

3-4 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A. 1904

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

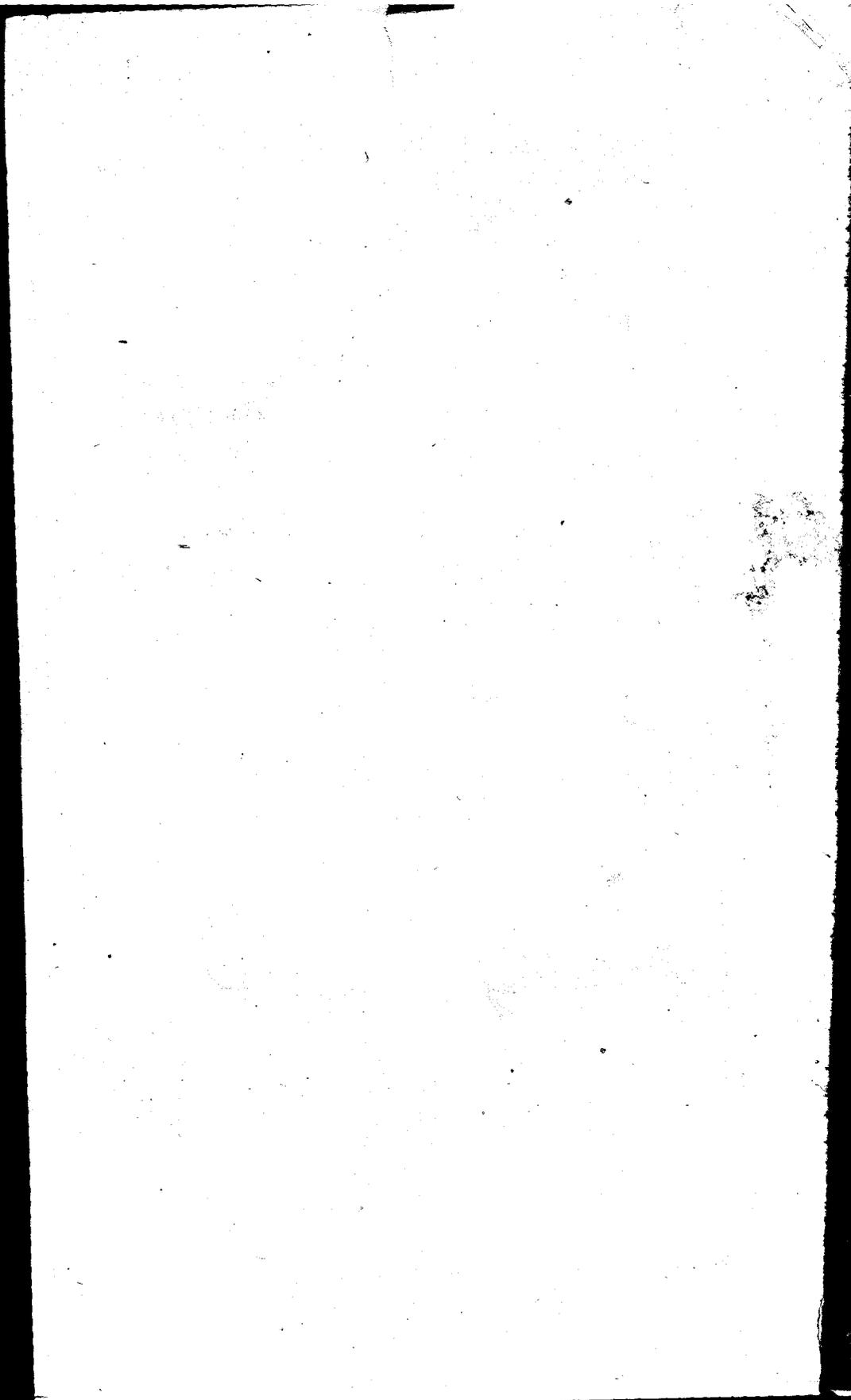


OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1904

[No. 27—1904.]



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, 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Jan., 1904.

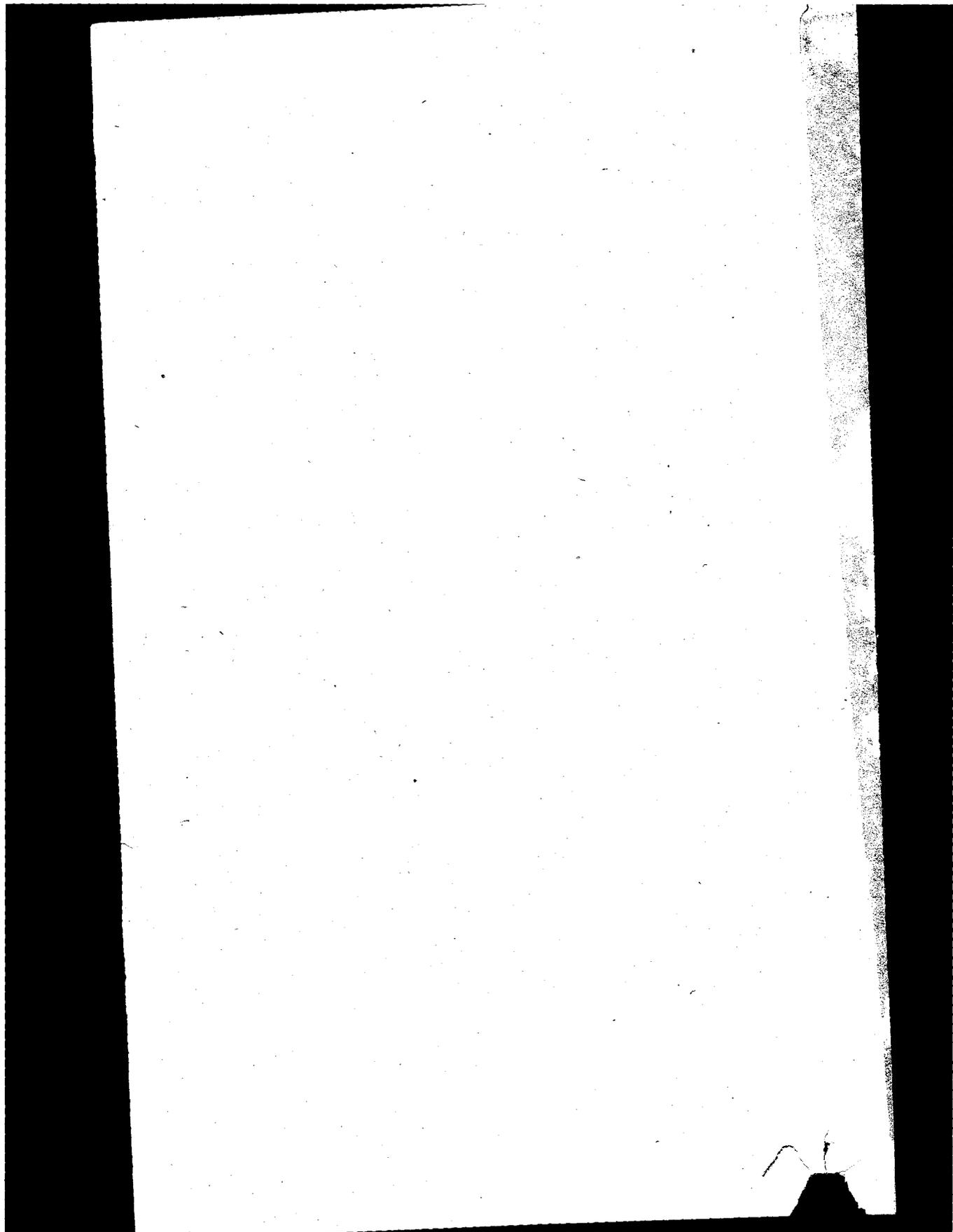


TABLE OF CONTENTS

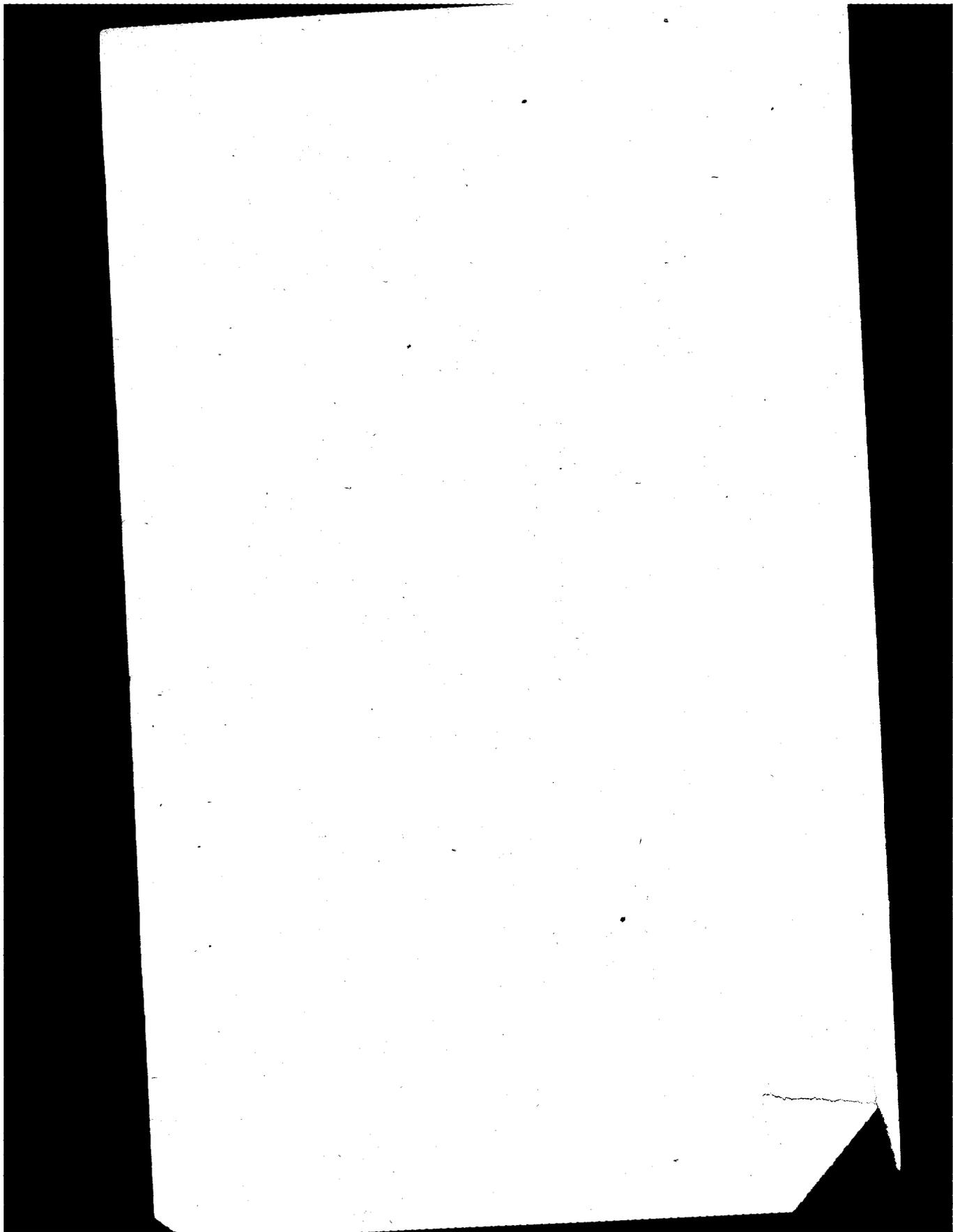
PART I.

	PAGE.
General Index.	vii
Report of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.	xvii
Report of Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and Northwest Territories.	236
" " Superintendent for British Columbia.	314
" " Agents and other Outside Officers.	1-322
" " Principals of Boarding and Industrial Schools.	323

PART II.

Tabular Statements:—

Receipts and Expenditure of Boarding and Industrial Schools.	3-37
School Statement.	38-57
Indian Land Statement.	58-60
Census Return.	61-95
Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.	96-158
Commutations of Annuity.	159
Officers and Employees.	160-174
Appropriation Accounts.	175-6
Indian Trust Fund Accounts.	176



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

	PAGE.
D.	
Dandurand, Sister L. A.,	
Dauphin, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	
Day, J. P. G.,	
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.,	
DeBeck, G. W.,	
Desert River, Que., Algonquins,	
Desilets, H., M.D.,	
Desmarais, Rev. A., O.M.I.,	
Devereux, F. A.,	
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs,	
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.,	
Dokis Band, Ont.,	
Donckele, Rev. G.,	
Dorais, Rev. J. B.,	
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	
" Boarding School,	
Eagle Lake Band, Ont.,	
Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	
Edmunston Band, N.B.,	
Education,	
Eel Ground Band, N.B.,	
Eel River Band, N.B.,	
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.,	
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.,	
Employees,	
English, Adam,	
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	
Ermieskin's Boarding School, Alta.,	
Escoumains Band, Que.,	
Eskasoni Agency, N.S.,	
Farrell, James	
Ferrier, Rev. T.,	
File Hills Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.,	
File Hills Boarding School,	
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.,	
Fort William Band, Ont.,	
Fort William Orphanage,	
Fraser, Rev. John,	
Fraser River Agency, B.C.,	
Gagné, Rev. J.,	
Gagnon, Adolphe	
Gabraith, R. L. T.,	
Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	
Garden River Band, Ont.,	
George, Rev. T. T.,	
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas,	
Gibbons, James,	
Gibson or Watha Band, Ont.,	
Gillespie, Kate,	
Golden Lake Agency, Ont.,	
Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T.,	
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.,	
Grand Rapids Band, Saskatchewan River,	
Graham, W. M.,	
Grant, W. S.,	
Grassy Narrows Band, Ont.,	
Guilod, Harry,	
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs,	
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.....	385
Ermieskin's Boarding School, N.W.T.....	365
Battleford Agency, N.W.T.....	136
Thunderchild's Boarding School, N.W.T.	386
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.....	291
W. J. McCaffrey	44
Abenakis of Becancour, Que.....	42
St. Bernard's Mission R. C. Boarding School	372
Surveys, British Columbia.....	321
Jas. H. Purdy.....	71
Lytton Industrial School, B.C.	437
W. B. Maclean.....	32
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.....	434
St. Boniface Industrial School, Man.....	348
Peigan R. C. Boarding School, Alta.....	380
W. E. Jones.....	161
Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I.	361
E.	
R. S. McKenzie	108
Jas. Gibbons	164
Jas. Farrell	64
See page 323 ; also side heading 'Education,' in each Indian agent's report ; also Part II, pages 3-57.....	
Wm. D. Carter	61
" 	59
A. E. Wilson	344
Rev. Jas. Taylor	363
See 'Officers, and Employees,' Part II, pages 160-174.....	
Chippewas of Sarnia	5
Jas. Gibbons.....	164
Rev. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.....	365
A. Gagnon	54
Rev. A. Cameron	69
F.	
Northern and Western Divisions of New Brunswick	64
Brandon Industrial School	341
W. M. Graham	185
Kate Gillespie	366
J. P. Wright	85
J. F. Hodder	26
Sisters of St. Joseph.....	325
Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.....	76
R. C. McDonald	261
G.	
Micmacs of Maria, Que.....	51
Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence..	54
Kootenay Agency, B.C.....	285
G. H. Wheatley	142
Wm. L. Nichols	22
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	328
John Yates	2
Edmonton Agency, S.W.T.	164
W. B. Maclean.....	34
File Hills Boarding School, N.W.T.....	366
Martin Mullin	8
M. Williams	367
Robert Thorburn	9
Jos. Courtney	94
Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.	182
Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.....	168
R. S. McKenzie	107
West Coast Agency, B.C.....	299
John R. McDonald	68

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

x

H.		PAGE.
Hagan, Samuel,	Thessalon Agency, Ont.	37
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. Chas. E. McManus.....	72
Hall, Rev. Jos.,	Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C....	426
Hants County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. Wallace	73
Harlow, Charles,	Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Coun- ties, N.S.....	76
Haynes, W. R.,	Peigan C. E. Boarding School, N.W.T...	379
Hendry, W. A.,	Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.	339
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean.....	31
High River Industrial School, Alta.,	Rev. A. Naesens.....	405
Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.,	W. S. Grant	163
Hodder, J. F.,	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Di- vision	26
Hogbin, Rev. Geo. H.,	Calgary Industrial School, N.W.T.....	393
Holy Angels Boarding School, Lake Athabaska,	Sister McDougall	369
Hugonard, Rev. J.,	Qu'Appelle Industrial School, N.W.T....	395
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	86
Hurons of Lorette, Que.,	A. O. Bastien	46
I.		
Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and N.W.T.,	Hon. David Laird.....	236
Indian Island Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter	62
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.,	A. W. Vowell.....	320
Indian Supt. for British Columbia,	"	314
Indian Trust Fund Accounts,	See 'Return C,' Part II, page 176.....	
Industries,	See side heading in each report 'Occupations, and names of industries	
Inspection of Agencies,	See 'L. J. Leveque,' 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'A. McGibbon,' 'S. R. Marlatt' and 'S. J. Jackson	
" Schools,	See 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'A. McGibbon,' 'S. R. Marlatt' and 'S. J. Jackson'.....	
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. D. McPherson.....	73
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.,	J. Blain.....	48
" St. Regis, Que.,	George Long	49
Irwin, Archibald,	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.....	272
Irwin, R. G.,	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.....	77
Isle à La Crosse Boarding School, N.W.T.,	Rev. H. Simonin, O.M.I.....	370
Islington Band, Man.,	R. S. McKenzie	104
J.		
Jackson, S. J.,	Lake Winnipeg and Rat Portage Inspec- torate—Agencies	115
"	Lake Winnipeg and Rat Portage Inspec- torate—Schools	442
James Roberts' Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	J. A. Macarthur.....	156
James Seenum's Band or Whitefish Lake Band, N.W.T.,	G. G. Mann	188
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T.W.	T. E. Jones	162
John Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	"	162
Jones, W. E.,	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.....	161
Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	Jas. Gibbons	167
K.		
Kopwayawakenum's Band, Carlton Agency, Magnus Begg		158
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I.....	429
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	A. Irwin	272
Keeheewin's Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	W. Sibbald	174
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, N.W.T.,	G. H. Wheatley	141
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	J. A. Macarthur	154
Key's Band, Pelly Agency, N.W.T.,	H. A. Carruthers	179
King, Geo. Ley,	Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault St. Marie, Ont.....	330
King's County, N.S., Micmacs,	C. E. Beckwith	74
Kingsclear Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	66
Kisickonse's Band, Pelly Agency, N.W.T.,	H. A. Carruthers	180
Kootenay Agency, B.C.,	R. L. T. Galbraith	286
" Industrial Schol,	Rev. N. Coccola	432
Kopwayawakenum's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	J. A. Macarthur	154
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. G. Donckele	434
Kwawkewith Agency, B.C.,	G. W. DeBeck	291

M—Concluded.

	PAGE.
Marcoux, Alphonse,	52
Markle, J. A.,	145
Marlatt, S. R.,	109
	Schools. 109
Martineau, H.,	192
Matheson, Rev. E.,	391
Matheson, Rev. J. R.,	378
Maurus, Rev. P.,	410
Metlakahtla Industrial School, B.C.,	438
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	165
Michipicoten Band, Ont.,	24
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.,	68
Antigonish County, N.S.,	68
Cape Breton County, N.S.,	69-78
Colchester County, N.S.,	70
Cumberland County, N.S.,	70
Digby County, N.S.,	71
Guysborough County, N.S.,	68
Halifax County, N.S.,	72
Hants County, N.S.,	73
Inverness County, N.S.,	73
King's County, N.S.,	74
Lunenburg County, N.S.,	76
Maria, Que.,	51
Pictou County, N.S.,	75
Prince Edward Island,	80
Queen's County, N.S.,	76
Restigouche, Que.,	51
Richmond County, N.S.,	76
Shelburne County, N.S.,	77
Yarmouth County, N.S.,	79
Victoria County, N.S.,	79
Mingan Band, Que.,	56
Mississagi River, Ont., Ojibbewas,	38
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.,	16
Mud Lake, Ont.,	17
Rice Lake, Ont.,	17
Scugog, Ont.,	19
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	152
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.,	326
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, Ont.,	19
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence,	54
Lake St. John, Que.,	56
Alphonse Marcoux	52
Moose Lake Band, Pas Agency, Sask.,	93
Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.,	171
Moosomin's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	138
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.,	21
Morell Band, P.E.I.,	80
Morrow, Geo. W.,	293
Motion, Jas. R.,	408
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.,	323
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	17
Mullin, Martin,	8
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.,	6
Murison, W.,	171
Muscowequan's Boarding School, N.W.T.,	373
Muscowpetung's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.	183
	W. M. Graham 183
N.	
Naessens, Rev. A.,	405
New Brunswick,	59-64
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont.,	83
Nichols, Wm. L.,	83
Nickickonsemeneccanning Band, Ont.,	22
Niddrie, J. W.,	88
Nipigon Band, Ont.,	375
Nipissing Band, Ont.,	27
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont.,	32
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	102
Norway House Boarding School,	293
Nova Scotia,	336
	J. A. G. Lousley 336
	See under names of counties, also under
	'Micmacs'
Blackfoot Agency, N.W.T.,	109
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Agencies..	109
Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T.,	192
Battleford Industrial School, Sask.,	391
Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School, Sask.,	378
Clayoquot Boarding School,	410
John R. Scott	438
Jas. Gibbons	165
Wm. L. Nichols	24
John Lacy	68
John R. McDonald	68
Rev. A. Cameron, Rev. D. M. MacAdam.	69-78
Thomas B. Smith	70
F. A. Rand, M.D.	70
Jas. Purdy	71
John R. McDonald	68
Rev. Chas. E. McManus	72
A. Wallace	73
Rev. D. McPherson	73
Chas. E. Beckwith	74
Charles Harlow	76
Rev. J. Gagné	51
Rev. J. D. McLeod	75
J. O. Arsenault	80
Charles Harlow	76
J. Pitre	51
Rev. John Fraser	76
R. G. Irwin	77
W. H. Whalen	79
A. J. McDonald	79
W. D. B. Scott	56
S. Hagan	38
John Thackeray	16
Wm. McFarlane	17
	" 17
A. W. Williams	19
J. A. Macarthur	152
Rev. R. Ashton	326
Wm. R. Aylsworth	19
A. Gagnon	54
W. D. B. Scott	56
Alphonse Marcoux	52
Jos. Courtney	93
W. Murison	171
J. P. G. Day	138
A. R. McDonald	21
J. O. Arsenault	80
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.	293
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.	408
Rev. T. T. George	323
Wm. McFarlane	17
Golden Lake Agency, Ont.	8
S. Sutherland	6
Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.	171
Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I.	373
W. M. Graham	183

	PAGE.
R.	
Rama, Ont., Chippewas,	4
Rand, F. A., M.D.,	70
Rat Portage Agency, Man. Suptcy.,	100
" Boarding School, Ont.,	340
" Inspectorate—Agencies,	115
" " Schools,	442
Red Bank Band, N.B.,	61
Red Deer Industrial School, N.W.T.,	399
Red Earth Band, Sask.,	91
Red Pheasant's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	136
Red Rock Band, Ont.,	27
Regina Industrial School, N.W.T.,	401
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S.,	242
Religion,	
	See side heading 'Religion' in each report, Part I; also 'Census Return,' Part II, pp. 61-95..
Restigouche Band, Que.,	51
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	17
Richards, Chas. M.,	414
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs,	76
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	356
River Desert Band, Que.,	44
Robertson, W. R.,	254
Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	142
Round Lake Boarding School, Assa.,	382
Rupert's Land, Industrial School, Man.,	346
	J. P. G. Day..
	J. F. Hodder..
	Rev. J. A. Sinclair..
	Survey Report, N.W.T..
	Wm. D. Carter..
	Rev. C. E. Somerset..
	Jos. Courtney..
	J. Pitre..
	Wm. McFarlane..
	Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.
	Rev. John Fraser..
	Crowfoot Boarding School, N.W.T..
	W. J. McCaffrey..
	Cowichan Agency, B.C..
	G. H. Wheatley..
	Rev. H. McKay..
	J. Thompson..
St.	
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.,	385
St. Augustine Boarding School, Smoky River, N.W.T.,	383
St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, N.W.T.,	372
St. Boniface Industrial School, Man.,	348
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	42
St. John's Homes, Blackfoot Reserve, N.W.T.,	351
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont.,	325
St. Mary's Band, N.B.,	56
" Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	418
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois,	49
	Sister L. A. Dandurand..
	" Sostene..
	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I..
	Rev. J. B. Dorais..
	A. O. Comire, M.D..
	H. W. Gibbon Stocken..
	Sisters of St. Joseph..
	James Farrell..
	Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I..
	Geo. Long..
S.	
Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	187
" Band,	187
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	160
Sanitation,	
	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation,' in each report..
Sarcee Agency, N.W.T.,	139
" Boarding School, Alta.,	333
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas,	5
Savanne Agency, Ont.,	105
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas, Schools,	39
	See side heading 'Education' in each report; also page 323, Part I, and pages 3-57, Part II..
Scofield, John,	39
Scott, John R.,	438
Scott, W. D. B.,	56
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas,	19
Seekaskootch Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	173
Seine River Band, Ont.,	89
Semmens, Rev. John,	81
	Clandeboye Agency, Man..
	S. Hagan..
Serpent River Band, Ont.,	39
Seven Islands Band, Que.,	55
Shawanaga Band, Ont.,	30
Sheguandah Band, Ont.,	15
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs,	77
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.,	11
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	330
	Geo. Ley King..
	Magnus Begg..
	A. J. McNeill..
	Ven. J. W. Tims..
	A. English..
	R. S. McKenzie..
	John Scofield..
	Chippewas of Saugeen..
	Metlakahla Industrial School, B.C..
	Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence..
	A. W. Williams..
	W. Sibbald..
	J. P. Wright..
	Berens River Agency, Manitoba Suptcy..
	A. Gagnon..
	W. B. Maclean..
	C. L. D. Sims..
	R. G. Irwin..
	Robert Thorburn..

