wages.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies, Acting Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated within the city limits of St. Boniface, two miles from Winnipeg.

Land.—About forty acres is all the land owned by the school; this is divided into four patches: two fields containing about seven acres are under cultivation, the remainder being used for pasture, recreation-grounds and waste land unfit for anything.

Buildings.—The main building is in fair condition, also the stables and shops. The root-house needs rebuilding, as the sides are caving in. A small shed was built last summer to store the agricultural implements, 14 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—There is no accommodation (to speak accurately) for the members of the staff. The accommodation given to them at present has been taken away from the children. The girls' infirmary is used by the lady teacher; and one of the two rooms for senior classes had to be divided into apartments for the men. The bed-rooms for the disciplinarians in the dormitories are too small, their area being 14 x 6½ x 6¼ feet. The boys' dormitory contains fifty-seven beds; the girls', forty-six.

Attendance.—In spite of all efforts to recruit pupils, our number has been decreasing. In August of last year some children were brought from Nelson river and its surroundings. More children could be secured from there, but I have refused to accept them, travelling expenses being so great and all the children under ten years of age. I have had many children offered to me from non-treaty half-breeds residing in the vicinity of reserves, but of course could not accept them.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme is followed; general progress very fair, especially in English. The boys are given drill and calisthenics daily; also band practice, of which they are particularly fond.

Farm and Garden.—Our small acreage of crop last year was ruined by hail just as it was ripe enough to harvest, therefore the yield was not sufficient for the stock. From the garden we had a fair crop of vegetables and plenty of potatoes for the wants of the school. No little inconvenience is felt by having no hay-lands, we are obliged to get our hay from a distance, which involves expense as well as loss of time.

Industries Taught.—There is no other industry than a little farming taught the boys with the exception of carpentry, which consists of making repairs around the house and premises. The girls are taught all things about housekeeping and making and mending clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily in school and every Sunday by the principal, also morning and evening prayers.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the children has been good (better than in other years.) Measles broke out in the spring and we lost one little girl.

A ventilator has been added to the closets in the boys' dormitory, making a marked improvement.

Water Supply.—The water is good and plentiful, being pumped up from a well under the house and stored in big tanks at the top of the house. During the severe cold of the past winter the traps in the coal-shed were accidentally left open one night

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

the consequence was that our hot-air pumping engine froze and burst. As it could not be repaired in time, I replaced it with a two and a half horse-power gasoline pumping engine. The change is so much for the better that I am tempted not to feel sorry that the accident happened. The tanks are now very quickly filled.

Fire Protection.—We have the McRobie fire-apparatus, with two hundred feet of one inch rubber hose; six Dominion fire-extinguishers, six fire-axes and twelve buckets.

Heating and Lighting.—The hot-water system gives good satisfaction, but it is very expensive, coal being so dear.

In January, 1900, I installed an acetylene gas plant, and we are very much pleased with it. There is less danger than with lamps, and after it has once been installed is hardly as expensive as coal oil.

Recreation.—The playgrounds are large and separated, one being on each side of the house; also two recreation-halls opening on to the playgrounds. The children all look bright and happy and enjoy their play-time with the usual frolics and games.

General Remarks.—Our dormitories now look very inviting. Last fall we did away with the stretchers and had them replaced with white iron bedsteads, which are in every way a very great improvement on the old style.

In conclusion I wish to thank the department for kindness shown to us during the past year.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, October 4, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I inspected the schools of the Clandeboye agency several times during the year, and found them generally efficiently conducted by the various teachers in charge; but the attendance at the schools was small owing to the prevalence of small-pox and diphtheria on the reserves, and the parents being engaged in lumbering, fishing and other occupations which necessitated their leaving home with their children; besides a large number of their children are taken away from the reserves and placed in the different industrial schools in order to receive the education and manual training which it is impossible to receive upon the reserves.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

The South St. Peter's Protestant school is taught by Miss Isabel Jackson, who is an excellent teacher and advances her pupils in reading, spelling, dictation, writing, arithmetic and geography, considering the disadvantages under which she labours, owing to the irregular attendance of her pupils; as there are thirty-eight children who should attend, whereas the number of pupils varies from thirteen to thirty-one.

The Roman Catholic school on St. Peter's reserve was taught by Miss Alice Genthon, who was a painstaking and competent teacher and was educated in French and English at the convent at St. Boniface. The attendance at this school is very irregular, there should be eleven pupils, but frequently there are but four in school. These pupils

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

have made decided progress within the past year, they read fairly well, spell accurately words out of their lessons, aptly solve practical questions on the black-board, and their penmanship is very good indeed. Miss Genthon resigned as teacher of this school, and Miss Mary Fitzgerald, who was appointed in her place, May 12, 1902, experienced the same difficulty from irregular attendance as her predecessor, having only five pupils present during my last visit.

The East St. Peter's Protestant school is taught by Mr. R. S. Cushing, who is an active, energetic teacher and manifests an enthusiasm in his profession which electrifies his pupils and consequently his popularity and the attendance are increasing. He is most thorough and efficient in imparting instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography and dictation. The attendance is generally very satisfactory and frequently all the pupils in the district are present.

The North St. Peter's Protestant school was taught by Miss McLean, whose pupils showed a familiarity with their lessons above the average. They acquitted themselves creditably in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic during my visits of inspection. There should be an attendance of twenty-four at this school, but it varies from nine to fifteen, according to the parents' occupation.

The Muckle's Creek Protestant school is taught by Miss H. McKenzie, who is a model instructress. The pupils are so admirably taught in reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, dictation and singing, that not a single word was mispronounced nor mis-spelled, and not a jarring note was heard. The teacher's kindness and goodness are visible in all her work, and she never has occasion to chastise her pupils. The attendance here should be twenty-five, but only about one-half that number attend school owing to the wandering habits of the parents.

BROKENHEAD RIVER BAND.

The teacher, Mr. Frederick McLean, conducted this school most efficiently for a number of years, and the progress of the children attending his school was very satisfactory in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The attendance should be sixteen, but it was seldom over twelve, as about one-half of this band are heathens, and take no interest in education. Mr. McLean resigned, and Mr. William Sweetman was appointed to fill the vacancy May 21, 1902.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

The Fort Alexander Roman Catholic school is taught by Mr. W. George Gow, who is a competent instructor. The children in attendance evinced considerable progress in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, but the parents are very negligent about sending their children to school, for out of sixty pupils who should attend, only about a quarter of that number are in school.

The Fort Alexander Protestant school is taught by Mr. Sydney B. Barrett. He was transferred from the Black River school to this one. He is well educated and conducts the school ably. The pupils are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography; but in consequence of irregular attendance they have not made as much progress as they otherwise would have, for out of the seventy-five children who should attend this school only about one third of that number do attend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MAN., July 4, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated within the town limits of Birtle in the province of Manitoba, and on the north side of the Birdtail creek, but is not on any reserve.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres of land belonging to the school and also the same area of rented land. It is situated in Birtle municipality in section No. 6-17-26. Unfortunately only a small portion of this land is suitable for cultivation owing to the hilly nature of the country. However, the most of it affords good pasturage, except during a dry year.

Buildings.—The school is a stone structure three stories high exclusive of basement. All departments of school and domestic work are in the same building. The barn is frame and has a stone stable underneath for stock. There is also a frame hen-house and log milk-cellar. Since last report some improvements have been made by lining the basements with matched spruce lumber and re-building a root-cellar of which the roof had caved in.