		PAGE.
V.		
Valley River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley..	142
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. J. Macdonald..	79
Viger, Que., Amalecites,	Edouard Beaulieu..	45
Vowell, Arthur W.,	Indian Superintendent for British Colum-	
"	bia..	314
"	Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C..	320
W.		
Wabigoon Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie..	104
Wabiscow Lake C.E. Boarding School, N.W.T.,	Chas. Riley Weaver..	388
" " " " " " " "	Sister Tiburce..	387
Wabuskang Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie..	107
Wahspaton's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	J. A. Macarthur..	155
Wallace, Alonzo,	Micmacs of Hants County, N.S..	73
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.,	J. B. McDougall..	41
Watha or Gibson Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean..	34
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King	330
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley..	142
Weaver, Chas. Riley,	Wabiscow Lake C. E. Boarding School,	
	N.W.T..	388
Weemistikoosahwasis Band, Oniou Lake	W. Sibbald	174
Agency,	Robert Thorburn..	9
West Bay Band, Ont.,	Harry Guillod..	299
West Coast Agency, B.C.,	Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S..	79
Whalen, W. H.,	Birtle Agency, Man..	140
Wheatley, G. H.,	Lesser Slave Lake C. E. Boarding School.	370
White, C. D.,		
White Bear's Band, Moose Mountain Agency,	W. Murison..	171
N.W.T.,	R. S. McKenzie..	104
Whitefish Bay Band, Man.,	C. L. D. Sims..	12
" Lake Band, Ont.,	"	11
" River Band, Ont.,	Rev. J. Paquin, S.J.	332
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.,	J. P. Wright..	87
Wild Land Reserve, Ont.,	J. A. Macarthur..	155
William Charles' Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	"	151
William Twatt's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T.,	Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T..	367
Williams, M.,	Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.....	9
Williams, A. W.,	E. Bell..	303
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.,	Rev. H. Boening..	441
" Industrial School,	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man....	344
Wilson, A. E.,	Blood Agency, N.W.T..	149
Wilson, James,	Peigan Agency, N.W.T..	177
Wilson, R. N.,	Jas. Farrell..	65
Woodstock Band, N.B.,	Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptey..	85
Wright, John P.,		
Y.		
Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Superior Amy..	421
Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs	W. H. Whalen..	79
Yates, John,	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands,	
	Ont..	2

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 7, 1903.

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, 1903.

As you are aware, my supervision of Indian matters only began towards the close of the first half of the term reviewed by the various officials and agents whose reports are herewith submitted, to which together with the appended statistical statements I beg to refer you for more detailed information.

If the year has not been one of uniform prosperity, what has been lacking in some directions has been fully made up in others, so that on the whole there has been abundant cause for gratitude.

No doubt participation, direct or indirect, in the benefits accruing from the peculiarly flourishing condition of business throughout the Dominion has helped to increase the average of the prosperity enjoyed by the Indians, but there have not been wanting evidences of progress of a nature less liable to fluctuation.

Advancement in the acquisition of the habits, methods and pursuits of civilization is most readily recognisable among Indians least distant from the aboriginal condition, and a careful perusal of the reports submitted can hardly fail to create the conviction that, in the younger provinces, habits of providence as well as the spirit of enterprise and self-reliance are steadily extending.

Development in these directions is necessarily somewhat slow and more or less retarded by the condition of tutelage necessary for the protection of the Indians, in their earlier stages of development, against the superior acumen of the dominant race.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

None the less it is necessary to exercise great caution relative to releasing Indians from the restraints imposed by the provisions of the Indian Act, and it has been found in recent years that, in not a few instances where individuals in the Northwest Territories were prospering under control of their respective agents to an extent to suggest the advisability of allowing them a tentative, unrestricted conduct of their own affairs, the experiment turned out to have been premature.

Among such of the Indians of the older provinces as have for long been in close contact with civilization the question is as to progress of a somewhat higher order.

There is much entering into the composition of the type of citizen which the department's policy is designed to produce, with regard to which progress is very hard to gauge, for the adoption of the underlying spirit of citizenship is by no means necessarily contemporaneous with the assumption of the garb of civilization, and is acquired, if at all, by almost intangible gradations.

The case of the Six Nations band may be cited as an illustration of what is meant. The conditions on their reserve with respect to equipment for the pursuits of their calling, their dwellings and farm buildings, compare not unfavourably with the average obtaining among other agricultural communities in the province. An agricultural society, controlled by themselves, holds yearly ploughing competitions and annual shows, at which exhibits could well compete with those of any ordinary township fair, and they not only attend in considerable numbers, but take intelligent part in discussions at meetings held on their reserve by the local 'Farmer's Institute.' They have an organization for the conduct of public affairs, including boards of health and education, with duly appointed executive officers. Religious services are conducted at some sixteen points on the reserve. They furnish a considerable contingent to the county militia, accompanied by a brass band from the reserve when they go into camp.

Despite these evidences of an advanced form of civilization, when the spirit of citizenship is sought, it is found that these Indians so far from taking advantage of the provisions of the Advancement Act, as a step towards enfranchisement, cling tenaciously to tribal customs which tend to perpetuate their position as a distinct community of a separate race.

Their loyalty to the dominant race cannot be questioned, having been manifested whenever opportunity has occurred, but the spirit seems rather that of alliance than of amalgamation.

As an example of the same condition in the sister province of Quebec, the Indians of St. Regis may be pointed to.

The only unusual event during the year calculated to permanently affect any considerable section of the Indian population, was the first approach of the tide of settlement which seems on the eve of overflowing the prairie provinces. This, among other consequences, will speedily bring outlying bands into close contact with settlement, and face to face with the necessity for making a radical change in their mode of life.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There will, of course, be the danger of some local friction and minor complications arising between the races, thus somewhat abruptly brought together; but, remembering how readily all similar difficulties were overcome at an earlier stage in the history of the provinces concerned, when conditions were less favourable for the establishment and preservation of a good understanding, nothing more need be anticipated than what can readily be prevented or adjusted by the exercise of ordinary vigilance and tact.

Happily for all concerned, the strict pursuance of that policy which has had for one of its most prominent features, the protection of the Indians in the tenure of their reserves as well as in all their other rights and liberties, enables them to contemplate with equanimity the prospect of an influx which they feel assured will not submerge, although it may surround them.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Indians has been comparatively good.

A vigilant outlook had to be kept against the reappearance of small-pox, which came from the United States two years ago, and has subsequently effected an occasional entrance into the reserves. During the year a few cases broke out at Restigouche, River Desert and Lake St. John, in the province of Quebec; but strict quarantine prevented the spread of the disease, and only one death ensued. In the province of Ontario but one reserve was attacked, viz., the Tyendinaga, near Deseronto, where twenty-three cases occurred, but happily without any resultant fatality. In British Columbia there were a few scattered cases among the Squamish bands, as also among bands in the Northwest Territories, but on the Blackfoot reserve alone did the disease get any serious hold, as the result of having made headway before its presence was detected. The type continued to be wonderfully mild, although the tendency to assume greater virulence when neglected became apparent among the Blackfoot Indians.

Whooping-cough, in a somewhat malignant form, was responsible for some exceptional juvenile mortality at River Desert, Walpole Island, Norway House and Saddle Lake.

Grippe continued to hover over the reserves in a somewhat erratic fashion, as it has done ever since its appearance about a decade and a half ago, but fortunately with diminishing severity of character. It was more or less epidemic among the Indians in Nova Scotia, at Mingan on the lower St. Lawrence, also in the Port Arthur, Gore Bay, Crooked Lake and Norway House districts, in the last mentioned of which it assumed much of its old-time virulence.

Scarlet fever broke out among the Six Nations, and in the Northwest Territories on a few reserves in the Crooked Lake, Battleford and Duck Lake agencies.

VITAL STATISTICS AND POPULATION.

The following tables will show respectively the number of births and deaths

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

recorded, and a comparative statement of population for the past and immediately preceding year.

	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.	Gain.
Ontario..	619	523	....	96
Quebec..	265	188	....	77
Nova Scotia..	80	81	1	....
New Brunswick..	88	60	....	28
Prince Edward Island.....	8	16	8	....
British Columbia..	547	522	....	25
Manitoba	296	227	....	69
Northwest Territories	408	526	118	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,311	2,143	127	295

CENSUS.

	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario..	20,983	21,093	110	....
Quebec..	10,842	11,066	224	....
Nova Scotia..	2,067	1,930	....	137
New Brunswick..	1,644	1,699	55	....
Prince Edward Island..	316	301	....	15
British Columbia..	25,500	25,582	82	....
Manitoba..	6,754	6,829	75	....
Northwest Territories..	17,922	17,649	....	273
Athabaska District..	1,239	1,239	....	....
Outside Treaty Limits..	20,845	20,845	....	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108,112	108,233	546	425

It will be seen that births have exceeded deaths by one hundred and sixty-eight, and that there has been a net increase in the population of one hundred and twenty-one, the difference without doubt being accounted for by the usual migrations.

I observe that, in the report made to you five years ago, it was pointed out that even in the provinces where the Indians had come under civilizing influences comparatively recently, the foot of that numerical decline which first results from the new environment, (the operations of which were described at some length) appear to have been reached and the upward grade to have been entered upon.

Statistics for subsequent years, including those just given, have on the whole justified that contention.

While that is true and the birth-rate seems satisfactory, the death-rate remains proportionately high, and consequently the aggregate increase in the population falls short of what might be expected.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

To account for this there are several causes at work. In the first place it is observed that some of the largest bands in the Northwest Territories do not appear to have yet fully adapted themselves to their new environment, and that the process of selection under the law of 'survival of the fittest' seems to be still in operation.

The Indian Commissioner in his appended report points out how the rate of mortality seems to threaten the extinction of one or two bands at no very distant date, without any particular reason being apparent for such condition of things.

There seems to be some idiosyncrasy of constitution in some particular tribes reluctant to accommodate itself to changed conditions of life, and it can only be hoped that in their case, as with the majority, the turning point will soon be reached.

Again among Indians in the older as well as the younger provinces the deaths resulting directly or indirectly from tuberculosis and infantile diseases continue to unduly inflate the death-roll.

With regard to infantile mortality, when the immediate cause of death can not be determined, it is customary, and doubtless generally correct, to ascribe it to some positive or negative errors on the part of inexperienced mothers often far too young for the responsibility of maternity; but in view of the prevalence of tuberculosis, it seems highly probable that some of the unexplained mortality might more justly be attributed to brain fever caused by the tubercle germ.

There appears to be a consensus of opinion among medical men that although tuberculosis is curable, at any rate in its earlier stages, its successful treatment is practically impossible in the homes of the poorer classes, and as the alienation of affected Indians is, under existing circumstances, equally impossible, it only remains to hope that the keen interest in the subject awakened of recent years, may ere long result in the discovery of some method of treatment of a more generally available character.

Inasmuch as concerns the prevention of the propagation of the disease, it is so far satisfactory to know that the steady if gradual improvement in the directions of diet, clothing, cleanliness of habits, provision of air-space, ventilation and sunlight in the dwellings is always tending to the formation of constitutional resisting power to infection, and the production of a soil less favourable for the growth of the germ.

In this connection it is observed that for the first time the respective reports of the Indian Superintendent for British Columbia and the Inspector for the Lake Manitoba Inspectorate call attention to an improving condition with regard to this prevalent scourge, and it may be added that the ameliorating influence on the death-rate would have been more apparent during the past decade but for the counteracting tendency of grippe and its after-effects, more particularly during the earlier part thereof.

AGRICULTURE.

The improved condition of the labour market for some years past has had the effect in the province of Quebec of somewhat retarding that growth of agricultural

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

industry, which had been stimulated by the curtailment of hunting and trapping and the loss of a market for certain Indian manufactures.

None the less the area under crop was some 1,682 acres, and the harvest of grain and roots 42,763 bushels more than for the preceding year.

There is, moreover, some little improvement noticeable in the methods of husbandry and in the quality as well as quantity of agricultural implements, and live stock.

In Ontario, south of Parry island on the west and of Golden lake on the east, where the Indians depend mainly upon agriculture, there has not been anything specially worthy of notice during the year. These Indian farmers are very much like the whites of the same class with respect to their methods of farming, their produce, their implements, machinery and buildings, although the last mentioned may be of somewhat smaller dimensions.

Attention to farming is gradually somewhat extending among the Indians along the north shores of Lake Huron. The aggregate area in the whole province under crop was extended by something over 500 acres, while there was an increase of over 93,000 bushels in the quantity of grain and roots harvested.

In Manitoba the strong demand for labour somewhat deflected the attention given to husbandry in the Clandeboye and Portage la Prairie agencies, and in the southern part of the province, where alone the Indians farm to any extent, the aggregate crop was reduced by about 6,500 bushels.

In the Northwest Territories the extent of country involves considerable variety of climatic conditions and in some districts a late spring, followed by a cold wet June, resulted in some disappointment at harvest-time, but in other districts the grain crop was most abundant, and in the aggregate the harvest exceeded the generous one of the preceding year by some 30,000 bushels.

In British Columbia the practice of husbandry is a good deal handicapped, more particularly in the Northwest Coast, West Coast and Kwawkewlth agencies by the comparatively circumscribed extent of arable lands, but where facilities exist, increasing attention is being paid to the cultivation of the soil, and the distinct progress in the methods employed is observable. The aggregate increase of area under cultivation was 266 acres, and of crop 2,541 bushels.

After deducting small decreases in the maritime provinces, the net increase in area cropped for the whole Dominion was 4,560 acres, and of bushels harvested 159,871.

LIVE STOCK.

What has already been said as to farming Indians of the older provinces differing but little as agriculturists from their white neighbours includes their tenure and treatment of live stock, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Some, of course, are not as well provided as others; but the tendency is in the direction of improving what stock they have and acquiring more.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In these provinces the supply of hay was quite up to the average, and sufficient to meet the winter's requirements.

In Manitoba the farming Indians, where conditions are favourable, are making fair progress in the direction of raising live stock in connection with their more strictly agricultural pursuits. In the Lake districts and more particularly in the Pas, where the character of the country permits of little beyond gardening in the way of husbandry, some of the bands engage more or less in stock-raising; but during the year this was carried on under exceptional difficulties in consequence of the at all times limited extent of hay swamps and pasture-lands having been further curtailed by another wet season.

It is in the Northwest Territories that stock-raising assumes its greatest importance and proportions, for there the Indians have not the other resources natural or artificial enjoyed by their brethren elsewhere, and are very much tied up to agriculture and stock-raising for their maintenance.

The majority of the bands engage in mixed farming, and as a rule now have as many cattle as they can handle, and although they do not derive the benefit they should from dairying, none the less they have learned the value of their stock sufficiently to induce them to take good care of it.

In some districts, notably in Treaty No. 7, climatic conditions render the culture of cereals a very precarious source of maintenance, and of late years the Indians concerned have been wonderfully awakening to the possibilities of cattle-raising as an industry, and showing increasing avidity to acquire stock.

The herds throughout the Territories have not alone been steadily increasing numerically, but in consequence of the supply by the department, or the purchase by the Indians themselves, when in a position to make such, of pedigreed bulls, the standard has, generally speaking, reached no small degree of excellence.

The danger of encouraging the naturally roving tendency of these Indians for long precluded any effort to improve the breed of the numerous ponies which consumed pasture required for more profitable stock.

Conditions, however, have of late years so changed as to suggest the advisability of experiment in the direction of grading up these ponies to a serviceable and marketable standard, and the result opens up a prospect of a by no means inconsiderable source of revenue.

As in parts of Manitoba, the wetness of several successive seasons has more or less submerged the sloughs and swamps upon which the Indians depend for their hay, and interfered with the curing of the prairie grass, to which they had to turn for their supply.

It certainly speaks well for the acquired industry of the Indians that, despite these difficulties and the somewhat unusual prolongation of the winter, they managed to put up such a supply of hay as, supplemented by the straw carefully preserved after

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

the threshing of their grain, brought their cattle through with but little addition to the percentage of loss which under the most favourable conditions must necessarily occur.

In some of the herds some cases of anthrax appeared, and in others mud fever, produced by the wetness of the season, was somewhat prevalent; but on the whole the cattle were healthy and in good condition during the year.

In British Columbia, stock-raising, like husbandry, is affected by the extent of suitable lands available; but, as a rule, districts which furnish arable lands provide in proximity thereto natural meadow-lands and grazing tracts along the slopes of the foot-hills sufficient to afford hay and pasture for live stock.

Where conditions are favourable, the cattle are increasing and the breed greatly improving, more especially that of the horses.

In this province as in the Northwest Territories, notwithstanding that the winter, although not otherwise particularly severe, set in early and lingered longer than usual, no excessive losses have been reported.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The importance to the Indians of their natural resources, the principal of which are hunting, trapping and fishing, will be apparent when it is stated that the returns from these sources closely approximated a million dollars.

In the province of Quebec the year was on the whole a favourable one in these directions, the returns having aggregated \$90,754, and thus nearly recovered the drop made the year before to \$56,447 from the amount of the preceding year's earnings, which was \$101,738.

Unfortunately this was not very equally distributed, for the Indians along the lower St. Lawrence, who have little if anything else to rely upon, were unfortunate.

The marten, the fur which forms the mainstay of their catch, all but disappeared, having made one of their periodical migrations induced by the scarcity of rabbits and partridge, upon which they prey. As a consequence, many of the trappers were unable to repay the advances made by the traders to carry them to the woods.

In Ontario the Indians of the same class, along Lakes Huron and Superior and in the Rat Portage district, earned \$75,414 by fishing and \$115,145 by hunting and trapping, the former somewhat more and the latter a little less than for the preceding year.

In Manitoba fish, fur and game are reported to have been very plentiful.

In the Pas district the wet seasons of late years have restocked waters which had become somewhat denuded and have had the further effect of greatly multiplying the number of musk-rats.

Despite these facts, the agent reports a large decrease in the earnings from these sources, but the discrepancy is readily accounted for by the fact that, having been

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

recently appointed, he has not had time to get into touch with the necessary sources of information, which it is by no means easy to obtain from Indians, especially in the outlying districts.

In the Northwest Territories the Indians, since the disappearance of the buffalo some five and twenty years ago, have had few natural resources to depend upon.

There are, however, some outlying bands whose sole maintenance is derived from these sources, and individuals in many other bands who still manage to support themselves by such pursuits.

In the Saskatchewan district as in the Pas, musk-rats were unusually plentiful, in fact so much money was to be made from their pelts that in places farming operations in the spring were more or less interfered with.

On the whole, however, the earnings, which aggregated \$135,684, fell short of the preceding year's amount by \$34,400.

In British Columbia the salmon form a most important part of the Indians' food-supply, being to them what in days gone by the buffalo was to their brethren in the prairie country. The salmon, furthermore, afford many of them a means of earning wages at the canneries.

In the Fraser river the run of blue-back or sock-eye salmon, mainly used for commercial purposes, was very disappointing, having been late in arriving and far from plentiful.

As a consequence the Indians of the district as well as those from the Cowichan, Kwawkwalth, and Williams Lake agencies, who repair to the canneries near New Westminster, got very poor returns. Fortunately for themselves, the Indians of the northern division of the Kwawkwalth agency elected to go to Rivers and Smith's Inlets, where the run was good, and the Indians of the West Coast agency found employment nearer home, provided by the establishment of a new cannery in the vicinity of the Alberni canal.

The Indians of the Northwest Coast agency, and from as far inland as Hazelton in the Babine agency, go to Skeena and Nass rivers canneries, but this year fared little better than their brethren at Fraser river.

As to the home runs in the fall, upon which the Indians depend to put up their winter's supply, the fish in the Skeena and Bulkley rivers were plentiful and fat, but in the Kamloops-Okanagan district the run was below the average, and in the Williams Lake agency was very poor, there being hardly a fish visible in waters generally black with them.

Oulachon, the oil manufactured from which is largely used by the Indians in the coast agencies for culinary purposes, and as a substitute for butter, were unusually plentiful.

Game and fur animals, especially bears, were fairly numerous, and prices for fur quite up to the average.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

In addition to agriculture and natural resources, wages earned and various minor industries contribute very materially to the maintenance of the Indian population.

The following table will show the relative aggregate amounts derived during the year from the sources referred to :—

Value of farm produce.	\$1,094,492
Fishing, hunting, &c.	990,765
Various minor industries.	576,310
Wages earned.	1,278,394

Probably Indians combine benefit to the commonwealth and themselves to a greater extent as wage-earners than in any other way, for in some directions and localities they furnish labour which, under existing conditions, it would be difficult if not impossible to supply from any other source. There are comparatively few mechanics or artisans among them, although the industrial schools turn out a certain proportion; but for unskilled labour they are in good demand, and as a rule reliable under proper guidance, and in some cases prove themselves capable of occupying positions of responsibility as foremen of gangs at various works.

As a rule they do not care to go very far from home, so the requirements of the district in which they live control their choice of occupation. Their most congenial employments are those of working for fishing companies or canneries, herding cattle, freighting, guiding sportsmen and tourists, &c., and perhaps their next preference is for something in connection with the lumbering industry, either working in the camps or saw-mills, stream-driving or lading vessels.

However, they readily adapt themselves to circumstances, and in the neighbourhood of towns the younger people are to be found in considerable numbers in the factories, while in the vicinity of railways they work at the depots or as sectionmen, and in agricultural districts as farm labourers, or at pulling flax or gathering hops and fruits, and in fact turn their hands to anything that offers.

In Manitoba and British Columbia the main employment is with the fishing companies and salmon canneries, lumbering, picking hops and fruits, freighting and packing, and in the Northwest Territories their opportunities are pretty much limited to selling hay and fire-wood, freighting, and working as farm labourers.

Minor industries include the manufacture of mittens, moccasins, baskets, lacrosse-sticks, snow-shoes snow-shovels, axe-handles, barrels, mast-hoops, boats, canoes and various other articles, as well as a large variety of Indian wares the production of which is peculiar to themselves.

The pursuit of these industries is of course governed by the market, and although some of them are carried on more or less extensively in all the provinces, others are pretty much confined to the older ones, and more particularly to Quebec, where, at any rate for baskets and fancy wares, there is not only a home market, but also a foreign one across the boundary line.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

With regard to these various sources of livelihood, it can be readily seen how general prosperity has beneficially affected some, such as the sale of fancy articles and guiding of tourists, besides having generally increased the demand for and price of labour.

HOUSES.

The personal habits, dress and dwellings not only serve as an index, but largely contribute to formation of character.

It is quite clear that there can be little, if any, physical or moral culture in an unventilated hut without partitions for decent separation among the inmates.

One of the first signs of the possession of the domestic virtues which are at the root of all national greatness shows itself in a desire to improve the home surroundings.

For all these reasons the progress made in the improvement of buildings is watched with the greatest interest, but in the nature of things none on an extended scale can be observed within the space of a single year.

As already remarked in another connection, the dwelling-houses and farm buildings of Indians in the agricultural districts in the older provinces are (if sometimes on a smaller scale) of much the same character as those of the surrounding communities. At the other extreme of environment, among the bands who live by hunting and trapping and are more or less nomadic in their habits, the houses become poorer and poorer the further they recede from civilized centres, until they become of a character little better than the teepee or wigwam.

In the younger provinces, the Indians in parts of British Columbia are in no way behind their white neighbours in the character of their dwellings.

In the agricultural districts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories progress in this direction is going on steadily if slowly.

In a recent report one of our inspectors, who had not visited the Blood reserve for some eight years previously, expressed his surprise at the evidences of progress in the interval. He said, among other things, that he could only remember of some one or two shingled roofs on the reserve on the occasion of his visit in 1895, but that now two-thirds of the houses have shingled or board roofs, and a good many of the houses are of frame.

EDUCATION.

For the education of Indian children there are three classes of schools in operation, the comparative value of which has to be estimated relative to the present and prospective environment of the communities from which the pupils are drawn.

As a civilizing factor the advantage of the removal of the pupils from the retrogressive influence of home life is shared pretty equally by the industrial and boarding

schools, although the latter are generally situated on or near the reserves with a view to overcoming the strong objection manifested by the parents to the removal of their children to any great distance.

This advantage is of comparatively little value among Indians who have long been in intimate touch with civilization and have accommodated their home life to such surroundings.

In Ontario alone of the older provinces are these industrial schools in operation, and I observe that in former reports the question has been raised as to how far results justify their maintenance.

In my predecessor's report two years ago it was remarked that, while these graduates might receive a somewhat better equipment for earning a livelihood in communities of white people, none the less they remained Indians to all intents and purposes, having their deepest interests and affections centred in their reserves, and that the question consequently suggested itself as to whether measures for enfranchisement should not precede the reasonable expectation of these schools realizing their intended purpose.

All that I am so far prepared to hazard on this subject is, that the failure of these schools to awaken an ambition for the higher duties of citizenship may, perhaps, be traced to an undue prolongation of the racially separate school system.

In the younger provinces, in addition to removal from detrimental home life, the question of assuring the regular attendance of the children of a community whose habits are necessarily more or less nomadic, is an important one.

Obvious as are the advantages of industrial and boarding schools in these respects, there is on the other hand the danger which requires careful recognition, viz: that of inculcating habits, tastes and ideas calculated to produce unfitness for and discontent with a subsequent environment from which the prospect of escape is most remote.

In so far as concerns the communities which have come comparatively recently into touch with civilization, conditions have already changed, or are fast doing so, on the reserves to an extent to afford returning graduates a prospect of exerting elevating rather than succumbing to retrogressive influences, and increasing evidences of their doing so are to be found in the attached reports.

As to industrial as distinguished from boarding schools in the younger provinces, it may be that before long increasing settlement will afford openings hitherto lacking for the employment of their graduates.

The Indians are, with the rarest exceptions, strictly utilitarian with regard to the standard of education they desire for their children. This may doubtless be said in a sense of all classes of the community, but the Indians more undisguisedly discard all considerations beyond those of immediately accruing temporal and personal advantage.

The pagans outside the sphere of civilization are disposed to regard education as an attempt to erect a barrier between them and their children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Contact with Christian civilization tends to rapidly modify these views, and the necessity for protection in dealing with the superior race awakens an appreciation of education which increases in proportion to the extent and complexity of such dealings.

As a consequence it is not difficult to gauge the extent and direction of increasing interest in education, nor to estimate the standard likely to be reached under the most favourable conditions now existing.

The number of schools of all classes in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 292, being an aggregate increase of 9 as compared with the preceding year.

Of the added number three are of the day, five of the boarding and one of the industrial class.

The following table will show the respective numbers in the various provinces :—

	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario..	71	1	5
Quebec..	17	..	..
Nova Scotia..	10	..	..
New Brunswick..	6	..	..
Prince Edward Island..	1	..	..
British Columbia..	29	8	8
Manitoba..	48	5	4
Northwest Territories..	33	31	6
(including Treaty No. 8).			
Outside treaty limits..	9	..	..
	224	45	23

Of these schools 42 are undenominational, 100 conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, 89 in connection with the Church of England, 44 under the auspices of the Methodist, and 16 of the Presbyterian Church, while one is in connection with the Salvation Army.

The total enrolment for the year was 9,830, of whom 5,206 were boys and 4,624 girls, an increase of 29 of the former and 132 of the latter sex.

The average attendance was 6,021 or 61.25 per cent of the enrolment.

The number of boys learning trades in addition to farming in the industrial schools was 259.

MORALITY.

Comparative absence of serious crime on the part of Indians throughout the Dominion has characterized them so long and uninterruptedly as to be taken very much as a matter of course.

The simplicity of their social conditions and relations places them beyond the temptation of some classes of crime which have their origin in and prevail in proportion to the complexity of artificial conditions.

That simplicity becomes more marked as civilization is receded from, and there being little, if any, place for social ambition and display, there is comparatively little

of the selfishness begotten of the struggle for supremacy, and correspondingly more of that of mutual kindness and helpfulness which goes far to compensate for other objectionable features incidental to their condition.

In so far as concerns the use or abuse of intoxicants, it is difficult to determine whether, on the whole, ground has been gained or lost during the year.

Among the younger men within reach of liquor a somewhat increasing tendency to indulgence has been perceptible, but probably not more than can be accounted for by the fact of good times having made money more plentiful among them.

In the younger provinces the influx of settlers and prospectors has (perhaps to some extent through ignorance of the law) brought liquor within reach of Indians formerly beyond the range of temptation.

On the other hand the department has been successful in inflicting a severe check upon the sale of intoxicants by unscrupulous traders to Indians on the lower St. Lawrence, on their return from the woods with their catch of furs, a nefarious practice, which has been growing worse for some years past and very difficult to circumvent.

To enforce prohibitive legislation upon Indians surrounded by and unrestrainedly intermingling with communities in which liquor is freely sold can not be done without the sympathy and co-operation of the public.

As a matter of fact a large proportion of the public are opposed to prohibition and perhaps still more to class legislation in that direction, and the more severe the penalties prescribed the greater the reluctance manifested to inform or give evidence against the offenders. Another ground of sympathy with the vendors, which is often shared with magistrates, who can not be suspected of any desire to encourage infraction of the law, is the difficulty often experienced in recognising as Indians within the meaning of the Act men who frequently have more of the white man's than the aboriginal characteristics.

The department does what it can under the circumstances, and no doubt the convictions secured serve to increase the Indian's difficulty in procuring liquor, or at any rate its cost to him. This, however, is a doubtful benefit because the risks afford the vendor or middleman an excuse for exorbitant charges, and the larger profits accruing offer a strong inducement to tempt the Indian to purchase.

For the enforcement of abstinence as matters stand, reliance has in the main to be placed on individual self-control, and to the credit of the Indians it may be said that, while many fail to exercise it, they form exceptions to the general rule.

So far as concerns marital and other sexual relations, a strong under current of pagan influence and lingering affection for tribal customs still exists among some of the most advanced bands, and militate against the acceptance of ethics recognised by Christian civilization; but various influences, conspicuously those of the missionaries of the various denominations who labour among them, are surely, if slowly, bringing about a better condition of things.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

LANDS.

Surrendered surveyed Indian lands to the extent of 109,349.91 acres were sold during the fiscal year, and realized the aggregate sum of \$279,293.67.

The town-plot of Meldrum in the township of Dawson, and of South Baymouth in the township of Tehkummeh, both in Manitoulin Island, were subdivided into lots and placed in the hands of the local agents at Gore Bay and Manitowaning respectively, for sale at upset prices fixed by the department.

The following public sales of portions of reserves surrendered by the bands concerned were effected, viz :—

Roseau River reserve near Dominion City, in the province of Manitoba, 7,698.64 acres, which realized \$99,822.50.

Stony Plain reserve near Edmonton, in the Northwest Territories, 8,943 acres, which realized \$59,546.24.

Cumberland band in the Duck Lake agency, 22,014.13 acres, which realized \$57,637.49.

MINERALS.

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

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 107, and at present there are 1,162 current location tickets.

A portion of the Timiskaming reserve having been subdivided into lots, location tickets to the number of forty-one were issued to members of the band.

LEASES.

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 80. At the end of the fiscal year there were 1,151 leases current.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Renewed and in force.	24
New license issued.	1
Berths not worked and licenses not renewed, Wahnipitae, Parry Island, and Whitefish Lake.	3
Berths vacant; Mississagi, Lower French River and Betsiamits	3

SURVEYS.

Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

The survey and subdivision of the south part of reserve No. 100 A, near Fort à la Corne has been completed.

The eastern part of the Roseau River reserve No. 2, which has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, was surveyed and subdivided into sections.



3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The boundaries of reserves Nos. 112, 113, 113 A, 113 B, 114, 115 and 116, in the Battleford agency having become obliterated, have been re-established.

The boundaries of the reserves in the Onion Lake agency, which have become obliterated, are being surveyed.

The survey of a reserve at the south end of Cold lake for the Indians of Cold Lake and Heart Lake is being proceeded with.

British Columbia.

The following work of survey is being proceeded with in British Columbia:—

An additional reserve for the Lakelse band, on the Skeena river.

The subdivision into holdings of the Kitlacadamax reserve, on the Nass river.

The survey of the following reserves:—

Kliskus, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Ulkatcho reserve; Bonaparte reserve, No. 1 A; Douglas reserves, Nos. 2 A, 5, 5 A, 9, 10 and 11.

Certain boundary posts of the Cowichan reserve, on the Cowichan river, were renewed, and a surveyor was engaged in planning and superintending the construction of groins in the said river for the protection of its banks in the said reserve.

The surveys of the Pentiction, Osoyoos and Similkameen reserves have been completed.

Ontario.

The subdivision into town-lots of the townplot at Meldrum bay, Manitoulin Island, and of the townplot in the township of Fisher, Batchawana bay.

Quebec.

Part of the boundary line between the township of Roberval and the Ouiatchouan reserves has been retraced.

New Brunswick.

The boundaries of the Canoose River and Ste. Croix reserves in the county of Victoria, have been re-established.

· FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$4,045,945.86, had increased to \$4,408,912.57.

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

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was \$1,077,815.02.

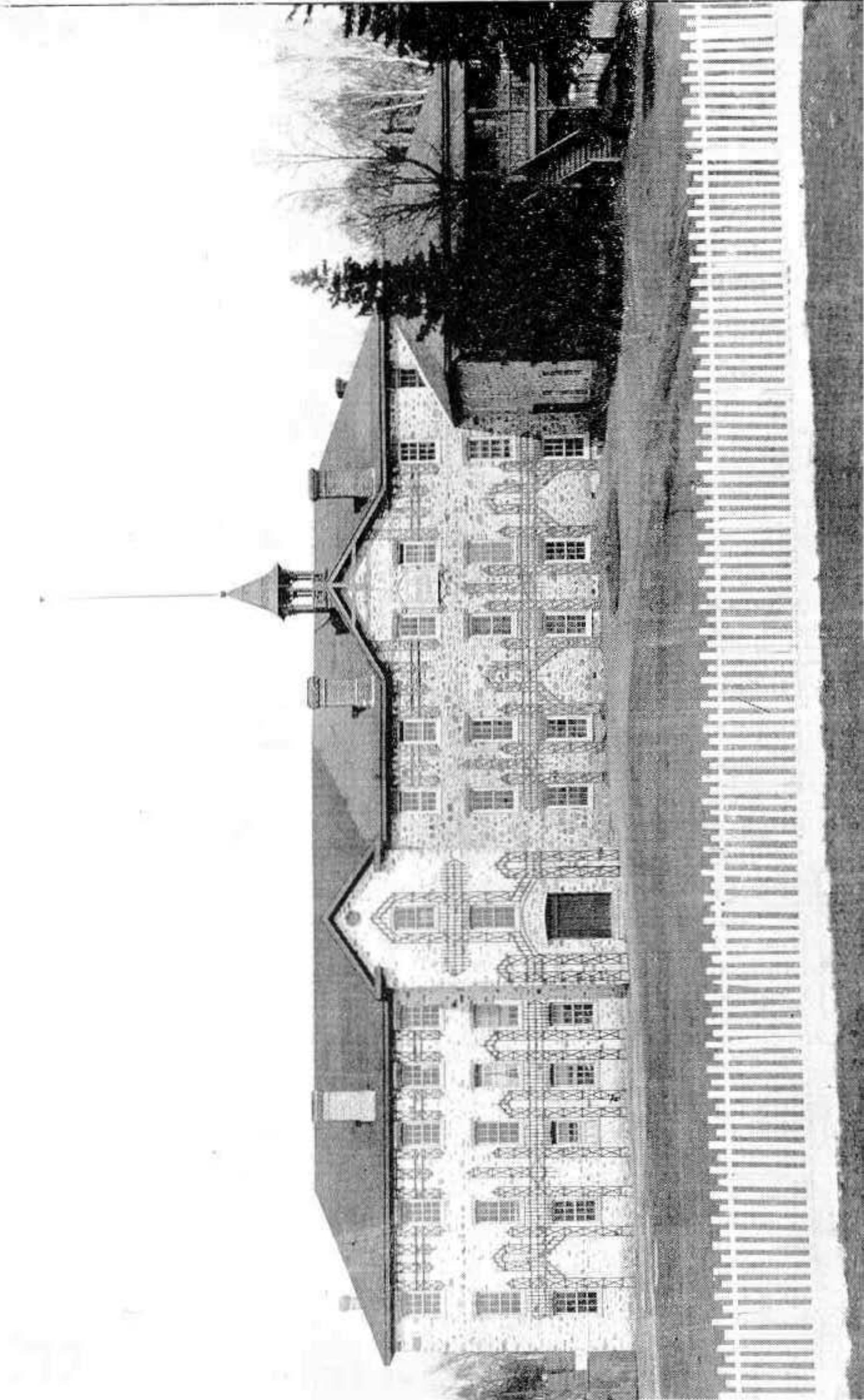
On June 30, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account, for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and ranching expenses, was \$35,226.82. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated \$18,271.16, and withdrawals, amounting to \$14,847.22, were made during the same period.