Accommodation.—The building is capable of accommodating at least sixty-five pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been good, ranging from three to five above the grant-earning number, which is forty.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have shown a very gratifying amount of interest in their work, and wherever the new matter taught is made plain by connecting with something they already know, there is little difficulty in teaching them.

Farm and Garden.—Between five and six acres are planted with garden vegetables, potatoes, corn, turnips, beans and mangolds.

Industries Taught.—The girls learn sewing, washing, ironing, baking, cooking, dining-room work and all general housework. The boys learn the care of stock and poultry, provide fuel, plough, harrow and do all work connected with gardening. In addition they assist in what carpenter work is done and thus learn something of the use of tools.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend Sabbath school and church services in the Presbyterian church of the town of Birtle, and every Monday evening the pastor of the church has a meeting with them for religious instruction in their own school-room. In addition to this they have daily Bible-reading and instruction therefrom in religious truth besides the memorizing of passages of Scripture. Another powerful agency in moral training is the use made of every-day incidents in the lives of the pupils on their surroundings, from which valuable truths are drawn.

Health and Sanitation.—On account of the favourable situation the sanitary condition is good and the health of the pupils on the whole has been very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—Our drinking water has to be all drawn from a spring about a mile away. The water is good, but the drawing entails much labour. Except during a dry time, our two cisterns afford a good supply of soft water. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure a well which would give a good water-supply.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Fire Protection.—We have four Patton fire-extinguishers and ten fire-pails hung in convenient places and filled with water. During the last month we erected a new iron fire-escape, which affords a ready means of exit from each wing in case of emergency. But in the winter, owing to our scarcity of water, the fire-protection is not so good as it ought to be.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by three wood furnaces and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In winter the chief recreation for both boys and girls is sleigh-riding and skating, and in summer football and baseball for boys, and skipping, baseball, &c., for the girls. Whenever the weather permits, the pupils spend as much time as possible out of doors.

General Remarks.—As this is my first half year in my present position, the material for making out a report is much more scant than it would otherwise be.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES—BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, July 26, 1902.

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, for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The home is situated at the north reserve, known as Old Sun's school, and is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific railway. A few acres of land have been fenced off near the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office is Gleichen.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The school comprises two buildings—the boarding-school itself and a school-house. In the former we are considerably cramped for room, but we trust that the new home, contemplated by the government, will soon be erected and enable us to carry on our work efficiently. 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.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was twenty-six boys and fourteen girls. There are many more children of school-age in the vicinity of this school 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 make very satisfactory progress in all their studies. The schedule given by the government has been closely followed.

Industrial Work.—This work is very progressive and encouraging. We have three large vegetable gardens and a very nice front flower garden with several trees and shrubs, in all of which a large majority of the boys are employed regularly every day. Besides this the children are engaged daily in the stable and housework, feeding and

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

grooming the horses, milking the cows, making butter and bread, mending and making clothes, laundry work, &c., besides all the general routine of house duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of the work. Prayers are held regularly night and morning, with instruction, and Sunday services together with Sunday school, and during a great part of the year week-day services and Bible classes are held twice a week, which the elder pupils attend. The children are very happy and in many cases are showing a true desire to live a good and moral life.

Health.—With the ample medical provision which we have, the general health of the children has been good, but will be much better, I hope, when we have larger accommodation.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply of water from the well in the laundry, supplied by the Bow river.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in convenient places throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes outside the building are permanently connected with both the dormitories, and are easily got at in case of need.

Heating.—The boarding school is heated by stoves only, and the school-house by a hot-air furnace. Asbestos safes are in use.

Recreation.—Much attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In closing, I would like to express my high appreciation of the very valuable help rendered us in our work by our Indian agent, Mr. Markle.

I have, &c.,

STANLEY J. STOCKEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MCLEOD, ALTA., July 2, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—Our school is located immediately west of the agency headquarters and off the reserve, the Belly river flowing between, and is some thirteen miles southeast from McLeod. We own the northwest quarter of section thirty, township seven, range twenty-four, west of the fourth meridian. Our land, which was, I believe, purchased by the Church Missionary Society, is all fenced. About twenty acres are under cultivation, four of which are garden and about other four or five are occupied by the building and playgrounds. The soil is fairly good and produces good crops of vegetables and oats, and with the proper amount of water is good profitable farming land.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—We have a girls' home, boys' home, missionaries' house, church and school combined, carpenter-shops, hospital, laundry, two store-rooms, horse and cow stables, but no new buildings have been erected this year.

Accommodation.—We could give proper accommodation to from seventy to eighty pupils.

Attendance.—Being a boarding school, this has of course been regularly attended with some fifty-two to fifty-four pupils.

Class Work.—This is in some departments encouraging, though the industrial school taking so many of our big boys, it is very difficult to get the gardening and general outside work done, while giving the amount of schooling we would like; yet on the whole the advancement is good. The fifth standard has quite a few pupils in it, and under Miss Wells, our able certificated teacher, the work goes on admirably, considering the difficulties to be overcome.

Farm and Garden.—In this I think we have done well. Of oats we raised some fifteen acres, and of garden stuffs about four acres, providing provender for horses and cattle, and plenty of vegetables for the staff and scholars; the latter are becoming quite fond of vegetables.

Industries Taught.—This heading surely is more fitting for an industrial school, yet we could number several. Among the girls, cooking, dressmaking, housekeeping, and butter-making are among the things taught, while the proper care of animals and poultry, proper milking, gardening, a certain amount of carpentering, and housework in general are carefully instilled, and I think in some cases grasped.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being a church school, care is given that a staff of workers may be obtained who will assist the principal in this important branch of the work. Time is taken both morning and evening, to instil the Bible principles and teaching into the minds and lives of the pupils. Sunday school work is not neglected, the commandments are carefully taught and explained, and special emphasis given to the need of a living faith, as shown in works, and not merely in dogma and creed.

Health and Sanitation.—I may say truthfully that our doctor has more than once stated to me that he has never seen such healthy Indian children as these in our school. I put it down to several reasons. Great care is used by all members of the staff to see that the laws of health are carried out, good food well cooked is provided, plenty of milk supplied, and since Dr. Lafferty operated for scrofula, that dread disease is very much more under control, which altogether has resulted in a big change regarding health. As to sanitary conditions, these are, I think, looked after in a sufficiently satisfactory manner for the country, proper outbuilding being supplied, and nothing of an offensive nature being allowed to accumulate, holes being dug to receive all refuse, which are continually filled in and others dug to take their places.

Water Supply.—Our whole island being percolated with water, this supply is abundant and good, pumps and wells supplied whenever required.

Fire Protection.—This is only fairly good, the grant of this year, which was to have made us safe in this respect, being too small to provide the required appliances, was therefore allowed to lapse. We have, however, three small chemical engines, a few hand grenades, four axes and a number of buckets, which are all kept in their places, the buckets being full of water.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is fairly good, being done by furnaces assisted by numerous stoves. To improve materially would require a very considerable outlay. The lighting is from the ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—I fear sometimes that, as I have stated before, the industrial schools drawing on our big boys, those left have almost too much work and schooling, to allow of the proper amount of recreation. However, football and cricket are from time to time provided for the boys, croquet for the girls, besides which swings, skipping-ropes, giant stride, and horizontal bar are all in continual use. There is good bathing, and many walks, berry-picking parties, and picnics are enjoyed.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

General Remarks.—I think that this school, considering the nature of the Indians, is making very good progress, and so it ought, for every member of my staff is doing splendid, faithful, conscientious work, giving cheerfully long hours to the advancing of the pupils. There are many things in the way of improvements that I should like to see, but these I hope will come in time.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DE B. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., July 2, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to your department the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—This school is located about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the reserve.—Address Blood (Immaculate Conception) Roman Catholic Boarding School, Blood Reserve, Stand Off, *via* Macleod, Alta.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The school-building is divided into four parts. The main building comprises three stories, in the first of which is situated the dining-room, 17 x 30 feet; the parlour, 17 x 13; an office, the same size, and a hall, 10 x 17 feet. In the second story is the chapel, 18 x 36 feet, and two rooms for the staff; the third story is a large room, 36 x 36.

At each end of the main building and connected with it, are the second and the third part, comprising two good-sized buildings, 36 x 32 feet, with two stories each, and divided into two rooms. In the first story is situated the school-room and the recreation-hall, 32 x 12 feet, and 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, with three stories: in the first is 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 a shingled frame roof, and a small shed, 14 x 12 feet, used as a place for rubbish.

Accommodation.—The school being so divided into large rooms gives accommodation for a staff of eight or ten members and about sixty or seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been satisfactory; in the course of the fiscal year four new pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present time no farming has been done; but the school raises every kind of vegetable, and the pupils seem to take a great interest in gardening. Each one was proud of his little garden, and success has been the result of their work.

Industries Taught.—Besides gardening, the bigger boys are taught to bake, and the girls to sew, knit, draw and cook.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils, morning and evening prayers are held, and half-an-hour every day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, although a few pupils suffered last winter from measles and scrofula. One girl was taken home by her father on account of sickness, and is not yet back.

Water Supply.—The river supplies all the water required for the use of the school.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, twenty-four fire-pails and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating.—The school is heated with 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 stay in their respective recreation-halls.

General Remarks.—About the end of May we had an extraordinary flood that did heavy damage to the building, the extent of which we cannot yet estimate. The staff and the pupils had to leave the school for a few days. The furnace cellars were filled up with water to a level with the floor, and the water was about one foot or fourteen inches high all around the school.

I have, &c.,

J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles southwest of Saddle lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Land.—About seven acres are set apart for school purposes.

Buildings.—The building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and 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 several smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme is faithfully followed.

Farm and Garden.—About six 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 sewing, knitting, cooking and all sorts of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good for the greater part of the year; but the coming of winter was marked by a severe form of measles. One death occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—The water is procured from a well near the school.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are on hand, ladders are attached to the house, besides three stairways from the dormitories to the ground. Fire-pails are always ready.

Heating.—The building is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils have recreation three times a day after meals, during which they indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

LEON BALTER,
Acting Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN P. O., ALTA., July 5, 1902.

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 of the Crowfoot boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated at the south camp of the reserve about ten miles from Gleichen post office, 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 south wing is not used owing to its not yet being completed. The building is divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, working-room and chapel, on the ground floor; and the dormitories, and the class-rooms upstairs.

The other buildings are a log stable, 16 x 24 feet, and a root-house. A well kept picket-fence surrounds the grounds in front of the building, while an ordinary wire fence serves the same purpose at the back and around the garden.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for twenty-five pupils, but when the building is completed there will be accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. The present attendance is seventeen, but the department has allowed a grant for twenty-five pupils for the present year.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music. The advancement of the pupils in these branches does much credit to the teachers. The programme of the department has been followed, and I can say the progress is fair. The pupils are beginning to speak English, and that language is already quite familiar to their ears.

Farm and Garden.—At present there are about four acres under cultivation. We have a garden in which are raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden gives the pupils a healthy outdoor occupation and I am

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

glad to say they greatly enjoy it. Each pupils has his own little garden for flowers and vegetables and they take great interest in them. Quite a number of trees have been planted and they will add a great deal to the beauty of the place.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours during the day for manual work. They help in caring for the horses and cattle. The girls are taught general housework, sewing, knitting, washing, and the mending of clothes, &c.

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. The pupils seem to take an interest in religion and show by their behaviour that they understand the moral teaching imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year we have lost one of our boys by death from tuberculosis and one of our girls died of heart disease. With the exception of these two cases, the general health of the children has been good. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is kept clean around the place and outbuildings.

Water Supply.—All the water-supply needed for the wants of the school is obtained from the river by the means of a two-wheel cart.

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 partly with stoves, and partly with one hot-air furnace. The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing and riding are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, &c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal and is taken outside in good weather, or indoor games in bad weather, always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P.O., ASSA., September 5, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated on the east bank of the Assiniboine river, in Eastern Assiniboia. It is just bordering on Côté's reserve, Pelly agency, and is forty-five miles from the town of Yorkton.

Land.—The land is the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of 2nd P.M. There are approximately three hundred acres of land, the property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The soil is well adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the main building, of frame, comprising class-room, children's dining-room, kitchen and pantries, laundry, recreation-rooms, boys' and girls'

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

dormitories, and private apartments for staff, stone milk-house and ice-house, log store-room, carpenter-shop, frame stable, log stable and driving-shed.

Accommodation.—The buildings afford ample accommodation for fifty children and the necessary staff to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The attendance throughout the year has been very regular. A grant is allowed for forty children, and the average attendance was thirty-nine, besides which there were in attendance seven non-treaty half-breed children.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room, was carried on throughout the year without interruption. The school was inspected during the year by the department's inspector, and also by the Territorial public school inspector, both of whom reported quite favourably of the work being done.

Farm and Garden.—Only some twenty acres were cultivated during the year, but the returns were excellent. Five hundred bushels of potatoes were grown, in addition to as much of other vegetables as could be used. Oats yielded fully seventy bushels per acre.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught are : farming, care of stock, carpentering, baking, cooking, dairying, washing, sewing, knitting, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—While earnest effort is put forth to give the children a good secular training, yet we never lose sight of the fact that the work is also missionary in the highest sense of the word. Each day is begun and closed with family worship, consisting of the singing of a hymn, reading the Bible, and prayer. Religious services are held every Sunday, and the regular Sabbath school work is also taken up.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has on the whole been good. With the exception of a few mild cases of scrofula, and one case of pneumonia, there has been no serious illness during the year.

There were no deaths. The sanitary conditions continue good.

Water Supply.—The Assiniboine river continues to be the source of our supply of water, and it is apparently good.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire is rather inadequate.

There are from each of the dormitories, outside fire-escapes.

In the building are two Babcock extinguishers, a number of hand-grenades and fire-pails distributed throughout the building.