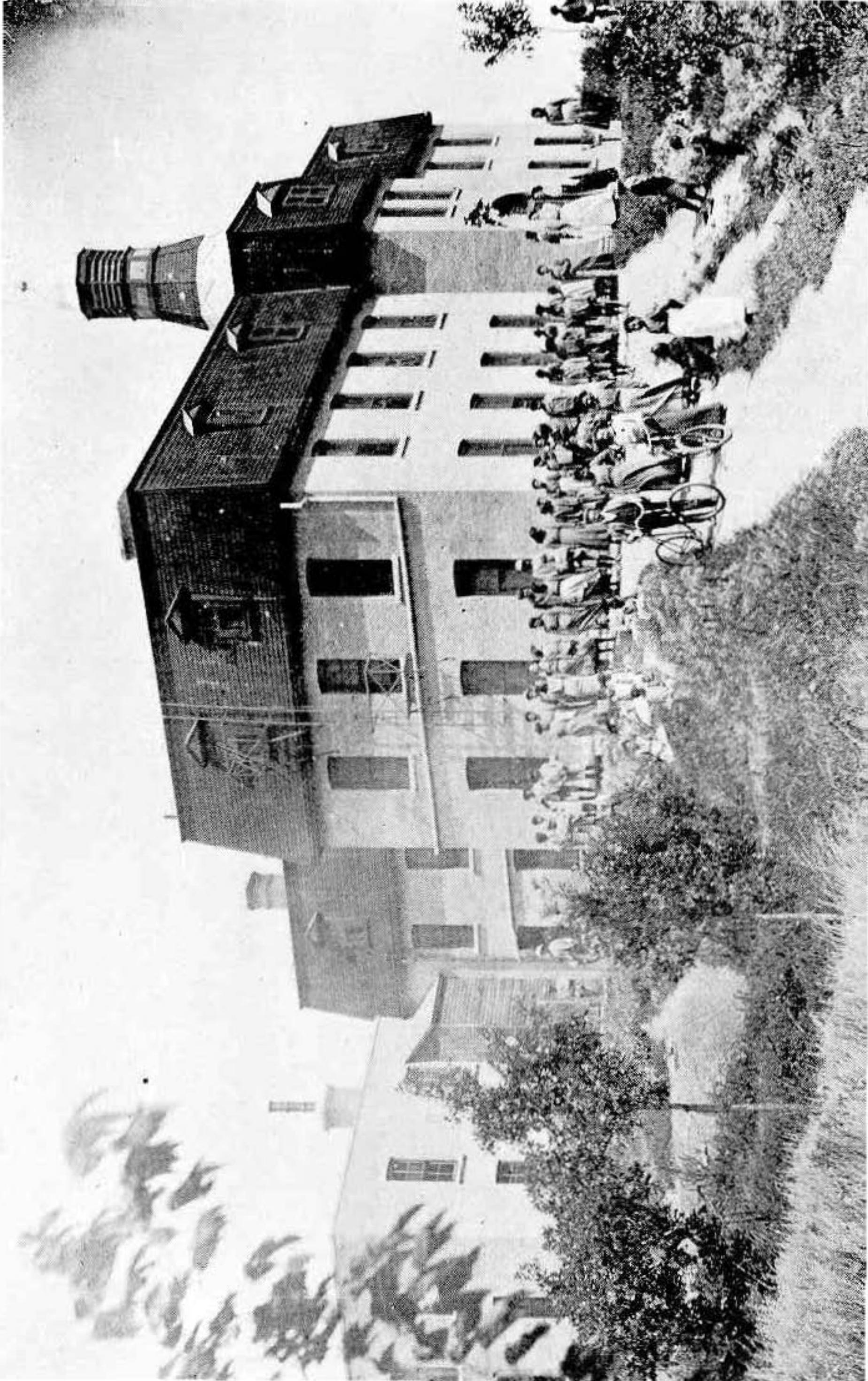
I have the honour to be, Sir,

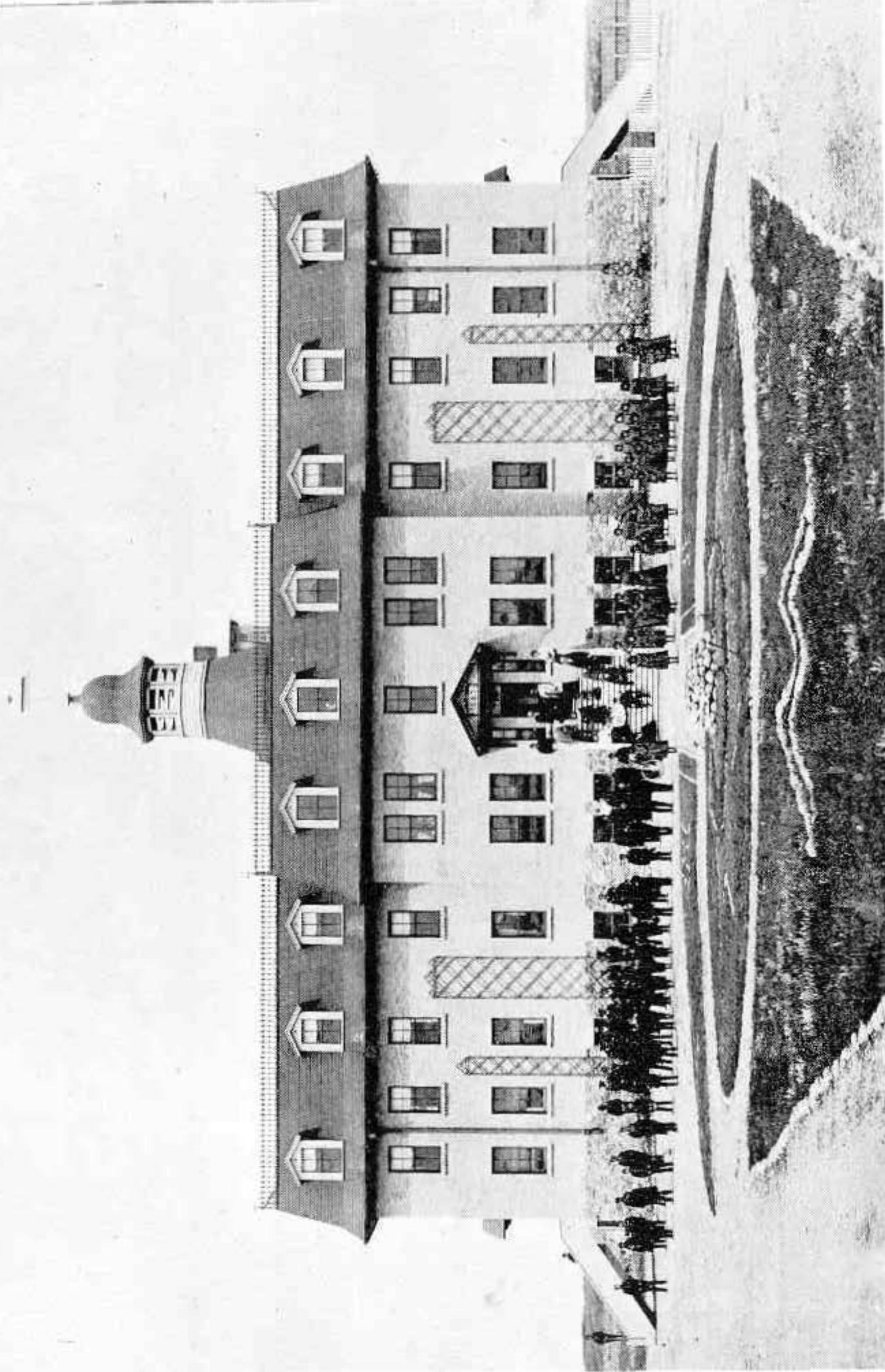
Your obedient servant,

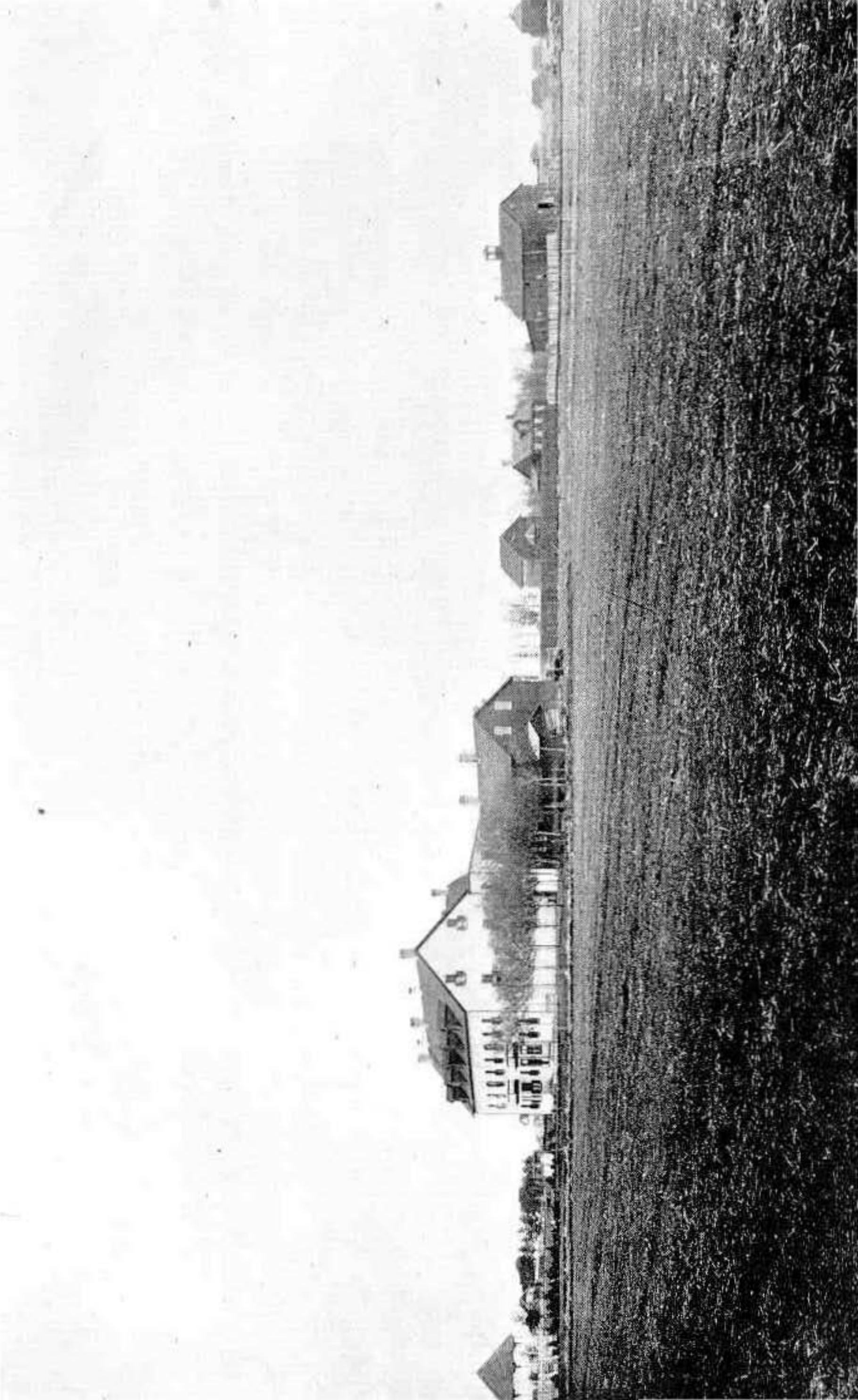
FRANK PEDLEY,

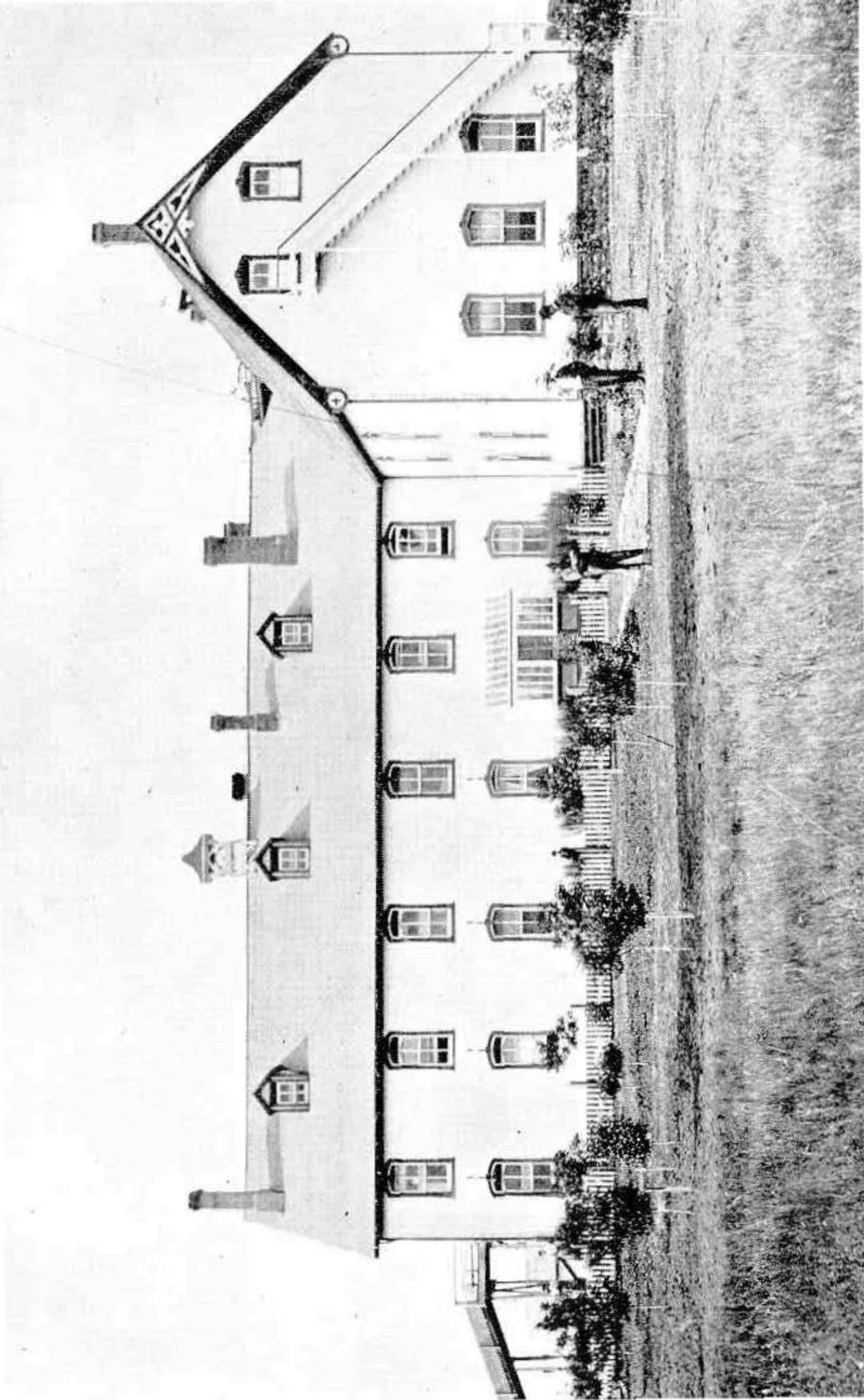
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