Heating and Light.—The building throughout is heated by wood furnaces and is very comfortable. For lighting coal-oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—Separate recreation grounds are provided for boys and girls, and a fair amount of time is set apart for recreation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 5, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The Crooked Lake boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve. The surroundings are beautiful, the river, the lake and hills adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

Land.—There are about sixty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings actually in use are as follows :—the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet ; the church, 62 x 20 feet ; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians ; an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet ; a stable, 65 x 20 feet. The main edifice, with the institute proper, is a three story building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains a dining-room, a kitchen, pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain-water tank, and root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, a pharmacy, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 3 inches, and the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor are situated the girls' play-room, the sewing-room, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches, also a garret containing a large water-tank.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for sixty-five pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular. The number of children on the roll is thirty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies given by the department is followed as closely as possible, under the circumstances. The subjects taught are : religious instruction, grammar, parsing, drawing, spelling and useful knowledge in arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken, and I may say it is now quite familiar to almost all 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 the farm work, give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age, they help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry ; while sewing, knitting and general housework is taught the girls, without neglecting, however, to keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some practical subject such as : order, cleanliness, politeness and obedience ; after which hymns are sung. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1933

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and the abundance of light, is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are resorted to, and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement; although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply at hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for, by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of one hundred gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever and the water is then pumped direct into stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 lbs. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{7}{8}$ nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tank in attic, and thence through stand-pipe to plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use. The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have all the water pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which is a pressure of 23 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 building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, in order to replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators which are placed in the dormitories and halls, and give great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No lighted lamps are allowed inside and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugène, has greatly improved its working.

Recreation.—Football, cricket, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows during summer, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers and playing the violin indoors, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, dressing dolls, playing ball, singing and skipping.

General Remarks.—I am bappy to announce that our school has been under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph since last fall. They are much esteemed by the public and are greatly encouraged by Mr. Begg, our agent, who takes interest in visiting faithfully our class each month; furthermore I am glad to add that there has been progress along the whole line.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 1, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from Duck Lake reserve.

Area.—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 consists of entrance-hall, reception-room, principal's bed-room, offices and dining-room. No additional buildings have been erected this year; the girls' quarters being exceedingly comfortable with the exception of a work-room which we feel the need of very much, the girls being obliged to work in the laundry. The outdoor buildings have been repaired and re-painted during the year.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for sixty girls in our new dormitory, which is greatly admired by visitors, and our two class-rooms are all that could be desired. We hope, next year, the boys' quarters will be equally satisfactory. There is a staff of about twelve members.

Attendance.—The attendance has been the same as the authorized number, viz. : one hundred pupils.

Class-room Work.—Special attention is paid to the class-room. Two competent teachers have charge of this department, and a pupil assistant for the newly arrived children who are unable to follow the classes. Both oral and written examinations are frequently held, and slight rewards given to those who have made the most progress. The higher classes follow the half-time system. Out of school hours, singing, music, and calisthenics are regularly taught.

Farm and Garden.—The boys assist in all farm and garden work, and a very promising harvest rewarded their efforts. We were able to put away in our spacious cellars, nearly three thousand bushels of potatoes, also a large quantity of turnips, carrots, onions, cabbages and beets, which lasted nearly all the year. Our garden is the admiration of our numerous visitors, who are surprised to see that fruit and flowers can be brought to such perfection in so uncongenial a climate.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, the necessary repairs to fences, painting, glazing, sawing and cutting wood for the laundry and kitchen, kept our boys in constant work, while the girls are employed in dairying, laundry and housework, sewing and the making and mending of clothes, for great and small. The little ones whose ages vary from six to ten are employed an hour each day in knitting stockings for their more grown companions.

Moral and Religious Training.—We can truly say that the children give satisfaction, while respect for authority and obedience is continually insisted on.

Morning and evening prayers, and regular services on Sundays, are never omitted by us; also religious instruction three times a week.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of both staff and pupils during the year has been good. We regret to report two deaths during the early spring. Although on every side we have had infectious diseases, yet with prudence and care we have been wonderfully preserved. The ventilation and sanitary conditions are good, and the entire premises are kept in order.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are : Babcock extinguishers, hand-grenades and force-pumps, while barrels of water are kept constantly near at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by three furnaces, which require constant supervision night and day. The house, yards and stable are now lighted by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself.

Recreation.—The usual amusements of children are kept up, while football marbles, checkers, singing and music predominate. On the occasion of the annual sports, the boys received great applause for the performance of the brass band. Both boys and girls are generally fond of music and singing.

Admissions and Discharges.—Fifteen pupils were admitted during the year, eight boys and seven girls. Ten pupils were discharged ; of these five are already married, some are working out, and some working with their parents.

General Remarks.—Before closing, I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has shown to this school. I must also acknowledge the zealous co-operation of our good agent, Mr. Jones, and the faithful work of the members of my staff, throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 20, 1902.

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, 1902.

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, extending back two miles and containing about two hundred acres.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The 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 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 is laid out to afford ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The alterations that were made in the rooms of the buildings last year and also the year before have helped to give plenty of room for the authorized number of children. Along with these alterations, the kitchen, sewing-room, and both

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

lavatories have been re-modelled and enlarged, securing much greater convenience and comfort for the pupils.

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. The course of study is about the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories.

The pupils are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standards I.....	6	6	12
“ II.....	3	3	6
“ III.....	10	4	14
“ IV.....	5	2	7
“ V.....	3	4	7
“ VI.....	6	1	7
	33	20	53

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

Ahtahkakoop's.....	17 pupils.
John Smith's.....	13 “
James Smith's.....	4 “
James Roberts'.....	1 “
William Charles'.....	3 “
William Twatt's.....	5 “
Mistawasis.....	3 “
Non-Treaty.....	7 “
Total.....	53

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last fall reached six hundred and forty-six bushels of good prime red Fife wheat, five hundred and thirty-six bushels of oats, five hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of carrots, fifty bushels of onions, five bushels of beets, ten tons of turnips, five tons of brome grass, and thirty tons of wild hay, the whole of which was grown on the College farm.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as sewing, knitting, making of clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning and cooking. All the bread that is used in the school is made by the girls, and is baked in a portable Reid oven, which has a capacity of eighty loaves of two pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as attending to the horses and cattle, milking the cows, drawing water, chopping wood, ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, and any ordinary work required ; so far, all this has been done by the boys under the direction of the principal ; but, as several of the duties connected with the industries of this institution, require more attention now than they did a few years ago, the time has arrived when we are obliged to have an outside man to help to take charge of the farm and other industrial work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday, regular religious services are held in the College chapel, morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock Sunday school is held. This lasts one hour and is always a most profitable hour. The children are very fond of singing hymns and of the study of the Holy Scriptures. The leaflets used are those published by the Church Record, Toronto. A number of our pupils are communicants. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils was very good up to February 1, when measles of more than ordinary form broke out in the school and lasted

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

for one month, while the members of the staff acted as nurses to the sick. Forty-two pupils were confined to bed, during which time the school was quarantined. Some of the pupils were left very weak after their attack of measles, four of whom, I regret to say, died from after-effects, three from consumption and one from convulsions. The health of the pupils is now good. The children get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable. The dormitories class-rooms, and all other rooms, are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—We have one well, with good water, the other two are useless, one has gone dry, the other has been destroyed by surface water. We contemplate digging an additional well this summer.

Fire Protection.—We have five fire-extinguishers, which were kindly supplied by the department, eighteen hand-grenades, twelve fire-buckets and two axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live, a furnace is used. The fuel used is wood.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular, and during the course of the fiscal year, twelve new pupils have been admitted. Seven pupils were honourably discharged, six of whom have gone back to their reserves and one, Charles Quinney, is employed by the department as school teacher in the Cumberland district. This makes eight young men teaching school, at the present time, in the district of Saskatchewan, who were formerly pupils of Emmanuel College.

Recreation and Amusement.—Our children have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, football, swings, military and physical drill. Besides this, the College brass band, which was organized about a year ago, furnishes a great deal of amusement and delight and does much to enliven the place. The girls take a great deal of interest in their calisthenic corps. They enjoy physical drill, dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music, and a walk almost daily, attended by a member of the staff. We endeavour to make the children feel as happy here as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., July 9, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The Ermineskin boarding school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve about a mile from Hobbema station, in the district of Alberta. There is no post office at Hobbema, but the mail is delivered each day.

Land.—There is about twenty-two acres of land in connection with the school, given to the wants of the mission. A part of the land is used as a garden, another part is an ample yard for the pupils, and the rest is used for pasturage. All the grounds are fenced.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—A building, 40 x 50 feet, three stories high and entirely given to the use of the pupils, is divided, as follows: first story contains the school-room and refectory; second story includes boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary; in the third story is situated the girls' dormitory. A kitchen, 25 x 20 feet, attaches this building to the private rooms occupied by Sisters. Above the kitchen there is a chapel.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty to eighty-five persons.

Attendance.—The total attendance has been fifty,—twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have five hours of class-room work, and one hour of study each day. The branches of study for the senior class are:—arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, dictation, reading, writing, drawing and general knowledge. For the junior class: reading, writing, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, drawing and simple elements in general knowledge.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	23 pupils.
“ II.....	9 “
“ III.....	8 “
“ IV.....	7 “
“ V.....	1 “
“ VI.....	1 “
—	
Total.....	49

The pupils are getting more and more familiar with the English language; they understand what they learn and they like study more than any other kind of work, in a word, we may say that their progress in each branch of the programme of studies laid down by the department has surpassed our expectations. A difficulty is, that the parents take their children away from the school before their time is completed. This is the reason why so few reach the high standards.

Farm and Garden.—Three acres of land are under cultivation as a garden. The last crop gave us four hundred bushels of potatoes, thirty-five of turnips, and a large supply of other vegetables. This work is done by the boys.

Industries Taught.—Between the school hours, the pupils have some time for manual work. Some boys have to look after five horses, eleven head of cattle, some pigs and fowls, while the others do the sweeping of their respective rooms, saw the wood and carry it to the house for daily use. The girls take turns in the kitchen, at the washing and the different duties of the house. They have made by hand, during the year, twenty dresses, forty shirts, three hundred towels, one hundred handkerchiefs, twenty-five night dresses, twenty-five aprons, fifty pairs of stockings, twenty-five pairs of mitts and the mending of all pupils under-clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils pay great attention to the daily instruction they receive from their missionaries and their teachers. They attend all the services held in the church.

Health and Sanitation.—One pupil died last fall during the epidemic of measles which were very severe; twenty of the pupils having been sick with the disease. We have now a case of consumption: otherwise the health is generally good. The ventilation is excellent.

Water Supply.—Two wells furnish the buildings with a sufficient quantity of water.

Fire Protection.—Many barrels and pails are kept constantly full of water and at hand. Some ladders are attached to the building. We have a trap door in the upper story and two fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by eleven box stoves and lighted by lamps.

Recreation.—The recreations in summer vary, but consist principally of picnics, lunch on the prairie, walks on the reserve, fruit-gathering, swings, football, and many

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

other games which are peculiar to Indian children. In winter, skating and coasting are the principal amusements.

General Remarks.—The pupils have given four public entertainments during the year. They received special training in singing, drills, and recitation. Our aim in so doing is to strive to overcome that bashfulness which is so natural to them.

I have, &c.,

L. DAUPHIN, Ptre., O M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, July 15, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills agency buildings.

Land.—About two hundred acres of land are 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 30 feet square, three stories high, furnished and comfortable; a frame kitchen, 12 x 18 feet, the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, is a frame building with a stone foundation, 16 x 34 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-room; two log stables, which have to be replaced before winter; a log carriage-house and a root-house, which were built last fall.

Accommodation.—In the house are two dormitories and seven rooms, which will accommodate twenty children and a staff of three.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is fifteen. A higher number could be secured.

Class-room Work.—This branch of the work has been very encouraging. The prescribed programme of studies has been followed out and as a rule the children have shown an increasing interest in their lessons, especially while the cool weather lasted.

Farm and Garden.—We have about three acres in garden, counting the turnip field. It is in good condition and promises a bountiful return.

Last year's crop was a splendid one and we had an ample supply of potatoes, carrots, onions, &c., to do us all winter. Besides our garden, we have about four acres under oats.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught general housework, baking, butter-making, sewing, knitting, washing and ironing. The boys are taught gardening, a little farming, care of stock and general chores both outside and in.

At the Indian exhibition the work shown by the children was appreciated and a number of prizes were secured.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. They are taught each day.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is very good at present and seems to be improving. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—We have a sufficient supply of water convenient to the school.

Fire Protection.—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.,

KATE GILLESPIE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., ASSA., July 7, 1902.

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 fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

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 three hundred and twenty acres, and comprises the east half of section 4, township 27, west of second principal meridian. This, I believe, has been allotted to the school by the government.

Its natural features are prairie, very hilly, with some sloughs, and about twenty-five acres of tillable land, but no wood.

Buildings.—The main building is the same as last year, and is used for school purposes.

The old building has been removed and rebuilt into a laundry and storehouse.

The stables, which are the same as given in last year's report, are used for horses, cattle and poultry, and there is also a root-house, and ice-house, the same as stated last year.

A new addition has been erected for the cows, 16 x 20 feet, and the floor in the school-room has been repaired.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department. I may add that there is a marked improvement, especially in speaking English.

Farm and Garden.—We do not farm, but our garden consists of about three acres. An abundance of vegetables was raised of every description. There is also a beautiful flower garden, which is the delight of the children.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, poultry and pigs, milking, and gardening in summer.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making and the care of the same. I cannot speak too highly of the proficiency of the girls in their work.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid the pupils in this respect, and I am happy to say that not one case of immorality has occurred, and in no case had severe punishment to be administered. Their moral conduct has been excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been good, with the exception of colds, and two or three cases of sore necks. No deaths occurred during the past year.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired; the building is well ventilated and kept very clean. I may say that the children take a pride in helping to keep it so. It has been alabastined and painted.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from wells about three hundred yards from the school. These are situated in a slough, and can not be approached during the early part of the summer; consequently our supply has to be obtained from sloughs part of the year.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcocks, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, sixteen hand-grenades, nine fire-extinguishers, and a small tank, besides several barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves, but these do not furnish sufficient heat to keep the frost out of the dormitories and bed-rooms.

Lighting is done with lamps and coal-oil.

Recreation.—Football and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer months.

Coasting and games in the school-room, are the chief recreations during the winter.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
ATHABASKA LAKE, July 4, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I take pleasure in forwarding the annual report on matters connected with our school for the year ended June 30, 1902, hoping that it will prove satisfactory.

Location.—The Holy Angels boarding school on 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 banks of the Athabaska lake, facing its water, and is lined on every other side with naked and barren rocks which were formerly covered with fir-trees.

Fort Chipewyan possesses no post office nor are we located on a reserve.