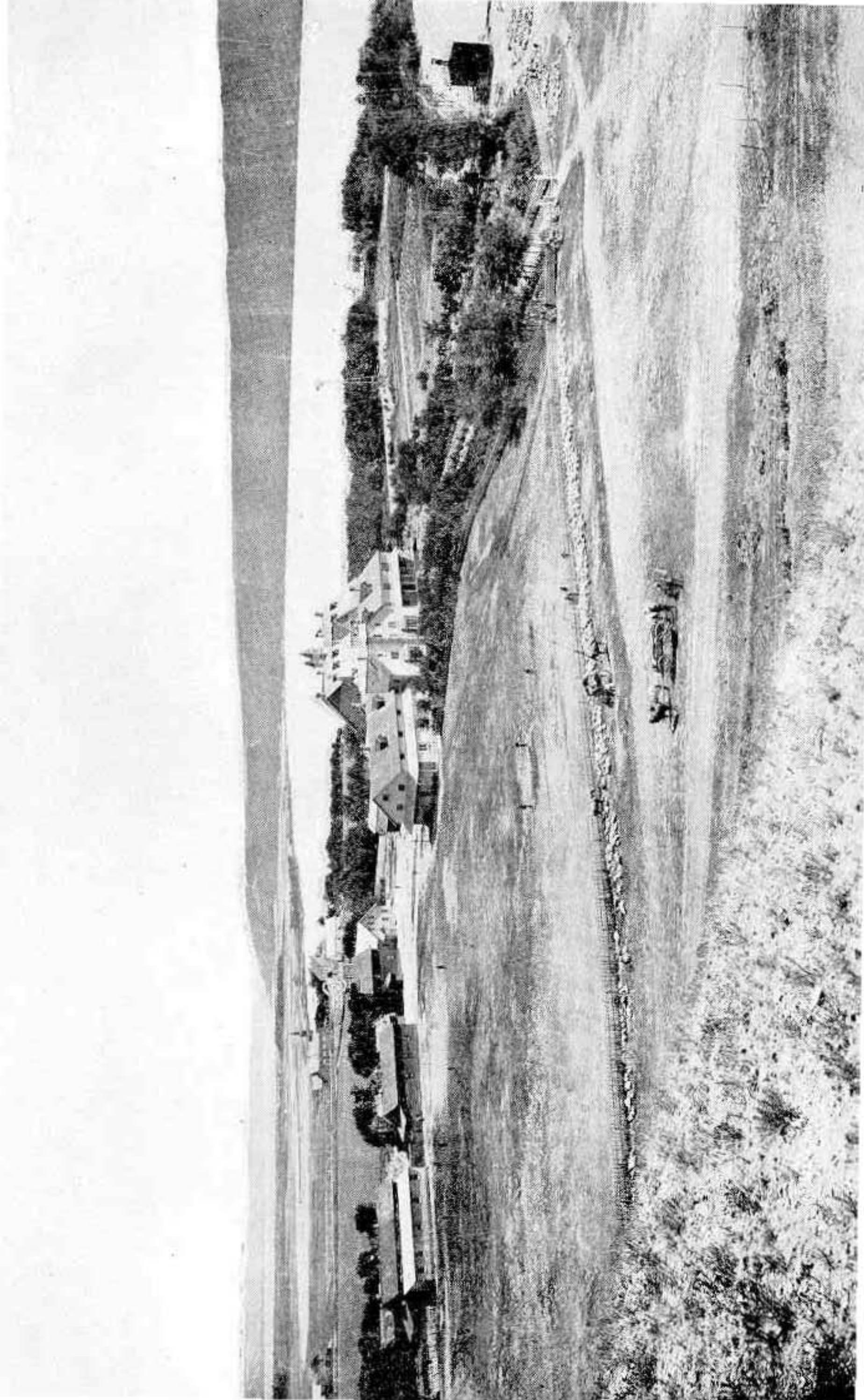


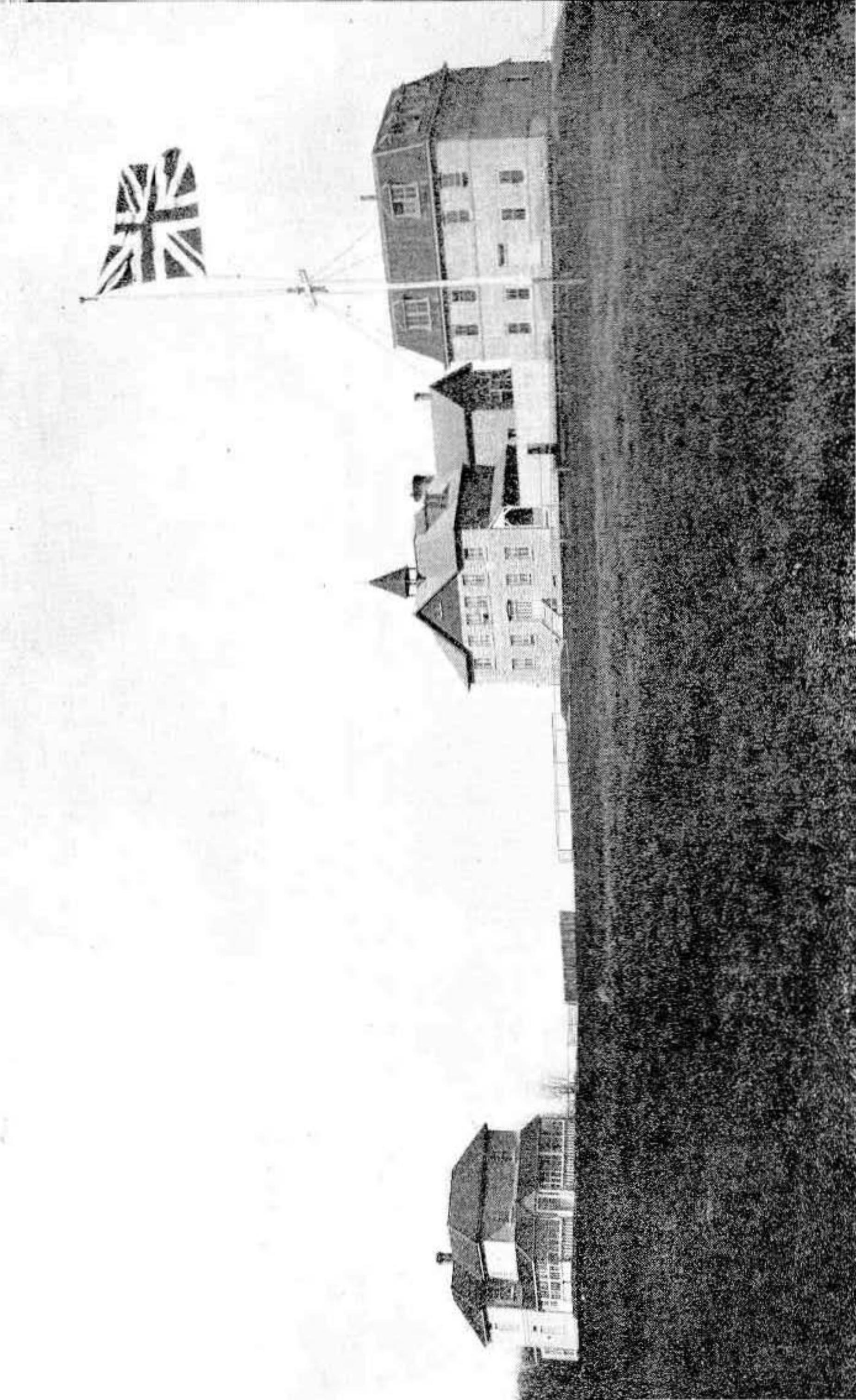


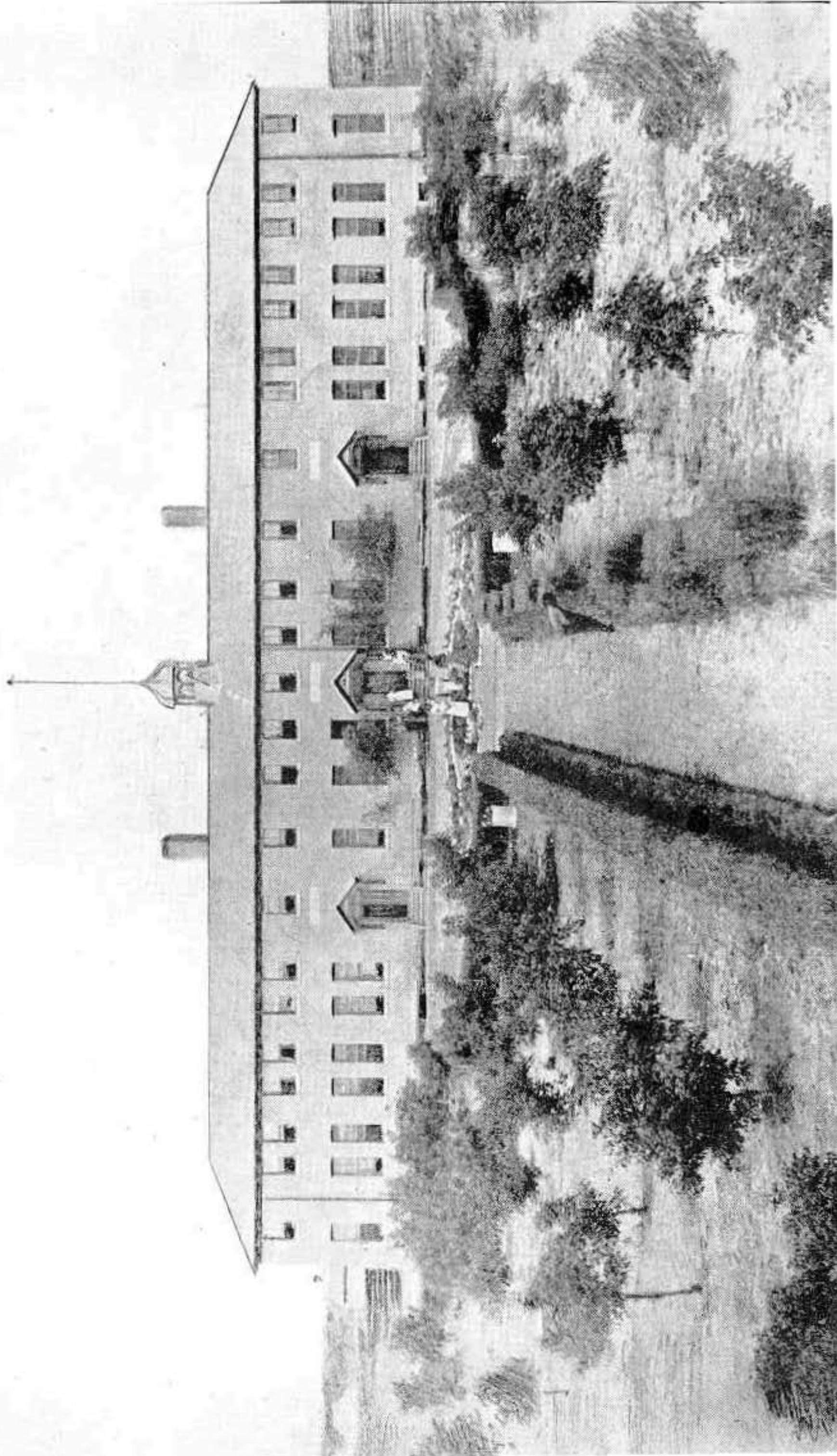




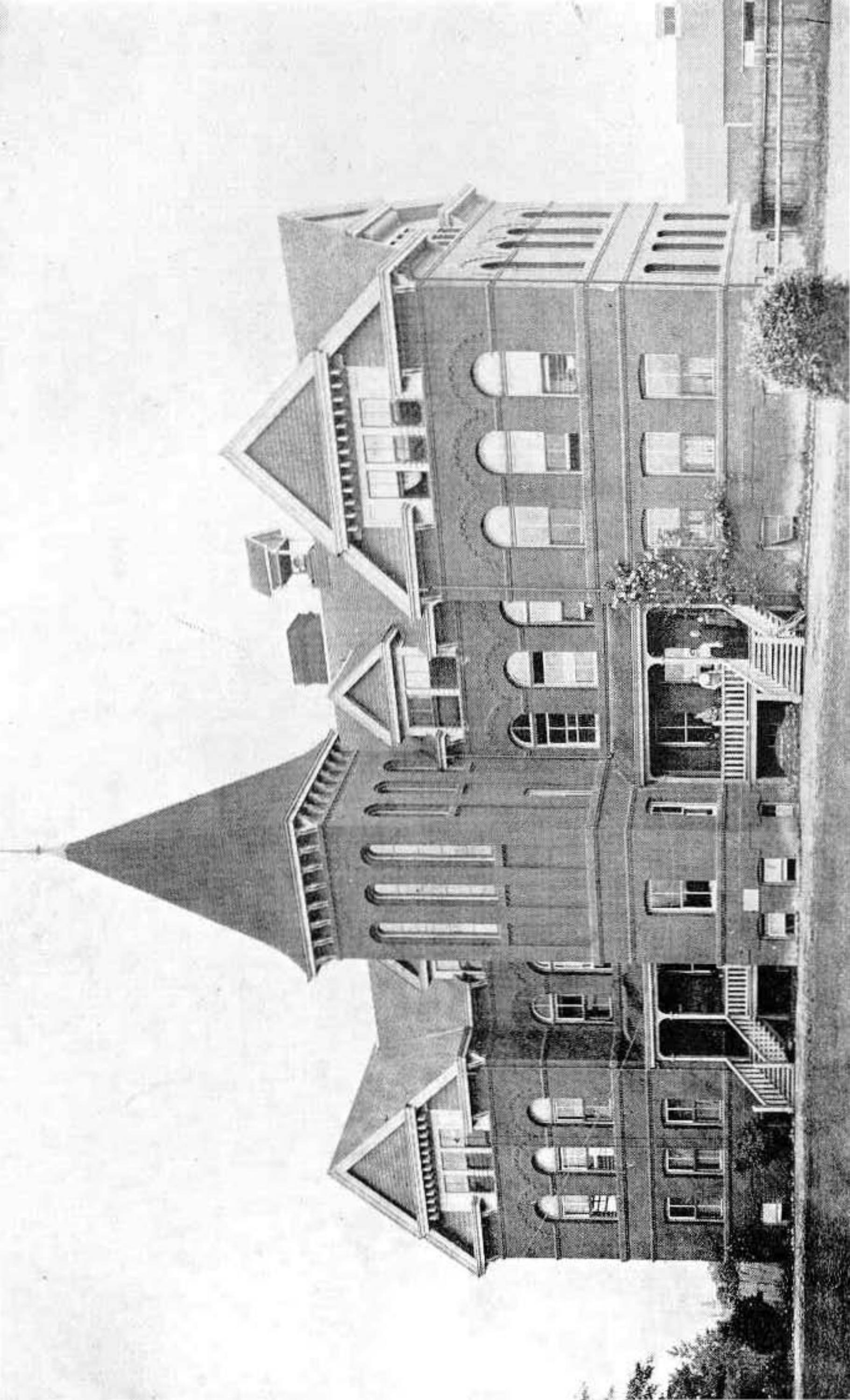


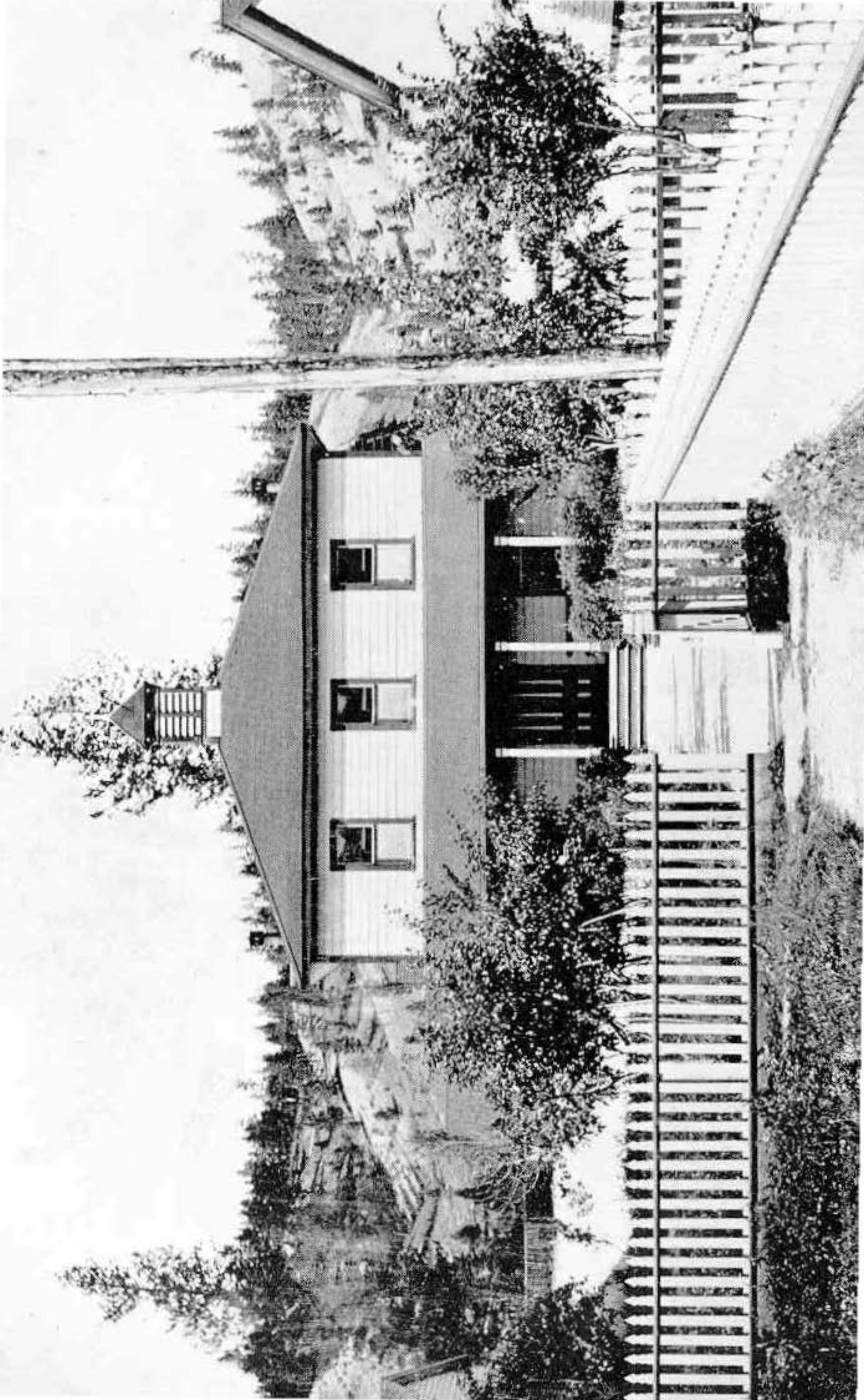


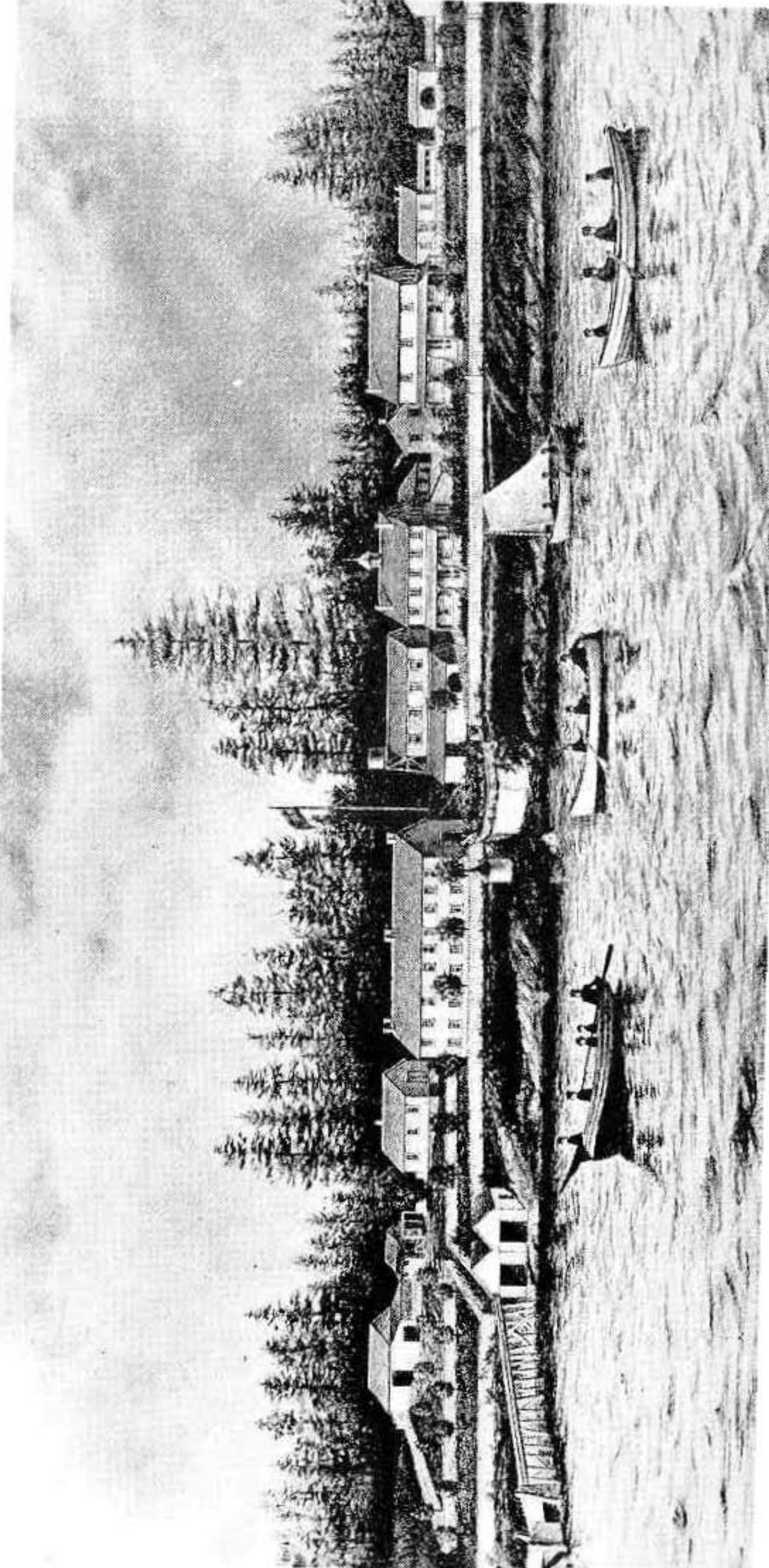






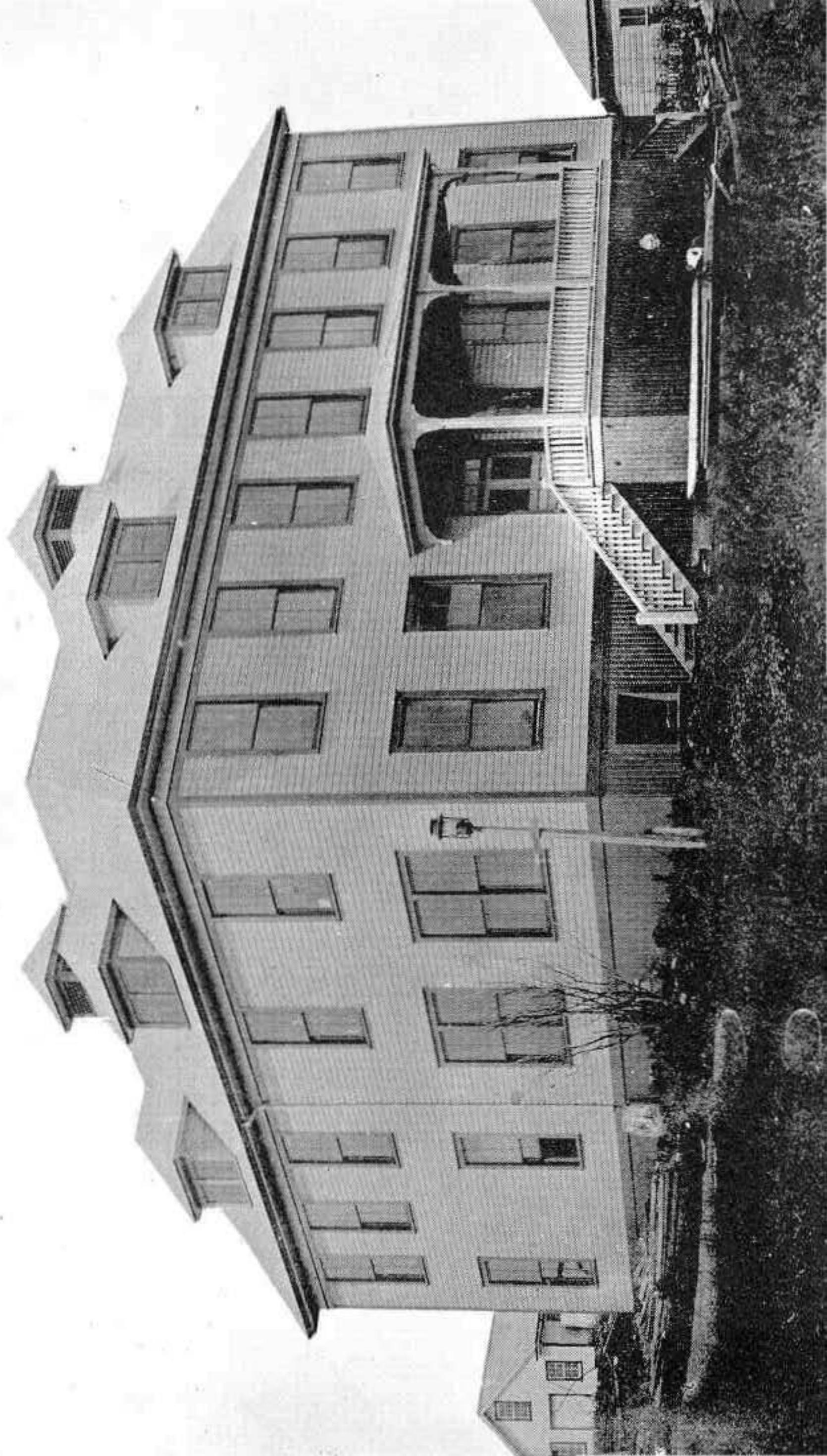














REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 31, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 of this band is two hundred and thirty-one. This is an increase of one over last year, there having been five births and four deaths.

Health.—The health of the band has been good, no contagious diseases of any kind having been prevalent during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live largely by agriculture. Many find employment at the large mills loading lumber. Others act as guides during the tourist season, for which service they are specially adapted. In winter they take out cord-wood for the steamers, while others find ready employment in the lumber camps. The women make fancy work, for which they get good prices, so that they are well provided for and are comfortable.

Stock.—This island is an ideal spot for raising cattle, a poor animal is never seen. The grass is excellent and it is a well known fact that the cattle on Christian island are by far the best and finest in this district, both as to breeding and good condition.

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

Education.—The school on this reserve is taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who is painstaking and efficient, and the children make very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—There are two churches on the island. In the Methodist church services are held twice each Sabbath by Mr. Evans. The Indians attend faithfully. There is also a beautiful camp ground, well fenced, and situated only a short distance from the fort, erected by the Hurons, where they made their last stand before being driven from this province by the Iroquois. The Roman Catholics also hold services regularly in their church.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians are temperate and moral, and in this respect are improving.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, July 4, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being five miles from Jackson's point, a summer resort, where great numbers spend the summer months each year. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is twelve miles distant further 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, but has numerous swales running through it.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas and are thoroughly civilized.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and eighteen, three more than last year, consisting of thirty-eight men, thirty-four women, twenty-seven boys and nineteen girls. There have been six births and four deaths and one woman joined the band through marriage during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been pretty good during the past year. There has been no contagious disease among these Indians except consumption, which is still doing its deadly work, notwithstanding that all sanitary precautions are pretty well observed. The houses in most cases are well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of a number of the Indians. Some of them that have no teams do not till much land. Some of the younger men work in the lumber camp, others work for farmers, the women make baskets and fancy work, which they sell readily to campers. The old men gather roots and bark for medicine.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of wood. There was one frame house built during the year and others repaired. There are fourteen frame houses and three frame barns, the rest are built of logs.

Stock and Implements.—The stock is middling. There are some good horses, but they are too few in number, there are only twenty horses and six colts on the reserve. There are some pretty good cows and a few sheep. All the stock is well cared for. The implements are pretty good. There is a horse-power threshing-machine in good condition, and sufficient ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs for the needs of the Indians.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina island, taught by H. L. Tweed. He attends to the moral as well as the educational welfare of the Indians, and is very energetic in the performance of his duties.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve, to which most of the Indians belong. The services are well attended and the conduct of the Indians when at church might well be copied by some white people. The church is always kept neat and clean. Morning and evening services are usually held each Sabbath.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are well behaved at all times, a good many of them are industrious and doing well, but others are very indolent and do not seem to try to provide anything ahead.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of this band are never seen intoxicated or heard using profane language, but a few of them will drink if they get a chance.

General Remarks.—These Indians are intelligent and most of them have a fair public school education and they conduct all public meetings in a becoming manner. The crops on the reserve are looking very well this year. The following Indians are doing well: John E. Big Canoe, G. H. Charles, James Charles, Thomas Charles, Thomas Port, Charles Big Canoe, Alfred McCue and William J. Ashquabe.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 9, 1903.

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, 1903.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers three hundred and eighty 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 nineteen women, ninety boys and fifty-nine girls. There have been seventeen births and nine deaths. Four women came in by marriage, and one went out by marriage, making an increase of eleven as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There is a marked improvement in this respect. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to; the dwellings are 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.

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. Thirty families are working their holdings fairly well. They have all the farm implements required. On account of the high wages and good times, there is a tendency for part of the family to work out. A number of the young men work in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting. Some work for white farmers and in winter in the lumber woods. A number of the women make baskets, pick berries and gather ginseng-root for sale.

There is a saw-mill and shingle-mill on the reserve, manufacturing out of the dead and waste timber. The Indians derive a considerable revenue from this industry.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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

Stock.—They have a number of very good horses and are accumulating a good many cattle, especially cows. They raise a large number of hogs. The sheep 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 well. They have two commodious churches. The Methodists, two hundred and thirty-seven in number, have a large stone church and a resident missionary, while the Roman Catholics, numbering one hundred and twenty-eight, have a good frame church. They also, for the past year, have had a resident missionary. The Roman Catholics have much improved their church property during the year, doing the work themselves. The parochial dwelling and mission-house are comfortable and neat. There are fifteen members of the Anglican Church, but they have no church building.

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. I sometimes have trouble with these, but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect.

The Indians continue to improve in morality.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along well, and their progress on the whole is fair. At time of writing their crops are looking well. There is a marked improvement in their buildings and fences. It is to be regretted that these Indians, almost invariably, when there are improvements about to be made or any failure of crop occurs, instead of relying on their own resources, look to the department and its agent for assistance. The illness of their chief, W. B. McGregor, has been a great misfortune to them. He is a man of excellent ability, but has been an invalid for the past eighteen months; as a leader he will be hard to replace. His wise counsel and his example as the largest farmer are very much missed by all his friends.

The Indians' fall agricultural show has been held annually for the past six years. 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.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, August 27, 1903.

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.

Location.—Rama reserve borders on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are of the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is two hundred and thirty-four, composed of forty-nine men, sixty-three women, sixty boys and sixty-two girls, an increase of three since my last annual report.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year, but that fatal scourge consumption is gradually working its way into the band and doing its work. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, all garbage being collected and burned each spring, and the buildings whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve. During the winter and spring months the younger men earn good wages in the lumber camps and as rivermen, while in the summer from their thorough knowledge of Muskoka they find ready employment as guides to tourists. The Rama Indians are admirably situated for gaining a livelihood. Constant employment may be had at the Standard Chemical Works at Longford, while farmers can receive both profitable and convenient sale for their produce. Then again, just across Lake Couchiching, connected by steamboat, is Orillia, offering even greater opportunities.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The stock on this reserve is fair, a few Indians having some good horses. The farm implements are not of the best quality, although improvement is shown, one Indian having purchased a self-binder.

Education.—The day school on the reserve is well equipped and is kept clean and in good repair. It is faithfully and efficiently taught by the Rev. J. Lawrance, and the children who attend regularly make good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists, except one family of Roman Catholics. Service is held morning and Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Lawrance.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but although seemingly industrious, their condition remains practically the same.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Rama are very temperate as a band, for, while they number some two hundred and thirty souls, perhaps ten or fifteen would be the limit of those who touch strong drink at all. This makes the percentage very small and compares very favourably with the white population.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, September 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserves.—The Indians in my agency are the Chippewas of Sarnia; living on the Sarnia reserve, situated on the St. Clair river, lying along the bank of the river for a distance of six miles. There are also a number of them on Kettle and Stony Point reserves, situated on Lake Huron, in Lambton county. The three reserves contain about nine thousand seven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-six, an increase of two since my last report. There are one hundred and nineteen men, one hundred and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

twenty-one women and two hundred and six children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, no epidemic has broken out. Consumption is quite prevalent. We have found it necessary to fumigate the houses in which consumptives have died. Chlorine gas is the disinfectant used.

Education.—There is a school on each of the three reserves. That on Sarnia reserve is a new one, built this summer, and is quite commodious and comfortable.

The school on Stony Point reserve has not been in use for two years, the other two are being well attended, and the children are progressing in their studies, under the supervision of two efficient teachers.

Religion.—There are two churches on Sarnia reserve—a Methodist and an Anglican, in which services are held regularly. There is also a church on each of the two other reserves, but service is held at Kettle Point only, in the Methodist church. These services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are farmers, but lately a number of them have been working at the oil refinery in Sarnia, and some of them at the docks unloading coal.

The crops are fairly good, but not so plentiful as last year.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians are law-abiding, and quiet, but unfortunately a number of them are given to drunkenness. Generally speaking, they live moral lives.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, July 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

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

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings, Stock and Farm 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 farm 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 four churches upon this reserve—two Methodist, one Anglican and one Baptist. The latter was built during the year. 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 ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-four men, one hundred and thirty-two women and one hundred and ninety-seven young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of four hundred and seventy-three.

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.

Occupations.—The occupations 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.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies 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-three men, twenty-eight women and forty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and nineteen.

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

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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired.

The stock is fair. These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been fair and the children have made some 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.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

KILLALOE STATION, July 3, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, county of Renfrew.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algoquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been a decrease of three in the band under my care. There were two deaths and one old man moved away, leaving the population of this band ninety-five.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is good. Their houses are clean and compare favourably with those of any other class in this respect.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the shanties in winter and on the 'drives' in the spring. Some of them are taking more interest in farming, and I think that after a while most of them will farm.

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

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

Temperance.—I cannot say these Indians are all temperate, still I think there are only two or three who are fond of liquor.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, June 30, 1903.

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 ending June 30, 1903.

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-six is the population of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredations 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 occupations are working in the lumber camps and making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished; the structure shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements. They have very few cattle and horses, in fact stock of any kind. They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith and 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, appreciating the teachings of the missionaries.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both sober and industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has given these Indians a chance to be exceptionally temperate, and their isolation has kept them in their primitive state of morality, which is above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober, and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and seem more inclined to go into agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island. The soil is sandy and clay loam, producing good crops. It is timbered with hardwood, with patches of cedar and soft woods, and comprises in all thirteen square miles within its limits.

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

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-five.

Sanitation.—Several deaths have occurred during the winter from grippe and consumption.

The sanitary measures recommended by the department are being fairly well carried out. The houses are clean and well whitewashed.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they are making good progress. They are quick to see the benefits of good seed and buy from the best farmers in Billings and Carnarvon townships. They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels and peel posts and ties in summer. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

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

Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing, and some implements are in use on the land, in which they are making good progress as farmers.

Education.—The school is well attended and several of the band are fairly good scholars.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve and for the last year a resident missionary from Wikwemikong. They are very devout and are particularly attentive to the missionary teachings.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are following the settlers in many respects, and are fast doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality this band compares favourably with other bands settled round by the whites, and very few complaints are made.

General Remarks.—These Indians are progressive, following the lead of the white agriculturist and are fairly well educated. Mrs. Louis Baibonewing has been of great service as interpreter.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin island. The area is about four hundred acres. Some of it is exceptionally good land, fairly well timbered with hardwood.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This band is composed of only six persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and the sanitary measures of the department are well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and during the winter are employed in the cedar tie and post camps, and in summer earn quite a sum peeling posts and loading vessels.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. What stock they have is very good. Their implements are poor and very primitive.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans, and have very strange rites at their marriages and deaths.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and make a good living, the younger members imitating the white settlers in their choice of occupation and dress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and their morality as a band is very good.

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are very thrifty; associate a great deal with the whites and are much respected by them, and by their thrift and industry make a good living.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

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

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good, no epidemic having broken out and the department's sanitary instructions are well carried out. Their places of abode are clean and their clothing is good and suitable for their work.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource. Lumbering and making ties and posts in winter and loading vessels and peeling posts in summer are also sources of revenue.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. Some members of the band farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the lumber camps and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in and whitewashed. They are kept clean and neat. Some of them are well furnished. There are two organs in the village.

Their stock is increasing and is well cared for. Cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. There are several buggies and good lumber sleighs on the reserve, but farm implements are not very generally bought yet.

Education.—There has been a teacher with the band part of this year and the attendance has been fairly good. The results of former teachers' work are very apparent, many members of the band being able to read and write.

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and quite moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are becoming interested in farming, and there are several farm dwellings on the reserves. One is occupied by David Sampson, another by Matthew Sampson, both prosperous farmers. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MANITOWANING AGENCY,

MANITOWANING, June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 and six hundred acres.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the past year has been good; no epidemic has prevailed and all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their dwellings and outbuildings.

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

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

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

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

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are addicted to the use of liquor. Their morality, except in one or two cases, is good.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-six, consisting of twelve men, twenty-one women and twenty-three children. During the year there was one birth and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there was one death, making a total increase of one in this band for the year.

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

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. These Indians farm on a very small scale, fish, hunt, pick blueberries in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

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

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

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

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

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-eight, consisting of thirty-eight men, forty-five women and seventy-five children. During the year there were two births and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there were five deaths, making a decrease of two in the population of this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fair. The greater number of deaths were due to consumption, which seems to be prevalent among these Indians.

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

Education.—They have two schools on this reserve—one at Naughton and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are 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 belong to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches.

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

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and are moral in other ways.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band generally enjoy good health, with the exception of some cases of consumption. There were no epidemics. Their premises have been thoroughly renovated and their dwellings and outbuildings white-washed with lime.

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of logs. Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for, and they have all the farm 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 and law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, but in other respects their morals are good.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one. They live mostly at West bay, on Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and garden. In the winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-two. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

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

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, eight women and two 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 dwellings comfortably furnished.

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are all in good repair. Their stock is well looked after, and they have an ample supply of implements to meet their requirements.

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

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics.

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

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 thirty men, thirty-one women and forty children. During the year there were two births, and one Indian returned from abroad, and there were three deaths, which leaves the population of this band the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good; the children have been vaccinated, sanitary measures are well observed and their houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

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

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

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, which is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

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 on the reserve every Sunday by the missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band may be considered one of the most industrious in this agency, and the great attention paid to farming is the chief reason for the progress shown by them.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band rank above the average in temperance and morality.

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 ninety-three, consisting of twenty-eight men, twenty women and forty-five children. During the year there were six births recorded, and there were no deaths, making an increase of six in this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Most of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and they keep their houses and persons clean and tidy.

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, and they also find employment in loading vessels with lumber at Little Current in the summer-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their stock is well cared for, and they have all the farm implements they need.

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

Religion.—The members of this band are nearly all members or adherents of the Church of England; they attend well the services which are held in the church on the reserve.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are 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 two women joined the band by marriage; there was one death, and one woman left the band by marriage, which leaves the band with exactly the same population as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the 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 the summer, and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They are attentive to religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—In this band the principles of temperance and morality are fairly well observed.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

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

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

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

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. All necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive and intelligent scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance. Last winter they took out thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty cedar railway ties and three thousand cedar posts, all of which the department disposed of for them at a high figure.

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

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions, and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management and untiring efforts are being made at all times by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this important subject. There is also a day school at Wikwemikonsing and one at Buswah village.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. The priests are unremitting in their religious labours among the Indians, who seem to appreciate the interest thus manifested in their behalf.

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

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, August 13, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith my report and statistical statement in connection with the above named Indians, for the year ended June 30 last.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand four hundred and eighteen and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre, including Sugar and Hickory islands, in Rice lake. About twelve hundred acres of the cleared parts of the reserve in the township of Alnwick is rented to white tenants, while the greater part of the remainder is worked by the Indians or is under pasture.

Tribé.—This band now numbers two hundred and thirty, being four less than last year. We had five births, eight deaths and one migration during the year, thereby reducing the number by four.

Health and Sanitation.—At the present time the health of the band is good, with two exceptions: there is a case of consumption, and a man has trouble in his head and is at the point of death.

Occupations.—Several of these Indians are farming very successfully indeed, and sending large quantities of milk to cheese factories, for which they draw their money every month and in quite large amounts. There is but little made in fishing and hunting and the best farmers never do either.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all the houses are frame, and kept in a good state of repair as well as clean and tidy. Those who are farming have a large number of implements of the most modern kind; all have binders, except one, who has a reaper.

Education.—The school is taught by Mr. C. B. Oakley, who is doing the best he can, but the great drawback is the irregular attendance of the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are doing well and improving their farms, buildings and fences.

Religion.—The greater number are regular attendants at church on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians never taste liquor, but there are several who will get it whenever they can.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, July 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

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 are under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of the said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of this band as shown by the present census is eighty-one, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-three women and thirty-six

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were three births, three women joined the band through marriage, there were four deaths and one left the band, so that there is an increase of one since last report.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians 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 Farm 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, with Mr. Sutton as teacher. They are progressing very well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists, and with Rev. Mr. Dunkley as their minister, are taking a deep interest in the services held in their church each Sabbath evening.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are well behaved and law-abiding, and it is very seldom any of them indulge in strong drink.

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 population as shown by the present census is one hundred and sixty-eight, composed of forty-six men, thirty-eight women and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were five births, five deaths and one woman joined the band by marriage—an increase of one since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are very well observed, the houses present a clean and tidy appearance and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement. A good many of them work in the lumber camp in winter.

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 children on this reserve are making very fair progress in their studies. They have as teacher Mr. Alfred McCue, a member of the band.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church. A minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath and the Indians attend the service very regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are well behaved and law-abiding, there being very little intemperance among them.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
 PORT PERRY, September 9, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—The position of this reserve is at the northern extremity of Scugog island. It contains eight hundred acres, most of which is under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The number in the band is the same as last year—thirty-six. There has been one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease during the year, and the general health has been good. The yards around the houses are kept clean. The cellars and interiors of the houses are whitewashed and kept in good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Some of the Indians work their own land. All engage in fishing, trapping and shooting. Some of the men work by the day on the farms of the whites. The Indian women make baskets, and sometimes whole families go away and pick small fruits for the large growers. There promises to be a large demand for their services in this last occupation, as a large canning factory is to be operated here next season.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all good frame buildings, with small frame barns near by.

Stock.—The stock of the Indians is not numerous, and the quality is only ordinary.

Farm Implements.—The Indians endeavour to keep abreast of the times as far as modern farm implements are concerned. They are fairly well supplied with them.

Education.—The children attend the same school as the white children of the surrounding farmers. They make fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are Methodists. They own a small church of their own. They take a pride in improving it and show a deep interest in the services.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceable and sociable and enjoy entertaining neighbouring bands and visiting with them. In individual cases I have noticed signs of progress, but this has not been general.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate, and I never hear of immorality among them.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
 BELLEVILLE July 23, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings, on the north shore of the Bay of Quinté, extends from the town of Deser-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

onto, on the east, to the township of Thurlow on the west, and contains, approximately, seventeen thousand acres of land ; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land, almost wholly stripped of timber, and largely under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is twelve hundred and sixty-six, consisting of two hundred and seventy-seven men, two hundred and ninety-seven women and six hundred and ninety-two children and young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year several old people died, and one woman married out of the band, and there are said to have been many deaths of infants either at birth or shortly thereafter.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good, but at the end of last December small-pox was found to exist in the town of Deseronto and on the reserve, and twenty-three Indians were affected, but there were no deaths from that disease ; and, on account of the energetic measures taken to confine and stamp out the epidemic, it did not spread extensively on the reserve.

Many of the Indians who had been vaccinated previously were revaccinated, and nearly all who had not been before consented to be vaccinated by the local doctors and others who were sent to the affected district.

Inspector Macrae spent both time and labour in organizing a board of health for the reserve and in doing all possible to control and extirpate the disease and have the tainted residences renovated, all with good results.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief employment of the Indians upon the reserve is farming, and some of the farms are most creditable for their cultivation and general appearance.

Something like fifty white people occupy Indian lands on the reserve, under lease, and the rents received by the Indians are used up in living, along with such wages as they earn working in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere. A few Indian girls are teaching, and others are out at service.

The prospect is favourable for good crops this year.

Buildings.—The dwellings on the reserve as a whole are not equal to a like number on farms of white men ; a few are out of repair and badly kept, but many others are comfortable and well kept up and improved.

Stock.—There are very good horses on the reserve, and the cattle are of mixed breeds and general good quality. The milch cows are carefully attended, and large quantities of milk go to the cheese factories within and near the reserve.

Farm Implements.—All modern machinery for farming purposes is used, and most of the same is properly cared for when not in use ; but in a few instances expensive implements are left exposed to the weather.

Education.—There are four public schools on the reserve, two Indian and two union of whites and Indians. Two white female teachers have been employed, one in the eastern union school and the other in the central union school. The mission school is taught by Miss Goode, an Indian girl ; and the western school is taught by Miss Brant, an Indian girl. Last winter the schools were closed on account of the small-pox. The schools are doing fairly well now.

Religion.—The Indians here are all Protestants, mostly members of the Anglican Church. They have two stone churches, and a farm with good dwelling-house and outbuildings thereon, for the English Church missionary.

The Presbyterians number about one hundred and forty souls, and they have a small frame church, which is occupied on Sunday by a minister from Deseronto. The few members of other denominations worship in different places.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, both male and female, are industrious and law-abiding, and such are improving their circumstances and properties ; but still, I regret to say, several are indolent and getting poorer and more miserable as the years go by ; however, taking the members of the band as a whole, I consider they are making some progress in education and religion and in their general demeanour and social comfort.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of the members of this band use liquor to excess, and are consequently shiftless and idle ; and this habit is not confined to the poorer and most illiterate of the men, but some leaders give license to their appetites for intoxicants ; otherwise the morality of the band is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 11, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report regarding the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames, and contains about three thousand and ten acres of fertile land.

Tribe.—These Indians are called 'Moravians,' owing to the fact that at one time most of them belonged to the Moravian Church. Their ancestors, however, belonged to the Delaware tribe and came originally from the state of Pennsylvania.

Vital Statistics.—On June 30 the population comprised three hundred and ten persons—eighty-four men, seventy-six women, seventy-eight boys and seventy-two girls.

Health and Sanitation.—At the time of writing the health of the Indians is good, there being no sickness of any kind upon the reserve. There has been no epidemic during the year and all the Indian houses have been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, and the children are being vaccinated every year.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians earn some money making baskets and corn mats and fishing, but they principally depend on farming for a living. Those who have no land work for white people and make a good living in that way.

Buildings.—Only one new building has been erected during the past year, a barn, by Councillor Washington Jacobs, which is a credit to the reserve as well as the owner.

Stock.—In farm stock great improvement is being made yearly, especially in horses, cattle and swine, which will compare favourably with those of the neighbouring white people. There are no sheep on the reserve.

Farming Implements.—A few of the thrifty ones have good up-to-date implements and make good use of them, but the majority seem to be satisfied with almost any kind of an implement or none at all.

Education.—There is but one school on the reserve, and it is within the reach of all who wish to attend. It is conducted by Miss Carrie A. Mummery, who is doing excellent work, notwithstanding the difficulty of irregular attendance.

Religion.—We have three churches on the reserve, two Methodist and one Anglican. The Moravian Church, which has served the Indians of this reserve for over one hundred years, has sold its church and interest upon the reserve to the Methodists ; hence the two Methodist churches. Nearly all the Indians of this reserve are members of either church and manifest great interest in religious matters.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants among the Indians is decreasing and upon the whole they are quite moral.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

General Remarks.—Although these Indians are fairly intelligent, industrious, temperate and moral, and evince a growing taste for agricultural pursuits, still, I believe, if they followed farming more zealously, there would be a marked improvement in the reserve and they would obtain better results.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., August 31, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report respecting affairs connected with the bands in this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies on the north shore of the St. Mary's river, commencing at a point about eight miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and extending eastwards a distance of ten miles to the mouth of the Echo river, having one of the most delightful situations in the county. It stretches back from the river a distance of from three to five miles, and embraces an area of upwards of twenty-nine thousand acres.

The soil near the river is mostly sandy or light loam and the surface in many parts is dotted with clumps of evergreens forming a beautiful natural park. The portion under cultivation, though of light sandy soil, produces very fair crops of grains, grasses and garden stuffs.

The portion under cultivation extends from a half mile to a mile from the river and about three miles along the shore. The rest is mostly timbered, except along the shore of the river for a half mile in width.

The land rises in a rocky bluff a short distance back of the clearing; beyond this bluff there exists a good stretch of well-timbered land, a considerable portion of which is excellent soil, which, if cleared and cultivated, would make excellent farming land.

Iron, copper and gold are found in small quantities in the bluffs, while a deposit of marble crops out on a portion of it.

Tribe.—The band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe, but embraces a number of half-breeds of French descent.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers four hundred and fifty-one persons, composed of one hundred and sixty men, one hundred and twenty-two women, one hundred and twelve boys and one hundred and eleven girls, an increase of fifteen over last year's census.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been excellent during the year just closed. No epidemic of any kind has broken out and no contagious or infectious disease has appeared, with the exception of two cases of consumption of long standing.

The natural situation of the reserve conduces to the health of its inhabitants, and as the majority of them are cleanly and tidy in their habits, good results ensue.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—A good number of the band cultivate small plots of land, raising many of the necessaries, but none of them engage in farming to any large extent. They raise a considerable number of cattle and horses, but, as the pasturage is in common, their stock runs at large, and quite a number of their animals are killed every year by the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway running through the reserve, and as the company does not acknowledge any responsibility as to damages, a number of the band are getting discouraged and some have entirely given up keeping any stock. The men are good woodsmen and many obtain employment in the lumber woods in the fall and winter and on the river in the spring. Many engage as guides to prospectors, and on surveying parties, while a few follow hunting and trapping.

This band supplies most of the natural talent for L. O. Armstrong's 'Hiawatha' Company, which has successfully toured most of the great cities of the continent, and which presents this popular drama in the neighbourhood of its supposed scene at Kensington Point during the summer months, where excursions are run daily from the Sault and other towns during the season.

Besides the industries enumerated above, sugar-making is carried on to some extent in the spring and berry-picking during the season for these fruits; while the women manufacture baskets, birch-bark, deer-skin and sweet-grass curiosities, which obtain a ready market during the tourist season.

Buildings.—The dwellings are either frame or log, many of them neatly white-washed and looking neat and comfortable. Stables and barns, with few exceptions, are constructed of logs.

The public buildings consist of a council-house of two storeys, containing two large rooms, an upper and lower, and a small lock-up where delinquents await trial.

Stock.—The stock, which is mostly of common breeds and requires improvement, consists of horses, cattle and swine.

Farm Implements.—These embrace a fair number of ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes, fanning-mills and ordinary tools, with several mowing-machines and one threshing-mill.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The Roman Catholic school is under the supervision of the resident priest, who is assisted by two ladies. The average for the last half year was thirty-six, with fifty pupils on the roll. They have a comfortable two-roomed building, which adjoins the church and rectory.

The Protestant portion of the children are taught in the Church of England school. A new two-storey building was erected last year, containing school-room on the ground floor and living-rooms on the second floor for the teacher. It was first occupied at the resumption of school in August of last year.

This school is now under the principalship of Mr. L. F. Hardyman, who has, during his short term of tenure of the position, made many decided improvements. There was last half year an average attendance of over sixteen, with forty-two pupils on the register.

Religion.—The religious denominations of the band are Church of England and Roman Catholic and one Methodist. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous.

Both the Anglicans and Roman Catholics have neat churches, which are well attended at their regular and special services.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the band are industrious and doing fairly well; others work only when necessity demands, and are inclined to be improvident. Nearly all are very liberal to their friends and neighbours when they have plenty, being ready to share with their needy neighbours to the last. The most of them are very good citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of the band are temperate and well-behaved; others, when opportunities occur, indulge in intoxication, which certainly has an injurious effect on the morality of the number who are thus addicted.

I have had to punish four or five members of the band for drunkenness during the year.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns part of Whitefish or St. Mary's island, at Sault Ste. Marie, where a few families live.

At Goulais bay, a small reserve has been purchased for them, in the township of Kars, containing about one thousand acres.

Tribe.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe, a portion of them being half-breeds of French extraction. The Agawa branch of this band reside chiefly on the west shore of Batchawana bay and are nearly all pure Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The Batchawana band numbers three hundred and sixty-seven persons, consisting of ninety-three men, one hundred and twelve women, eighty-seven boys and seventy-five girls, of which fifty-nine persons belong to the Agawa branch, made up of sixteen men, thirteen women, nineteen boys and eleven girls. There has been an increase in this band during the year of seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The year just closed has been very favourable to sanitary conditions. No epidemic has appeared and the health of the members of the band has been exceptionally good. Most of the dwellings are clean and well-kept; and sanitary regulations, as a rule, very well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Upwards of one-half of this band occupy a portion of the Garden River reserve where they cultivate small holdings of a few acres each.

They engage in all kinds of labour, working in the woods, on the rivers, on surveying and exploring parties. In spring they make a considerable quantity of sugar; while the women manufacture baskets, moccasins, made of deer-skins, and fancy articles made of sweet grass.

The Goulais bay and Batchawana members of this band are also engaged in fishing most of the year, and early in the winter in hunting and trapping.

No farming is done to any extent except at Garden river by any of this band.

Buildings.—The houses are chiefly log, with a few frame, and are generally comfortable and clean.

Stock and Implements.—Considerable stock is kept by the members of the band residing at Garden river, consisting of cattle, horses and pigs.

At Goulais bay and Batchawana only a few cows and pigs are kept. The implements are ploughs, harrows and other ordinary farm and garden implements.

Education.—This band has no schools of its own. At Garden river nearly all the children attend the Roman Catholic school. Application has been made for a school at Goulais bay and a building secured, but so far a teacher has not been available. The Indians of that place are very anxious to have a school.

Religion.—Nearly all the Batchawana band are Roman Catholics. They have a small church at Goulais bay and another at Batchawana, but no resident priest. They have periodical visits from a priest, when they have services at each of these points.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band are generally temperate and moral, except a few who were residents on St. Mary's island. These appeared to be addicted to drunkenness and immorality. At the outlying points very little complaint can be made.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear to be intelligent and industrious.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A small reserve on the north shore of Lake Superior, west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, which originally embraced an area of ten thousand and eighty acres, but which is now reduced to about eight thousand and fifty acres by surrenders to the consolidated companies, belongs to this band, on which some four or five families reside, including the ex-chief, James Cass.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The lake terminus of the Algoma Central railway occupies a surrendered portion of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Chippewa tribe, and embrace among them French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and forty-three persons in the band, consisting of seventy-nine men, eighty-eight women, seventy-seven boys and ninety-nine girls, an increase of ten over the previous year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the past year, five deaths occurring, and no epidemic attacked any portion of the band. The few houses on the reserve appear to be neat and clean.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians of this band occupy themselves in hunting, fishing and trapping; the greater number are employed in the summer months as canoe-men by the Hudson's Bay Company and others, and by exploring and surveying parties. None of them engage in farming. They are excellent canoe-men and packers, and their services are generally in demand.

Buildings.—There are only five houses on the reserve, one frame and four log dwellings. They all appear to be neat and comfortable.

Stock.—There is no stock of any kind on the reserve. Some of the members of the Michipicoten band own a few cattle.

Education.—Education among the greater number is in a very backward state. There is a small school at Michipicoten river, which is fairly well attended by the children of that place; and the Indian children at Missinabie have an arrangement made to attend the public school there, which they are taking advantage of, and a very fair attendance results.

Religion.—The members of this band at Michipicoten are of the Roman Catholic faith. They have on the reserve a neat, new, frame church where they have occasional services; and at the Michipicoten reserve there is a small church in which occasional services are also held. At Missinabie and Chapleau, where a majority of the Indians of the band reside, the greater number belong to the Church of England. They have no place of worship of their own at these places, but attend English Church services at the regular churches, where the services are held in the Indian language.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be happy and contented and they gave me a hearty welcome on my first and only visit.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band, as a rule, are temperate and moral, although occasional infractions of the regulations occur.

SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES

I cannot close my report without referring briefly to the above institutions and expressing my appreciation of the excellent work that is being carried on by them under the discreet management of Principal King and his amiable wife.

At present there are sixty-one pupils in the school: forty-three boys and eighteen girls, who, besides their regular school studies, are educated in various industries; the boys in farming, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring and other trades, and the girls in sewing, baking, cooking, laundry work, &c.

These institutions are under the control of the Church of England, and are largely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions to supplement the per capita grant of \$60 annually received from the department, and which has, unfortunately, lately been inadequate to make such improvements in the buildings as have become a necessity.

The boys and girls have separate playgrounds and dormitories, but are taught in the same class-rooms and take their meals together in the same dining-room. Neatness and cleanliness prevail throughout every department.

The pupils appear to be progressing, and are healthy, contented and happy.

Unfortunately, owing to the press of other official work, I have been unable to make frequent visits to these institutions, which certainly is a pleasant duty, but hope

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

in the future to have more frequent opportunities of becoming more intimately acquainted with the work which they are doing.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, August 7, 1903.

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, 1903.

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, being a sandy loam ; the back land is still very wet.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and ninety-one, and consists of sixty-three men, eighty-seven women, seventy-four boys, and sixty-seven girls. During the year there were six births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good ; there has been no serious epidemic as was the case last year. In the spring all refuse is burned and houses are nearly all whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of this band in summer are : farming, fishing, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries ; in winter, cutting wood and working in lumber camps. The great amount of work being done by the railways has given employment to many.

Buildings.—The houses are small, but clean and comfortable ; the stables are small also, but afford ample protection to their stock.

Stock.—The quality is improving, but the number remains about the same.

Farm Implements.—There is now machinery enough owned by members of the band to answer all their requirements.