Land.—The soil is sterile and rocky. There is, at a short distance from our building, a little stretch of land flat and low, which was formerly a lake. As no place fit for cultivation could be found, the Right Reverend Bishop Farand set to work to drain it and thus succeeded in making a field fifteen acres in area. This field is all the farm we possess, and although its soil lacks many good qualities, it is, however, the most susceptible of cultivation that can be found in the surroundings. It admits of the culti-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

vation of barley and potatoes. These thrive well enough when not injured by frost, which is very often the case. Carrots, cabbage and turnips are not so easily damaged by the sudden changes of temperature that frequently occur during the summer heat. It is unfortunate that they thrive but poorly in our unfruitful soil.

Buildings.—These consist of three buildings forming an open square to the north. The west wing measures 38 x 27 feet and 35 feet high. The centre building is 50 x 30 rising to a height of 30 feet. The east annex, which is not yet completed, is 50 x 25 and 35 feet high.

A large class-room, an infirmary for boys, their refectory, two parlours and a kitchen to which a wash-house is added, are found on the first floor of the west and centre buildings. The second story is partly occupied by the girls, who have a dormitory and infirmary there; further on is a small chapel and rooms reserved for the use of the Sisters in charge. Above is the boys' dormitory. These buildings are two stories high; the new wing three. After the completion of the new wing, the girls will take possession and thus be further removed from the boys. On the ground floor of this wing is situated the kitchen and two refectories. The first story comprises a recreation and sewing room and in the upper story is the dormitory.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for sixty pupils, seven Sisters and six auxiliary or lay sisters.

Attendance.—School is kept regularly except on usual holidays. The pupils attend assiduously.

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 this, the boys saw and chop in the yard all the wood required for fuel.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, darning, embroidery and cooking; in fine, nothing is neglected to procure for them the advantage of becoming good housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils daily attend divine service held in the chapel on week-days; they go to the mission church on Sundays.

The Reverend Father in charge instructs them with great care in their religious duties, which we endeavour to make them understand and practise.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the Indians' state of health is very precarious, but I am happy to state that our children form an exception this year, the sanitary condition being thoroughly satisfactory. After having examined the pupils, Dr. Hislop kindly wrote a certificate, of which I will give a copy.

CHIBEWYAN, June 19, 1902.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the Holy Angels boarding school of this place and find the health of the children to be first-class, also the sanitary conditions very satisfactory.

JNO. HISLOP, M.D.,
Treaty No. 8.

Water Supply.—The only water used here is that which is drawn from the lake.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are: a force-pump with hose, ladders, buckets and axes. A large tank will be added as soon as our carpenters have finished the new wing.

Heat and Light.—Wood is used for heating and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are frequently engaged in. When the weather is fair, the children are allowed to row their skiffs on the lake, and when time permits, the mission steamboat conveys them to one of the many islands that dot our great lake. These

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

being our picnic resorts, are cherished by the children as spots that afford them the greatest pleasure they can wish for in summer-time.

During the cold season a long walk taken every day proves beneficial to health.

I have, &c.,

SR. McDOUGALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, ATHABASKA, July 19, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Lesser Slave Lake (Church of England) boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school faces south, being situated about a mile from Buffalo lake, over which it commands a good view. Buffalo lake is joined by the Heart river to Lesser Slave lake proper; the latter is about six miles from the mission. Heart river passes within half a mile of the school, emptying itself into the lake.

This mission is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The land was surveyed last summer, and contains about ninety acres, and is the property of the Church Missionary Society. It consists of bush and prairie; the soil is a sandy loam, well adapted for all kinds of agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—These consist of the girls' home, 24 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is divided into the children's dining-room, matron's sitting-room, and sitting-room for the teacher and wife (the latter is matron for the boys). On the upper floor are the matron's bed-room and girls' dormitory. There is a kitchen adjoining, 12 x 15 feet.

The boys occupy a new wing which was added to the original building in the year 1900. Its dimensions are 32 x 34 feet. The ground floor is used as a school-room and boy's day-room. The upper floor contains boy's dormitory and teacher's bed-room.

The other buildings consist of a fish and ice house combined, with a school store above, a root-house, an implement-shed, stables, old storehouse with clothing-room above and two closets.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for fifty pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—For the three quarters ending December, March and June, we had a daily school average of thirty-seven and one-half, forty-four and one-half, and thirty-seven and one-half respectively, not taking into account day pupils. During the year we had sixty-two pupils on the roll.

Class-room Work.—English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, ethics, recitation, vocal music, cooking, and religious instruction comprise the studies taught at the school.

Farm and Garden.—The boys assist in all farm and garden work. This year we have about six acres of oats under cultivation, two acres of potatoes, and a garden of about half an acre, well stocked with vegetables of various kinds. We can safely say that this year our garden surpasses anything in the Calgary or Edmonton districts. We had good-sized potatoes on July 9. Tomatoes were in blossom on July 10. Milch cows and horses are kept at the mission.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught agriculture.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carried on under Church Missionary Society lines.

Health and Sanitation.—There are two closets, one for boys and one for girls, about thirty yards from the buildings.

During the latter part of the winter grippe ran through the school; it left its effects on one treaty boy, bringing on lung trouble.

Water Supply.—During the summer water is brought from the river by means of a water-cart; ice and snow are used in winter.

Fire Protection.—This consists of a ladder attached to the roof of the kitchen and another to the roof of the home.

Heating and Lighting.—All the buildings are heated by box-stoves, wood being the fuel used.

The home is lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Fencing.—We have about fifty acres of our section of land inclosed within a fence; the greater part of it is a wire fence, posts twelve feet apart, with a top rail and four strands of wire. It was built this spring to replace the old fence of rails.

Recreation.—Cricket, football, baseball and indoor games constitute the chief recreation of the pupils.

General Remarks.—Two treaty children—No. 47, Celista Ward, and No. 32, Peggie Ward—were taken by their parents from the home, because they refused to keep the rules of the school. Shortly after their departure, the girl got into a disgraceful affair with a married man. The case was tried before the justice of the peace of this place, but was dismissed owing to insufficient evidence. The mother is greatly to blame in this affair, not only in taking the child away from the home, but in allowing her to run wild without proper control.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. BERNARD'S MISSION R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, July 2, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The St. Bernard's mission is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill, which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings. The main structure is 72 x 28 and three stories high. The boys' house is 60 x 25 and two stories high. The third building, which has been set apart for a school-house, is 30 x 24 and three stories high.

Accommodation.—The main building affords ample accommodation for fifty girls. Their apartments comprise a large recreation-hall, two roomy and well ventilated dormitories, a cheerful sewing-room and refectory. The staff, composed of eleven members, also occupies apartments in this building. The remaining space serves for a chapel and for a kitchen.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The boys' house accommodates forty pupils ; it affords the same advantages as the girls' departments.

The school-house is divided into three class-rooms. The interior of this building is not yet completed.

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 among them seem to appreciate the advantages of the instruction received here. 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 comprises 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 should know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrines of Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most favourable.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells, dug close to the house. These wells, ladders and hose are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The principal building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which gives great satisfaction. The chief advantage of this mode of heating is the even temperature produced throughout the entire building. The other houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with bows and arrows, marbles, swings, skipping-ropes and boating. In winter they have football, tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age. The brass band is another source of amusement ; the children are fond of music and enjoy their lessons greatly.

The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for each of forty pupils.

A. DESMARAIS, O.M.I.,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency and Kutawa post office, on the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands is a piece of table-land surrounded by big sloughs.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and belongs to the Society of the Oblates. There is a large garden laid out in front of the house; trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school a 'parterre' surrounded with trees has been laid out.

Buildings.—The school-buildings include the old church, 24 x 56 feet, which now serves as a school-room, and a new stone house erected five years ago. This new building is 50 x 30 feet, two stories high with a basement, which comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, 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, 27 x 28 feet, sewing room, play-room for girls, and Sisters' apartment; there is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, contains on its first floor, the class-room, on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory, 20 x 39 feet, airy and well lighted. There is no cellar under this part of the building. Various rooms in the house were kalsomined; walls and floor painted in kitchen, refectories, class-room and visitors' apartment. The other buildings are: the Reverend Fathers' house, the boys' play-room, carpenter's shop, stables and a windmill—erected during the past year at a cost of about \$100—which enables us to cut fire-wood, crush grain and pump water in sufficient quantity for the daily needs of the house.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for fifty pupils and a staff of seven persons.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—Classes in the morning and afternoon are taught. The school hours are from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. Great attention is given to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress in all the above mentioned subjects has been noticed during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning. All the children's clothing is made in the school. Gardening, haying, stable work, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal manual occupations of the boys.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. We raise enough potatoes and there is an abundance of vegetables for our own consumption. We also keep ourselves supplied with milk and butter.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction, and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been remarkably good, and the sanitary conditions leave very little to be desired.

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.

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. There are also the two force-pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by seven stoves with wood fires.

Recreation.—In winter the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercise. In the summer months the boys take great pleasure in football, swings, croquet, archery, and gymnastic exercises; the girls in playing, singing and other games.

I have, &c.,

I. JACOB,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1902.

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, 1902.

Location.—The school with the land attached thereto is situate on lot eight Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, near the confluence of the Bow and the Ghost rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of that part of the Stony reserve north of the Bow river.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of the grant given by the government comprising one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven acres. The quality of the land is poor and not much adapted to cultivation, being mostly of a gravelly nature, and is mostly used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame on stone foundations and consist of two wings, one of which, 38 x 44 feet, was erected in the fall of 1890, and the other, which is 26 x 40 feet, erected in the fall of 1900. The basements of the buildings are used for recreation-rooms in winter-time.

The school-room is also a frame building, 25 x 35 feet, on stone foundation and well ventilated, situate on the hill about 125 yards north of the main buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for forty-five pupils and eight members of staff.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Attendance.—The attendance for the year, in fact for the last four years, has been very good and almost as many pupils as the rule of health would allow, have been present.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department is most satisfactory. The children under faithful management have done a great deal of work, and have been most faithful in their home work during the winter and spring evenings. These children acquire a knowledge of the English language very quickly, and in their studies in the school-room are very well advanced considering their age: they are mostly small.

Farm and Garden.—Our nearness to the mountains forbids anything like agriculture, further than the growing of a quantity of green feed for fodder for stock, and a limited quantity of vegetables. We have at present under cultivation about forty acres; thirty acres of which are sown with oats, nine acres of wheat and one acre of brome grass.

Under the head of garden we have one acre of potatoes, one acre of turnips, half an acre of carrots and half an acre of small seeds. Most of these vegetables have been seriously damaged with the recent severe frosts.

During the last four years nearly eight miles of fence have been built, together with new sheds, corrals, yards and wood-house, 20 x 40 feet. This has been quite an undertaking, as our timber, rails, logs, &c., had to be hauled a distance of about seven miles.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught in the various branches of ranching *i.e.* teaming, ploughing, fencing, mowing, milking, and the care of stock in general; but as there are only three over fourteen years of age, they are to a great extent incapable of heavy work. They are very willing and as far as they are able are very trustworthy. The girls are taught efficiently in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, knitting mending, cooking and laundry work; as the majority of these are small, they have not as yet been able to render very much assistance.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every possible way both by example and precept have we tried to teach these children in the faith in which we believe, and we are thankful that our efforts have to a great extent been successful. Religious exercises are as follows: morning and evening prayers with reading of the Scriptures and singing, Sunday school, 11 a.m., service at 4 p.m. and song service Sunday evening at 7.30 p.m. The pupils have proved themselves very apt in the memorizing of the Scriptures and catechisms. Their morals are highly commendable. Cases of corporal punishment and truancy are almost unknown.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the past year has been better than the preceding one. During fine weather the children have been allowed as much outdoor recreation as possible. Dr. Lafferty has answered promptly to our calls and prescribed in every case of need. Altogether the health of the pupils is improving.

The sanitary condition of the school is very much improved.

Fire Protection and Water Supply.—The only fire-protection that we have consists of four Babcock fire-extinguishers and twelve grenades.

All water used for the school has to be hauled about a quarter of a mile, and a water-lease of \$50 per year paid.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by two wood furnaces and stoves. One of the furnaces (the one in the new wing is in good order and very satisfactory) requires repairs and attention.

The school-room is heated by a wood-burning box-stove. Wood instead of coal is used in the cooking range in the kitchen. The whole school is lighted with coal-oil lamps, which system is expensive and dangerous.

Recreation.—Care is taken that sufficient time is given for recreation, as we find that the health of the pupils largely depends on plenty of outdoor exercise.

General Remarks.—During the past year I have frequently visited the parents of many of our pupils in their homes, and I have been much gratified to note their loyalty to the school, and their willingness to help us as far as possible. Our agent, Mr.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

H. E. Sibbald, has done all he could, and in every way possible to advance the interests of the school and pupils.

I have, &c.,

JOHN. W. NIDDRIE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 10, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

STR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve about twelve miles from Fort Pitt on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About five or six acres of land of the reserve are fenced in and set apart for the use of the school-buildings, playgrounds, &c.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high; exclusively for the use of the children. Another building, 25 x 20 feet, is the Sisters' convent. There is also a kitchen, laundry, storehouse, granary, hen-house and stable in separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and comfortable accommodation for fifty pupils and a staff of ten persons.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance has been regular.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully adhered to. The class work is done promptly, neatly, with good application and surprising emulation. Vocal music is also taught. The pupils form the church choir, which is good. They sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About two acres of land are cultivated as a garden, and vegetables and flowering plants are successfully grown. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of a Sister. The produce of the garden last year was as follows: three hundred bushels of potatoes, thirty bushels of onions, fifteen bushels of beans, fifteen bushels of turnips, twenty-five bushels of carrots, six hundred head of cabbage, three hundred celery roots, two hundred pumpkins, leeks, vegetable oyster (salsify) and tomatoes.

Industries Taught.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, and prepare all the fuel. Last year seventy-one cords of wood were sawn and split. With the exception of washing, they have the entire care of their own rooms. They bake, help with the washing, do the cobbling required, and some are quite handy with carpenter's tools. The girls are carefully instructed in every detail of general housework. All the clothing for both boys and girls is made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been generally good ; but so much sickness has prevailed throughout the whole country that necessarily we have felt it also. During the winter the pupils had measles and mumps, all were down with them at the same time, but with the best of care, good ventilation and cleanliness, just one month from the day they broke out all the pupils were perfectly recovered and able to go through the inspector's examination. In May the children all had influenza, one pupil died of the effects and another is lingering with little hope of recovery. Another pupil died of anæmia during the year and one was allowed to go home on account of scrofula.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well at a short distance from the school. The boys have a water-cart and a horse to draw it.