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 insisted on more regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two hundred and thirty-five Roman Catholics, and fifty-six pagans in the band. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve with a resident priest and three Brothers ; there is also a convent in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four Sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not take enough interest in farming. Work at good wages being plentiful, they can secure employment at any time and prefer a quicker return for their labour than the land affords.

Temperance and Morality.—They have been remarkable for their sobriety during the past year ; there has been no case of immorality reported.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RED ROCK BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and fourteen, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-seven women, sixty boys and forty-nine girls. There were five births and eight deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band generally, has been good ; some of the houses were whitewashed, and old refuse burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon river fishing. Some cultivate small patches of land and during the winter they engage in hunting and lumbering. At present quite a number are engaged in taking supplies to the engineers surveying the route of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is first-class.

Farm Implements.—They own all the implements used in harvesting their crops.

Education.—There is a school at the Roman Catholic mission, which is attended fairly well ; there is also a school-building on the reserve, which has been closed for several years. The parents take very little interest in educational matters.

Religion.—Of this band thirty-eight are Anglicans, and one hundred and seventy-six are Roman Catholics. They seem quite attached to their church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a very good living ; they are intelligent and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been numerous reports of intoxication, but none of immorality.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

This reserve was not visited this year, as the Indians were away. Most of them were seen at Gull bay and they reported that the gardens were planted as usual, but on account of the great amount of rain, results would hardly be as good as last year. They had a fairly prosperous winter and looked with a great deal of pleasure on the fact that the Rev. B. Fuller would take up his residence with them.

NIPIGON BAND.

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 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers four hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of seventy-eight men, one hundred and ten women, one hundred and sixty-six boys, and one hundred and forty-five girls. There were fourteen births and twenty-six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate has been very large and is attributed principally to consumption and grippe.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is the principal occupation of this band. Some act as guides for the tourists on the Nipigon river, and some are working with the surveyors of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—There were no buildings erected this year ; some that were started last year are not yet completed.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Farm Implements.—They have implements sufficient for their present needs.

Education.—The school on Jackfish island has been closed for some time and the Indians show no great desire to have it re-opened.

Religion.—Of this band sixteen are Anglicans, one hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics, and three hundred and five pagans. There is a Roman Catholic church on Jackfish island where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, but take only a small interest in agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as can be judged, they are of good morals, they have no opportunity to procure intoxicants, if so disposed, being so far removed from where liquor is sold.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

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

Tribe.—The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three, consisting of six men, thirteen women, fourteen boys, and ten girls. There was one death during the year, and one person married out of the 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 fishing, hunting, exploring, and chopping wood ; they also sell large quantities of berries.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—At present they have no stock.

Farm Implements.—They have every implement necessary to their present wants.

Education.—The school is closed at present ; some are anxious to have it re-opened.

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 seem able to turn their hand to any kind of work that presents itself.

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 are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good ; the reserve is in a very sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They do some farming, considerable hunting and fishing, and some exploring ; they also sell large quantities of berries. Some are at present employed conveying supplies to the surveyors engaged in running the line for the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—Their houses are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—The horse supplied by the department died last winter, but the chief purchased another a short time ago.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements necessary for the kind of farming they engage in.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which has a fair attendance ; the parents take considerable interest in their school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

Characteristics and Progress. They are law-abiding and fairly industrious. There has not been much advancement made this year ; the loss of their horse has been a great drawback to them.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality and sobriety of the band is excellent.

LONG LAKE BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Health.—The health of this band has been remarkably good.

Resources and Occupations.—This is essentially a hunting band. They transport the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company from Lake Superior. At present some are taking supplies to the engineers engaged in surveying for the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Education.—There has never been a school on this reserve ; they are, however, showing some interest in educational matters the last few years.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and intelligent, but take very little interest in anything but hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—They appear to be a very moral and sober people.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, August 28, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 four, consisting of twenty-one men, thirty-five women and forty-eight children. During the

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

year there have been three births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of two for the year.

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

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.

Building 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 nineteen children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented on the reserve as follows: forty-five Methodists, thirty-nine Roman Catholics and twenty pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Richard Black, 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 Roman Catholic church at Skene village.

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

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

SHAWANAGA BAND.

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

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise: farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit, &c.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nine, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-three women and fifty-one children. During the year there have been two births and two deaths, which leaves the population of the band the same as last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been comparatively good, only two deaths being recorded.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented in this band as follows : seventy-six Methodists and thirty-three 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 as fishermen for the Buffalo Fish Company at Pointe au Baril, and, if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

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

HENVEY INLET BAND.

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

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-nine, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-five women and sixty-six children. During the year there were three births and one death, two joined the band and one left it, making an increase of three in the population of this band for the year.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting, and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve 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 attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects during the past year has been 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 eighty thousand six hundred and forty acres.

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

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

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

Occupations.—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.

Education.—There are fifty children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at the village of Beauceage, 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 many respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps, and hunting, as means of earning a living.

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

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 thirty thousand three hundred acres, consisting of two islands.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has located on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber, which, if disposed of, as it could easily be to great advantage, would place the members in a very prosperous condition. At present most of them are in very indigent circumstances and are likely to remain so as long as the present policy pursued by them regarding their timber is permitted to exist.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-nine, consisting of twenty men, twenty-seven women and thirty-two children. During the year there was one

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

birth and two deaths, making a total decrease of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent, and working in the lumber camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number and composed of logs. The stock and farm implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

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

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

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and would 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.

TEMAGAMINGUE BAND.

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

Resources.—The resources of this band comprise : hunting for the Hudson's Bay Company, fishing to a limited extent, and acting as guides to surveying parties and tourists, who frequent the Temagamingue lakes in increasing numbers each year. They make very little attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of the territory they claim as their reserve.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-seven, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty-six women and twenty-seven children. During the year there have been two births, four joined the band and five left it, making an increase of one in the population of this band for the year.

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

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

Education.—A camp school is shortly to be established at Bear island, Lake Temagamingue, for the education of the children of this band, and as the school is to be in charge of Mrs. Woods, a competent teacher, the establishment of the school will undoubtedly be a great benefit to the children, as they are exceptionally bright and anxious to study.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, at Bear island ; but as it has been in an unfinished state for several years, it will be some time before services can be held in it.

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.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-two acres.

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

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

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and forty-one, consisting of thirty-five men, twenty-nine women and seventy-seven children. During the year there were four births and one death, six joined the band and one left, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising the band of eight for the year.

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

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

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

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

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five Methodists, fourteen Roman Catholics and two Plymouth Brethren. 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.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order.

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.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are farming in a small way, hunting and fishing.

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 has been one birth, and one death recorded, which leaves the population the same in number as last year.

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

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

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, July 17, 1903.

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, 1903.

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

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and eighty-six, consisting of ninety-seven men, one hundred and twenty-four women and one hundred and sixty-five children. There has been a net increase of fourteen during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has continued good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is farming. A limited quantity of timber is sold during the year. A number of the Indians of both sexes are engaged with white people as hired help. Considerable money is earned by teaming for saw-mill men, basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering ginseng and other medicinal herbs.

Buildings.—There have been a few new buildings erected during the past year and many of the old ones repaired.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs, also poultry, the quality being ordinary and requiring to be improved in breeding.

Farm Implements.—Their stock of implements embraces all those required for the cultivation of the land and harvesting the crop.

Education.—There are three commodious brick school-houses; each one is well equipped and kept open during the whole teaching year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this reserve are Methodists, Roman Catholics and Congregationalists. The Methodists have three brick churches and have a missionary. The Roman Catholics have a stone church and are looked after by a missionary from another reserve. All the Indians manifest a commendable interest in religion.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Characteristics and Progress.—The most of the Indians are law-abiding, but not as industrious as they ought to be. Their improvement is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the reserve are generally temperate; in other ways they are not strictly moral, although there are signs of improvement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, July 27, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 Nation 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 fifty-eight men, one thousand and ninety-three women, nine hundred and twenty-seven boys, and nine hundred and fifty-four girls, making a total of four thousand one hundred and thirty-two, being an increase of eighty-two over the previous year. The changes during the year were as follows:—There were one hundred and sixty-two births, twelve women were added to the band through marriage, there were ninety-one deaths, and one woman ceased to be a member by marrying an Indian of another band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been usually good during the year. In previous years there have been several cases of typhoid fever, but the past year has been practically free from this disease.

There were a few cases of scarlet fever brought to the reserve when the berry-pickers were returning. A few cases of diphtheria were confined to one house, one child being very ill from an extension of the disease to the larynx, but recovering by the use of antitoxine.

Tubercular disease is always prevalent on the reserve. There were six thousand six hundred and forty-five patients treated at the medical office on the reserve; nine hundred and seventy-seven visits were made; making five thousand and forty-eight miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve during the year.

The annual sanitary circular issued by the department was carefully explained at the general council in April, and distributed among the members of the band by the members of the board of health, which board greatly assisted in enforcing the sanitary measures contained in the department's circular.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief occupation. The crops and stock compare favourably with those of white men surrounding 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 twenty-two barns were completed.

The crops were generally good ; wheat, oats and hay as well as corn were exceptionally good, while pease were a total failure.

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 six white and four Indian teachers employed. Two pupils from Indian schools were successful in passing the examinations for admittance into the high schools off the reserve. A large two-roomed school, at a cost of \$4,000, was completed and occupied during the year.

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 the services were 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 completed a large parsonage at their Ohsweken church, and the Church of England people a large shed and hall at Christ's Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences, sinking wells and draining. The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 8, both meetings were largely attended by Indians.

The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the control of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. It was largely attended by Indians and many white men 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, being kept in good condition, compare favourably with those of the adjoining townships.

The chiefs in council purchased a large road-machine, which is in operation on the reserve ; they also have a steel bridge under construction, which is about completed.

Temperance and Morality.—There are several temperance societies on the reserve, and meetings are held regularly with good results.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, August 6, 1903.

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, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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-three, consisting of thirty-one men, forty-two women, and seventy children, the only change during the year being the death of two children, and the birth of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year. There have been no infectious diseases among them.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly employed as labourers on farms, and in loading vessels with lumber and pulpwood, in summer; and in the lumber camps in winter; 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.

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

Education.—There is one school-house on the reserve, which has been closed owing to indifferent attendance and to the fact that several of the young people are attending the neighbouring public school.

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

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 on the reserve is now only one hundred and six persons, comprising twenty men, thirty-two women and fifty-four children under my jurisdiction. The absentees from the reserve in so far as my information goes are in number about fifty-one persons; these absentees live in or about Biscotasing, and are, I understand, paid their annuities through Mr. Nichols, the Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie.

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. 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. 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 vessels in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

summer months. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale, and realize considerable money.

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.

Farm 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; 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, owing to their adjacency to the lumber camps.

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 thirteen, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-eight women and sixty-four children. There were three births during the year, and three deaths, and one added by marriage, thus increasing the population of the band by one person; but nine others are living at Bisecting and come under the jurisdiction of Mr. Nichols at Sault Ste. Marie.

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

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

Buildings.—Their houses are of good class and are kept in good 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 a desire to acquire more.

Farm 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, Miss Josephine de Lamorandière.

Religion.—The members of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a 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.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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 the 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-two, consisting of fifty-five men, sixty-five women, and one hundred and forty children. There were nine births and seven deaths during the year. Since my last report my estimate is that sixty-two individuals of these bands have come, by direction of the department, under the oversight as to payment of annuities and otherwise, of Indian Agent Nichols, of Sault Ste. Marie.

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.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of them work as farm-hands, a goodly number as labourers, and many 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.

Farm 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 Lenseh, 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.

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 temperate, mostly abstaining from all intoxicants, and, as far as I am able to judge, a comparatively 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, September 16, 1903.

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, 1903, together with a statistical statement for the same period giving the census returns of 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 Indians have been generally healthy during the year, no epidemics having appeared among them except whooping-cough and mumps among the children, which have been the cause of a good many deaths. The Indians are giving a good deal of attention to cleanliness in and around their premises; there is a marked improvement in this respect each year.

Population.—There has been a decrease in the population of the Chippewa band of twenty-one, there being now six hundred and four; the Pottawattamies have increased seven during the year and now have a membership of one hundred and eighty-six.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve taught by native-born teachers, but the schools are not as well attended as they should be on account of the parents not taking the interest that they should in sending the children to school. There are a number of the larger scholars attending the Mount Elgin Institute and the Shingwauk Home.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, an Anglican and a Methodist. Divine service is held every Sunday, both morning and evening, and both churches have a good attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this reserve are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair 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, but there has been a great improvement in these matters during the past year.

Agriculture.—Generally speaking, the crops are poor on account of so much rain; there is sufficient for their wants, although there will be very little to market, but in this respect they are no worse off than the farmers on the mainland.

Special mention might be made of the names of Nagonab James Williams, Henry Knaggs and several others for the marked improvements in their farms and buildings the last few years.

Other Industries.—The Indians make fancy baskets and mats out of splints and sweet grass; also canes, bows and arrows and small bark canoes, which they sell to the summer visitors and excursionists, who come here in large numbers from all parts of the United States, during the whole summer season, and are a means of a large revenue to the reserve.

Public Improvements.—The Indian Department has built a residence for the agent, and the Customs collector has built a residence and office on the River St. Clair, which makes quite an improvement to the appearance of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
 BECANCOUR, August 10, 1903.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the western side of the Becancour river in the parish of Becancour, Nicolet county. The area of the reserve is exactly 143.63 acres.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-nine (including absentees), consisting of eleven men, twenty-five women and thirteen children. There were two deaths during the year, but no births.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Abenakis of Becancour consist in cultivating the soil, working in the shanties and on the drives, and in making baskets and other fancy wares. Most of them are poor. The government assists the most destitute among them, especially the widows, and in relieving these unfortunate persons it does a great act of charity.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There has been little change in the buildings this year. The number of the stock remains about the same.

The Indians are purchasing more implements and of a better class.

Health and Sanitation.—There has not been any epidemic on the reserve. The health of the Indians is satisfactory generally and sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Education.—The school on the reserve is closed on account of the small number of children of school age. The department gives these children the privilege of attending a public school very close to the reserve; but they take very little advantage of it, owing to the negligence of the parents about sending them.

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

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and easily obtain work at good wages; but their conditions of life remain stationary, owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been but little change in respect to temperance. The morality of the Indians is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
 ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 16, 1903.

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, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. Francis consists of several pieces of land, situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. Its total area is eighteen hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches. The portion of the reserve inhabited by the Indians is designated by the No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains twelve hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the bank of the St. Francis river, about six miles from its mouth in Lake St. Peter. It has a very picturesque site.

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

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of three hundred and forty-five persons, consisting of eighty men and eighty-six women over twenty-one years of age, and eighty-nine boys and ninety girls under that age. During the year there were seventeen births and thirteen deaths.

Health.—There has not been any contagious disease or epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are basket-making and fancy work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to sea-side resorts in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast, and to the White mountains, as well as to resorts in the province of Ontario, to sell their wares. They return in autumn. This business is their chief source of revenue. There are also some families that hunt as well as sell baskets, but the number of those that follow this pursuit is diminishing each year more and more, in proportion as game becomes rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of them even do not farm at all; others raise some vegetables such as potatoes, corn, &c. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be absent during the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving to agriculture the attention required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are for the most part fairly good, and there are in the village some houses that are very pretty and very comfortable.

The Abenakis own some horses, a large number of good cows, and some pigs. They have very few farm implements.

Education.—The education of the children receives much attention. Most of the Indians can read and write, and a good many of them have taken a course at college or at some other higher institution of learning. There are two schools on the reserve, the Roman Catholic school, under the direction of the Rev. Sisters Marie Josephine and Jeanne Françoise, and the Protestant school, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted, and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious faiths: two hundred and sixty are Roman Catholics, fifty-two are Anglicans, and thirty-three are Adventists. There are three churches on the reserve: one, Adventist, conducted by the Rev. Pierre Emmett, another, Anglican, by the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, and the third, Roman Catholic, by the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis as a rule are hard-working and industrious. The making and sale of baskets brings them a good deal of money, enabling them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family returns in the fall with a pretty good sum, and if they were more economical and less improvident, they might put money aside for a rainy day. However, several of them have built large houses for themselves, and the village presents a very pretty aspect.

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

General Remarks.—These Indians 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-blooded Indians: all have more or less white blood in their veins.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and it is very difficult for those seeing 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 dealings with white men, but in the family and at their meetings and council, they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE, M.D.,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, August 25, 1903.

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, 1903.

MANIWAKI RESERVE.

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 five hundred and forty-eight acres, three roods and twenty-six perches, excluding therefrom fifty-four acres, three roods and twenty-four perches, sold to the Ottawa Northern Railway Company.

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

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and eighty-six persons belonging to this band—ninety-seven men, one hundred and four women and one hundred and eighty-five children. There have been ten births and fourteen deaths during the year, making a decrease of four since my last report. The causes of death were: six from whooping-cough, three from old age, one from pneumonia, two from consumption, one from small-pox and one by drowning.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians since the spring has been exceptionally good, but during the months of July, August and September, 1902, there was a virulent epidemic of whooping-cough, which augmented the death-rate to a considerable extent. There were also a few cases of small-pox during the early part of the year, one of which proved fatal, but the disease has completely disappeared from this locality now. The usual sanitary precautions have been observed, and a number of the Indians are beginning to take interest in the cleanliness of their habitations.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Algonquins are farming, hunting and working in the woods for the lumber companies; the latter industry furnishes an ample supply of remunerative labour. There are some of the Indians who still follow hunting, but this number is growing smaller every year.

There are two Indians of this band who hold responsible positions as foremen for the local lumber companies, and others who are expert bush rangers and obtain high wages. The older Indians who reside on the reserve during the winter season make snow-shoes and axe-handles, and the women make baskets, moccasins, mittens and fancy work.

Buildings.—One frame house, barn, stable and storehouse were erected during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—There has been slight change in the stock since last year ; as only the Indians engaged in farming keep stock, there is not likely to be any perceptible change except as the young men take to farming, which some are doing this year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are steadily increasing their supply of farm implements ; there have been two ploughs, two harrows, two mowers and two new wagons added to the list of farm implements during the year.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, but only one in operation. I have a constant struggle to keep up attendance at the school.

The parents are very careless in regard to education, and I was obliged to threaten their arrest to induce them to send their children to school. The teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, 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. There is a strong agitation amongst the Indians for a church of their own, owing to the fact that preaching has to be done in three languages in the church at Maniwaki, but there is a vigorous opposition against the erection of this church by a few of the Indians who speak English and French fluently and do not have to wait for the interpretation into Indian. The Oblate community offered to build them a church 30 x 45 feet on any site that the Indians would decide upon, at a cost of not less than \$3,000, but they desired that the Indians should be unanimous in accepting this offer with the department's consent.

Characteristics and Progress.—This has been an exceptionally progressive year amongst the Indians of this reserve in every branch of industry in which they are occupied, and I have high hopes that if the Indians continue making the same progress that they have made during the past four years, ere long they will be able to compete favourably with their neighbours of other races. They have added to their household effects during the year five sewing-machines and two organs, and they have purchased seven buggies, three of them top-buggies, and two new express wagons, all built by the Munroe, Macintosh Company, of Alexandria.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians of this band are addicted to drink and their morals are not of as high a standard as could be desired ; they do not seem to make the same progress in temperance and morals as they do in other respects. Their social condition seems to be antagonistic to the acquirement of the last two most requisite virtues.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 4, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by statistical statement in respect to the Amalecites of Viger, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence river, near the village of Cacouna, but most of the Indians are scattered over various counties, and it is very difficult to obtain a correct census.

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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, and sanitary precautions have been taken.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy wares; the last named are made by the women and sold to tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting; they also make snow-shoes in winter. Most of them are very poor and have great difficulty in obtaining wood in winter and great trouble in keeping themselves warm, especially the widows; but the government supplies the poorest of them with a little assistance in flour and pork. This is a great act of charity towards these poor unfortunates. Some families have cultivated land in the valley of the Metapedia, but their progress is slow.

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

Religion.—As far as I know, the Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions, temperance is fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is excellent.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, August 22, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present 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 surrender to the crown of this reserve will soon be an accomplished fact. This reserve had been originally given to the Indians to enable them to obtain the building timber and fire-wood required by them; but now, as it does not bring them any profit or advantage, as it is denuded of timber, I believe that the grant that will be made in lots will enable several of the Indians to acquire lots and so begin agriculture.

3. The Rocmont reserve, in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, or nine thousand six hundred acres, which was thrown open by patent to Mr. Henry Atkinson for the cutting of the pine timber, is no longer so, as this license has not been renewed and as the surrender by the Indians to the crown has not been made for the sale of the same.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report the population has diminished by two. During the year there have been six births and eight deaths, which brings the population to four hundred and fifty-six.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

At St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, last year there were three Amalécite families, two parties of which have gone to reside elsewhere. There remains, therefore, only one family, composed of nine persons, the head of which is employed as game warden by the provincial government.

Twelve Abenakis also reside in the county of Quebec. Their chief occupation consists in the making of Indian fancy wares, on the proceeds of which they live.

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 he sees that they need aid. Some of these Indians receive help from the department.

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

Resources and Occupations.—There has been much progress in the special industry of the Hurons—the making of snow-shoes and moccasins. There has been a greater demand than in the past, and nearly all the Huron families remained in the village. The fancy wares as well as snow-shoes and moccasins have been very much in demand, so that it may be said that these various sources of revenue have been fairly remunerative to the Hurons. I am happy to be able to say that the tourists who visit the lakes in the region of Lake St. John are increasing in number each year and continue to encourage the Indians, whose skill they admire. They employ them most of the summer.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general is exceptionally good. There have not been any epidemics, and the cleanliness of the village evidently contributes towards the maintenance of this state of affairs.

Education.—The Indians of Lorette are very well satisfied with the teaching given to their children by the Sisters, who conduct the two classes in the village school. They certainly deserve praise for their work and devotion. The pupils appear content and the progress that they are making, thanks to the wise teaching of the Sisters, will make them capable later on, and enable them to follow occupations with advantages quite other than those afforded by the local industries, which at times are so precarious.

Religion.—With the exception of four, one of whom is an Anglican, and the three others Presbyterians, all the Indians of this agency profess the Roman Catholic religion. There is only one church on the reserve, belonging to the Roman Catholics. There is no meeting-place for those belonging to other religious denominations. Owing to the continued illness of the missionary, Mr. Giroux, the religious authorities of Quebec have been pleased to furnish an assistant in the person of Abbé Godbout.

Temperance and Morality.—I observe amongst a small number of the young people of the band a tendency to intemperance; but as a rule the men and women of the tribe are very temperate and perfectly moral.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band generally are satisfactory. The Indians are peaceable and happy and appear content with their lot. They live better now than formerly.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, July 12, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last 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. The soil outside of the village is of good quality ; near the village it consists mostly of rock, a good deal of which is quarried.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two thousand and thirty-four, an increase of seventeen, there having been eighty-one births and sixty-four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fair, but hygienic laws could be better observed.