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. We have also two Carr chemical engines, but they are not loaded.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are all heated with stoves. Good temperature is maintained throughout. Coal-oil lamps light all the house. The lamps are suspended in brackets and hang one foot above the tallest pupil in the school. It is strictly forbidden for pupils to take lighted lamps out of the brackets. The lighting and putting out is in the director's charge.

Recreation.—The same attention is given to the children's recreation as to their other routine. Three hours of recreation are given each day ; in summer one hour more is given in the evening. Boys and girls have each their own playgrounds 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, baseball, lawn tennis, croquet, walks, swings, skipping ropes, bows and arrows, picnics and fruit gathering are the chief ; in winter tobogganing and skating and indoor amusements according to their taste ; the elder pupils prefer reading to all else ; books, magazines and newspapers are furnished them by the teachers. Considerable time is given to prepare entertainments and concerts which the pupils give now and then to parents and friends of the institute. The exercises and rehearsals are done during recreation.

I have, &c.,

CYPR. BOULENE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., July 8, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the school under my charge in this agency.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve and about three hundred yards to the southwest of the agency buildings.

Land.—There are, perhaps, twenty acres of land fenced in, connected with the school and mission, but I am unable to say for certain under what conditions it is held, as the land is included in the above mentioned reserve.

Buildings.—There are now two separate buildings used for class-rooms.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The first of these is a three-story log building, 24 x 30 feet. The ground floor is used only for a class-room, while the two upper floors are used as dormitories for the boys. There is no partition on any floor, except that on the second floor: there is a room, 10 x 12 feet, partitioned off in one corner, for the officer in charge of the dormitories and the boys.

The ceilings of this building are all ten feet or more from the floors.

The other building used as a school-room is also a log building, $20\frac{1}{2}$ x $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and two stories high. The lower floor is used entirely as a class-room for the junior classes. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room, with inclosed cupboards all round the walls, for keeping the children's clothes in, as well as unfinished material for clothing. In line with these buildings stands a storehouse, used for provisions principally, also with two floors, 15 x 20 feet, and near by is a two-story building, 23 x 26 feet. The lower floor is used entirely as a reading and recreation room for the boys. It is provided with washstand, towels, stove, lamps, &c., and is a very useful adjunct in our work, while the upper floor makes a fine large carpenter-shop. The three first mentioned buildings are all roofed with 'mica felt roofing,' which makes a very warm and nearly fire-proof roof. The carpenter-shop and reading-room is shingle roof.

The building which forms the quarters for the staff and the girls' dormitories is made up of several buildings put up at different times, and forming now one building 60 x 60 feet, with four outer doors, each of which gives ingress to any part of the whole building.

The whole lower floors are taken up with Indian room, principal's office, kitchen, bakery, laundry, sitting-room, dining-room, dispensary, medical officer's room, and pantries.

On the upper floors are the girls' dormitories, which consist of two entire floors, one 30 x 36 feet, the other 22 x 24 feet, without partitions, while in the angle where these two floors come together are the rooms of the ladies who have charge of the girls, and whose rooms give perfect command at all times of the girls' dormitories.

Ventilation and Fire Escapes.—All these buildings are thoroughly ventilated, from trap-doors in the roofs, chimneys, outer doors connecting with balconies and windows that lower from the top.

All buildings are provided with outside stairs and balconies in case of fire.

Lumber is now on the ground for the erection of a separate frame building, 24 x 30 feet, two stories high, to be used as a bakery and laundry, thus lessening the chances of fire.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for eighty pupils and a staff of ten helpers.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the home, the attendance is perfectly regular, except in the rare case of a child taking sick, and then they are away only for a very few days at a time. Only one death has taken place in nearly ten years of this work, and that not of an Indian child.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress was made along these lines during the past year, especially in reading, writing, and speaking of English.

I have been especially fortunate in my choice of a head teacher, Miss Warren: her success is a very pleasing feature of the work.

Farm and Garden.—We only cultivate a small area of ground, about two acres, but on this patch we raise ample vegetables and roots for the supply of the whole school. The work is entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry and house-building, care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, milking and the care of milk, and making of butter and bread, are carefully taught the boys; while the girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking, quilting, cheese and butter making, bread-baking and housework in general, and are proving themselves very apt scholars. Their sewing and laundry work are really very good.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that unless this part of their education is most carefully and conscientiously attended to, the other training they may get is only wasted or worse than wasted. We make very little attempt to teach the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

tenets of any particular church, but rather teach them the 'old, old story' of Christ and the Cross. We prefer to place Christ first, they will always find the proper church for themselves. We have children in our school whose parents belong to at least four different denominations, and the children have been baptized in as many different churches, but while this school is under its present management all attempts at 'prose-lytizing' are sternly discouraged and will continue to be discouraged.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is all that could be desired. Apart from the outbreak of small-pox over a year ago, and that of measles and mumps last November and December, both of which outbreaks we passed through without a single serious or fatal result, a case of sickness is indeed rare, and is never anything worse than some children's complaint for a few days. These facts speak for themselves as far as the sanitary condition of the place is concerned. Of course the fact of a doctor being one of the staff, and living on the premises and carefully watching every case, must account for some part of this freedom from disease or death in such a large institution.

Water Supply.—Our supply of water is ample and of an excellent quality. Four wells, one of them inside the house, adjoining the kitchen, give us plenty for all purposes.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten pails and three axes form all our protection, apart from constant watchfulness and care as to chimneys, stove-pipes, and the floors and partitions near any stove or stove-pipe. Then, as above stated, there is an outer door, balcony and stairway connected with every dormitory on an upper floor.

Heating.—All the premises are heated with wood-stoves, and in places where children might play with fire-coals, none but 'top draft' stoves are used, thus making it all but impossible for them to play with the coals, or for coals to drop on the floors.

Recreation.—The old 'standbys' cross-cut-saw and wood-pile, with football, baseball, tennis and swings form the staple of their athletic exercises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PINCHER CREEK P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian.

The school is about two miles from the reserve.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable and other necessary buildings. The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, 30 feet

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

over all. It is a frame building, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, back kitchen, dining, play, and sleeping rooms for the children, and rooms for a staff of six, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, both boys and girls, also accommodation for a staff of six.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, three boys have been transferred to the Calgary industrial school.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress.

Farm and Garden.—A good garden has been fenced in, consisting of about two acres, and a good crop was gathered.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught baking, which they do for all the pupils, and the work on their own side of the house.

The girls are taught housework, and assist in the kitchen.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given both morning and evening by the principal, and everything is done to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good, with the exception of several who have, and are still suffering from, scrofula. There was one death during the year.

The sanitary conditions are good.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive well in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—There are four fire-extinguishers, which are kept always ready for use; this is all we have in the way of fire protection.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by means of two large hot-air furnaces in the basement, and is lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The children have ample grounds to play in, and delight in all kinds of outdoor games and exercises.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 17, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Peigan Roman Catholic (Sacred Heart) boarding school, on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated on fine elevated ground on the north side of the Old Man river, a very healthy location, in the centre of the reserve and in close proximity to the agency buildings.—Sacred Heart Boarding School, Peigan reserve, McLeod, Alta.—is our address.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve. About half an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden, in which we raise a fair crop every year.

Buildings.—The school-building consists of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, a pantry, 17 x 14 feet, the centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high. The roof part is unfinished, and consequently unoccu-