Resources and Occupations.—These consist of farming, bead-work and making of lacrosses and snow-shoes, rafting and driving logs on the Ottawa river and its tributaries ; many Indians are working for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works and the Cooper Machine Works at Lachine, at Montreal for the new locomotive works, and other Indians are working on bridges at different places in Canada for bridge-building companies ; many are working in the quarries ; all of which give them a pretty fair revenue and make prosperous times, in proof of which new buildings are going up and old buildings are being repaired.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—These Indians have comfortable buildings and their implements are the same as in use among the whites.

Education.—There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for boys with two teachers, and one for girls, under two teachers also, and one Methodist school for boys and girls.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a church and three missionaries. Rev. Mr. Forbes, missionary, was removed to the parish of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The Jesuits have taken the mission. Rev. Father Granger has replaced Mr. Forbes. The Methodists have a chapel and a resident clergyman, Rev. Mr. Oke, an Indian of Oka.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious, there has been much progress in their work and in their education.

Temperance.—There has not been any progress in this matter. I do not see any improvement. Those that are most given to drink are young men. I regret that too many liquor-sellers seem to pay little regard to the strict provisions of the Indian Act. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
St. REGIS, July 13, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 Ste. Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two hundred and ninety-seven men, three hundred and eight women and seven hundred and ninety-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirteen hundred and ninety-eight. There were thirty-six births and twenty-eight deaths during the year. Five women came in from other bands by marriage and one went out by marriage, making an increase in population of twelve.

Sanitary Conditions.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the band has been good. In the year 1902 there were four hundred and ninety-five vaccinations, which appear to have taken well and given satisfaction.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways; also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets, to large extent.

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

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. The attendance is not large owing to the negligence of the parents in not taking an interest in sending their children to school. The schools are well supplied with school material and there are good teachers. The pupils that do attend are making good progress.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming better off year by year, cultivating their land and making improvements on their buildings and such-like.

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 and boys. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, July 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-five, consisting of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and four women and one hundred and ninety-six children and young people under twenty-one years of age. During the course of the year there were seventeen births and nine deaths, and seventeen moved away.

Health.—There has been no epidemic on this reserve. The most serious disease is consumption ; several are afflicted with this disease. The rest of the band enjoy fairly good health.

Occupations.—These Indians make staves, baskets, moccasins, mitts and lacrosses. The women also make bead-work. The young men go to the shanties, and do other work by the day with the farmers. Several of them farm.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—Most of the Indians have poor buildings ; and in farming they use old second-hand implements ; they are too poor to procure good ones.

Education.—There are eighty-four children of school age. Out of this number forty-five attend school fairly regularly, and they have made more progress than in previous years. There are two Methodist schools on the reserve, taught, one by Miss E. Sly, and the other by Miss J. Henderson. Both teachers have the necessary qualifications to teach. The Roman Catholics go to the schools of the parish.

Religion.—The Methodists worship in the school-house, which is very unsuitable. The Roman Catholics go to the parish church. These Indians take great interest in their spiritual affairs.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are making some progress in farming, and engage in dairying ; unfortunately the number is small. The rest of the band are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no progress in respect to temperance during the year, at least as far as a certain number are concerned. On the other hand, there are many who do not use intoxicants. Those who are addicted to liquor procure it in the neighbouring parishes.

The morality of these Indians is fairly good.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the smallest party have been satisfactory. I have observed that living has been much more difficult this year than in the past ; there has been distress in several families.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
MARIA, July 1, 1903.

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 this agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the end of Maria bay, about the middle of Chaleur bay, at the mouth of the beautiful river, the great Cascapedia, so renowned for the quantity and size of its salmon; it is a truly enchanting site. The reserve comprises an area of four hundred and sixteen acres, of which one hundred and thirty-six are under cultivation, the rest is covered with young trees. Most of this land is cultivable and the soil is fairly good.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve is one hundred and nine, an increase of four during the year. There were five births and only one death.

Health.—There have not been any contagious diseases this year, and the Indians have enjoyed fairly good health.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are agriculture, hunting and fishing. They also work in the shanties in winter and on the 'drive' in spring. Others engage with neighbouring farmers, or occupy themselves in making baskets, snow-shovels and numerous fancy articles, which they sell to white men.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—With the exception of five or six, who have rather pretty houses, the Indians have dwellings of small value.

They have only a small number of agricultural implements.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, where the children could obtain a good education, if they were more assiduous. Both French and English are taught there. Those who attend regularly are making fair progress.

Religion.—All the Micmacs of this agency are Roman Catholics, following their religion faithfully.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are industrious and skilful. Nevertheless, although they earn a good deal, they are always poor. This is due to their lack of economy and to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is the ruling passion of the Micmacs. A constant watchfulness has to be exercised over them to keep them from drunkenness. Their morality is good.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE À LA GARDE, July 25, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, in the county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbell-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ton. It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-six acres, of which six hundred and seventy-five acres are under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is four hundred and ninety three. During the year there were thirty births and thirteen deaths. The chief cause of death was consumption.

Religion.—All the Indians of this reserve are Roman Catholics. They manifest a deep interest in their religion. They have a neat little church, but it is too small. The Rev. Capuchin Fathers, who take a deep interest in both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians, are now hard at work building a larger church.

Education.—During the past eight years the school has been under the supervision of Miss Isaac, an Indian girl of this reserve. She has now resigned, and Sister Marie du Ste. Rosaire has been engaged to fill the vacancy.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; there was a mild epidemic of small-pox in June last, which was soon stamped out. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated. The houses and premises are kept clean. Sanitary measures are well carried out.

Occupations.—A good many of the Indians now take a great interest in farming. They also do a good deal of lumbering in winter; they also engage as guides for tourists; in the spring they drive logs down the rivers, also load vessels. They are good workers.

Temperance.—A great many of these Indians are inclined to intemperance. There appears to be some improvement in a few of them.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in this respect, but I hope the advice given them will in future produce good results.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, October 10, 1903.

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, last, accompanied by statistical statement.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, five miles from the flourishing town of Roberval. The reserve comprises an area of twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-three acres—the whole of Ouatichouan township—nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres of which have been surrendered by the band and parts of them sold for its benefit, which leaves for the use of the Indians a tract of two thousand nine hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and ninety-six. During the year there were nineteen births against seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. Sanitary measures have been pretty well observed. As a rule the Indians are cleanly in their habits and in their dwellings. The water, however, for domestic purposes is very bad, especially in summer, the Indians having no other than that from the lake at their disposal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

During the course of the winter one family was afflicted with small-pox ; but thanks to the precautions taken and the wise advice of the physician to the Indians, this sad and terrible disease did not spread.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of the Indians make a living by hunting and fishing. The price paid for various kinds of fur was very satisfactory. Some of the Indians work in the shanties, while others act as guides to tourists. Finally, quite a number engage earnestly in agriculture ; they are making great improvement in their methods of farming. The soil is of first-class quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of crops, including wheat and vegetables. It gives me great pleasure to see that nearly thirty of these Indians make their living almost exclusively by agriculture.

Buildings.—As a general rule the buildings are suitable and comfortable. They are sufficiently separated one from another. Four new houses have been built during the year ; they are well finished and well painted. The Indians themselves seem proud of these buildings. Several barns and stables have also been rebuilt.

Stock.—This year there has been little increase in the number and little improvement in the quality of the stock, but all the animals are in good condition and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Several of our farming Indians have acquired modern agricultural implements, of which they make excellent use.

Education.—The school, under the charge of Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, who holds a first-class diploma, is well conducted. The teaching is given in French only. The school-house is spacious, well ventilated, and comfortable in every respect. There are one hundred and twenty-six children of school age. The number of children on the roll is forty-five, which is a satisfactory figure if one takes into account the fact that the Indians generally take their families with them to the woods to spend the winter. The average attendance is about thirty. School has been kept regularly ; the daily hours are from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Discipline is good and progress satisfactory.

Religion.—All the Indians of Pointe Bleue are Roman Catholics, except six families that belong to the Church of England. There are two churches on the reserve, namely, a Roman Catholic church, under the direction of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, and a Protestant church, under the direction of the Anglican Archbishop of Quebec. Service is held every day at the former church, and once a month at the latter. The Indians of the two denominations are deeply attached to their religion.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious, hard-working and economical, while others are indolent and improvident ; but, taken all together, progress is manifest in every way amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—The immoderate use of intoxicating liquor has become more frequent owing to the fact that the Indians can procure it very easily, especially in the towns, villages and parishes surrounding their reserve. One fears, with reason, that this vice with its train of troubles, is increasing instead of decreasing amongst them. However, unceasing efforts have been made to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians, and, although they have been only partly crowned with success, they have had the salutary effect of putting a certain check on the liquor traffic. Justice has been severely dealt out in all cases of drunkenness brought to my knowledge ; all who have violated the law having been sentenced to a fine or imprisonment.

Their morals leave, perhaps, a little to be desired, but the good advice frequently given, especially to the parents, to persuade them to keep a better watch over the conduct of their children, will produce, I hope, good results in future.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, July 16, 1903.

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, 1903, for my agency, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres. The soil is sandy and not good for cultivation except for potatoes, of which the Indians generally reap a fairly good crop each year.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais tribe, with a dash of white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population this year is forty-two, consisting of ten men, twelve women and twenty children.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good throughout the year, one of the band died of consumption this spring, but consumption is not so prevalent among them as it is in other bands. Their houses and premises are kept clean, in fact they try to imitate white people in their mode of living, and of keeping house.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, planting potatoes in the spring, acting as guides to sportsmen and fishing in the summer. Some of the young men sometimes work in the lumber camps in winter and in the saw-mills in summer.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but all can read and write their own language, and all can speak French.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, they attend the church in the village of Escoumains.

Progress.—I regret to say that this band, although living better in some respects than some other bands, does not make 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.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of sixty-three thousand one hundred acres. There is some good farming land on the reserve, if it was cleared, but the Indians do not care about farming, they only plant a few potatoes.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais tribe, but quite a large number of them have a dash of white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population this year is four hundred and sixty-six, consisting of one hundred and forty-two men, one hundred and thirty-three women and one hundred and ninety-one children.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is not very good at any time. Many are consumptives and die young. Their way of living brings this about. The

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

majority of them try to keep their houses and premises clean, but so many people live together in the same house that the crowding together makes it almost impossible for them to keep them clean, and causes disease.

An old woman of nearly eighty years of age was burnt to death this summer in a wigwam, where she had gone alone ; it is supposed that she set fire to the dry balsam brush in the wigwam with her pipe.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, and in summer making canoes for their next trip, also fishing for salmon in Bersimis river ; the greater number come out of the woods in the end of June. This year four families remained inland and will come out to the coast next summer. The hunting this year has not been as good as usual ; very few martens were caught. The prices paid for fur were not quite as high as last year, although fair.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns, and all the children who attended the school made fair progress ; but a great number of children can not attend school, being at the coast only a couple of months every year.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics ; they have a pretty little church, in which services are conducted by three Roman Catholic missionaries.

Progress.—I cannot say that the Indians of this band are making any progress. It seems to me that they are the same to-day as they were some years ago, aspiring to nothing but a good hunt and to spend the product of their hunt as quickly as possible, never thinking of the wants of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to have to say that the greater part of this band can not understand that the use of intoxicants is the cause of most of their troubles. The greater part of them could live well enough if the vile trade of intoxicants could be stopped, but this is almost impossible. Nearly all the trading vessels along the coast carry whisky, and the Indians will always find them even if they do not come into harbour. As to morality, they compare favourably with other bands.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve yet, but it is expected that one will be laid out for them this summer ; it will be a good thing for the Indians.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais tribe and, like the other Indians of my agency, a great many have white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and seventy-seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good this year ; their houses and premises are kept in fairly good order.

Occupations.—The only occupations of this band are fur-hunting and fishing.

Education.—These Indians have no school ; part of them can speak French and a few can speak English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and have a church for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that the Indians of this band have used more whisky this summer than in previous years. It is very easy for them to get intoxicants, as the harbour is always full of vessels of all kinds, which in general carry whisky. I am told that some of the resident merchants keep whisky for the Indians. The competition between fur-dealers is so keen that whisky is used by some of them to attract Indians to their places. In other respects they are fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
MINGAN, September 16, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—In this agency, which includes Mingan, Natashquan, Romaine, and St. Augustine, and extends along the coast for three hundred and fifty miles, there has never been any special reservation of land made at these places for the Indians. As a rule, when they arrive from the interior they generally camp near the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, which has always been their custom.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Vital Statistics.—At Mingan the band consists of forty families, making approximately a total of two hundred and thirty-five individuals. The number of births here during the year has been sixteen, and deaths, eleven among children, and eight among adults and old persons,—a total of nineteen.

At Natashquan the band consists of eighteen families, with a total population of sixty-nine; there were eight births during the year and six deaths, four children and two adults.

At Romaine there are thirty-nine families, with a population of one hundred and fifty-four; during the year there were fourteen births and seven deaths, six children and one very old woman.

At St. Augustine the band consists of fifty-two families, a total of one hundred and ninety-four individuals; during the year there were twenty-one births and five deaths, three children and two adults.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands of Indians has been generally good during the year, except at Mingan, where they were subject to a general attack of grippe and influenza, which was principally the cause of the deaths above stated; they are here more subject to attacks of this kind, owing to many of them being in houses during the summer, when out on the coast. At the other places, where they generally make use of canvas and bark tents, they are not so subject to attacks of influenza or grippe as here, and are generally in a much better state of health when out on the coast during the early part of the summer.

Their houses and camps at the several places are as a rule kept clean and in a healthy state, and a decided improvement in this respect can be noticed within the last two seasons.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of these bands are fur-hunters, hunting being their only means of making a living. They have not done as well as usual this year, and at each place, many of them who do business with the Hudson's Bay Company have been, in consequence, unable to pay up their accounts; this was owing to the fur-bearing animals (principally marten) having failed on their hunting grounds during the winter, no doubt having migrated elsewhere in quest of food, owing to the unusual scarcity of partridge and rabbits, as noted by the hunters during the winter. This occurs generally every three years, as some disease kills off the rabbits, and in consequence the martens leave the sections of country where they are generally found, until the rabbits increase again. They, however, found plenty of deer, and thus the Indians, except two families, had abundance of meat for their wants for the winter.

The two referred to above were very far in the interior, and for a long time were very short of provisions. They, at last killed deer, but too late to save all, as two of the men died after they had plenty of meat, from previous starvation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Owing to prevailing high prices of furs, the Indians in the agency have been able to pay a portion of their debts and have again been advanced supplies by the Hudson's Bay Company, and others with whom they do business, to meet their wants during the summer and for hunting during the winter. The majority of them left in August for the interior, and the others later, except some few old persons who are unable to follow the others, or work, who remain around or near each post during the winter.

Buildings.—They have twelve very nice and comfortable houses at Mingan; four of these have been built and finished inside since last year. There are several of these houses nicely furnished, and all painted, looking quite nice, with the few outbuildings attached, which are used as stores. Except here and at St. Augustine, where there is a small frame house, owned by an Indian, there are no other houses owned by Indians in this agency.

Stock and Farming.—No stock of any kind is kept by these Indians, nor do they attempt any kind of farming, except one half-breed at Mingan, who has a small plot of potatoes each season. He, however, is not a hunter, and thus has time to attend to them. The land in the agency is not suitable for cultivation, nor would the life they lead as hunters in the interior permit of their farming in any way.

Education.—There are no schools in any part of this agency for the benefit of these Indians, their only means of instruction being during the annual visit of their missionary, which lasts about two weeks at each place.

Religion.—All these bands of Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and as a rule show much attention to matters pertaining to their faith. There are two churches in use for this purpose, one at Mingan, and one at Muskwaro, where they are constructing a larger one this season.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many changes to note, except very much less use of intoxicating or other kinds of liquor by the Indians, which is owing to several of the worst cases among them having been arrested and fined this season, and also a number of whites who were supplying the liquor to them. These latter were heavily fined, being old offenders, which will, I hope, put a stop to their selling liquor to any of the Indians in this agency in future.

The only industry the Indians of the several bands carry on being hunting, in fall and winter, except in poor years such as last, the returns from this source are ample to enable them to live in comfort for the few months they are on the coast in summer, during which they do little of any kind of work, except hunt seal and ducks, build canoes, and otherwise prepare to return to their hunting-grounds in the autumn.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians have, of late years, been addicted to heavy drinking, especially at Mingan, but last year, and especially this, I have been able to put a complete stop to this, and to prevent whites from supplying them with liquor.

This has caused, at Mingan, a feeling against me of resentment among the Indians there, owing to which I have been unable to get satisfactory statements as to statistics from them; this, I hope, will change later on, as already the best among them see that what has been done last year and this regarding liquor has resulted in great benefit to the bands.

We were successful this season in preventing any liquor being forwarded to the band at Mingan by the local steamers plying between there and Quebec, and I have acted very severely in imposing heavy fines on whites who were arrested and appeared before me during the season, accused of selling liquor to Indians; in all except one case we had evidence to convict them, this case being postponed till the coming summer for further evidence. Several of the Indians at Mingan were also arrested for being drunk and disorderly. These in each case were fined and warned that if caught offending again they would be arrested and imprisoned without fines, since when there have been but two cases of intoxication, which occurred during my absence in other parts of the section under my charge. These cases will be taken up next year, as when I returned here the parties offending had left for the interior.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

This was during my second trip to Natashquan, where we arrested one Richard Joncas, the person to whom I alluded in my report of last year, who was the cause two years ago, through liquor he sold to Indians there (viz., five gallons of spirits of whisky) of one of the best hunters having his hand and part of his arm amputated through having fallen in the camp fire while drunk, which case caused the department much expense and trouble. On arrival at Natashquan in August we arrested him, and when on board the yacht he confessed his guilt, in the several cases I had against him. I imposed a heavy fine of \$320, which he paid, and which I have reason to think will keep him quiet in future so far as liquor-selling to Indians is concerned. He is a small trader and general merchant at Natashquan, doing a fairly successful business and well able to pay.

The only way to put a stop to this liquor-selling to Indians is to act severely in each case by imposing heavy fines, and thus make the parties who carry it on feel that it is a risky business as well as an unprofitable one.

The morals of these bands are generally good, where they do not come in contact with whites to any great extent.

I have, &c.,

W. D. B. SCOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,

NORTH TIMISKAMING, August 10, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north bank of Quinze river, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, but twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four acres for the use of the band ; of the above quantity the Indians have located three thousand two hundred and seventy acres.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Scotch half-breeds ; the remainder belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and eleven, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-four women, fifty-six boys and fifty-six girls. During the year there were eight births and five deaths, three joined the band through marriage, making a total increase of six during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been tolerably good ; sanitary measures are fairly well observed by the majority.

Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by the greater part of the band are agriculture, acting as guides to tourists in summer, working in lumber camps during winter and on timber-drives in spring. A few of the Indians build birch-bark canoes for sale ; others do some trapping, but fur-bearing animals are becoming scarce in this section.

Buildings.—There has been one dwelling-house built during the year.

Stock.—There has not been much change in the number or in quality of their stock during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm Implements.—The band is very well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Mr. J. MacCarragher has been employed as teacher for the past three years; he has proved to be an efficient tutor. The majority of the children attend school very irregularly, therefore their progress is slow; those that do attend regularly learn fairly well.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are all Roman Catholics; they are very regular in their attendance at church; their spiritual welfare is now looked after by the Rev. Father Pian, O.M.I.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are making very fair progress. One individual named Jean Misinikijik has done very well during the past three years; during that time he has become the possessor of a very good team of horses, a wagon, sleigh and some cattle, and has built a comfortable house and some other buildings, and has cleared and put under cultivation a nice piece of land. A few others are doing but little except to eke out a living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. There have been a few cases of immorality brought to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 29, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Micmac tribe.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Restigouche county, about four 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 this band is sixty-nine, an increase of twenty-one in the year. There have been three births, and eighteen Indians from other localities have moved to this reserve. There have been no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. They have had no diseases of a contagious or infectious nature.

Occupations.—These Indians obtain employment in the saw-mills in the vicinity. They also fish, beg, and manufacture Indian wares. They pay no attention to farming, except to plant a few potatoes and garden vegetables. They do some hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are poor and cheaply built. They have no stock nor farm implements.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not making much progress.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, about seven miles from the town of Bathurst, and the other, St. Peter's island, about half a mile from the town, both in Gloucester county. The Pabineau reserve contains about one thousand acres, the greater portion of which is woodland. The Indians formerly all lived on this reserve, but have now moved off and settled nearer the town of Bathurst, some on St. Peter's island and others on the mainland adjoining the 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is twenty-eight, a decrease of eight in the year. There has been one birth and four deaths—one from drowning. Five have left the band, one family of three having removed to Eel river and an Indian woman having married in Burnt Church and removed there, taking with her a child.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness among these Indians, chiefly of a chronic nature. Their dwellings were cleaned in the spring and other sanitary precautions taken.

Occupations.—These Indians gain a living by hunting, fishing, begging and manufacturing Indian wares. They do some farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are poor. They have no stock and but few farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Progress.—I cannot report any progress among these Indians.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, Northumberland county, 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 and bushes. There is some timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and eighteen, a decrease of two. There have been seven births and nine deaths. Two Indians from Bathurst joined this band, and two from this band removed to Indian island. There are fifty children of school age in the band.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness among these Indians. Diphtheria was prevalent in the spring. Owing to the presence of small-pox in the county, all the Indians who had not previously submitted to the operation were vaccinated. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carried out on this and other reserves in this agency. Certain rules for the promotion of health and cleanliness, printed in the Micmac language, were posted and distributed among the Indians of this and other bands in this agency. Their dwelling-houses are all limewashed, and present a neat and clean appearance.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing. They also farm and manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are generally comfortable, but small. There is a church and also a school-house on the reserve, and a council-house in course of construction. The greater number of these Indians have no stock. About a dozen of them are provided with farm implements.

Education.—They have a school on the reserve, but do not take the interest they should in the matter of education. The pupils attending the school cannot be induced to attend regularly, and their progress is consequently slow.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than many on the other reserves.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, Northumberland county, about six miles above Newcastle. It contains two thousand six 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-eight, an increase of four. Two members of this band have removed to Eel River reserve. There have been thirteen births and seven deaths. There are twenty-six children in the band of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, except that there are a number of cases of consumption. There have been no epidemics of a contagious or infectious nature. The small-pox that broke out among the white people of an adjoining district did not spread to this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—There is always plenty of work for all these Indians who wish to work in the mills and lumber yards around Chatham and Newcastle, and good wages are paid. In the spring their services are in demand in stream-driving. Many of them engage in this work; others will not. They all do some farming. They also fish and manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small. They have a church and lock-up on the reserve.

Stock.—About a dozen of these Indians are gathering some stock around them. The others have none.

Education.—The school-building burned about a year ago has not yet been rebuilt. A school-room has, however, been secured in the chief's dwelling-house, and the school kept up. The room is small, but sufficiently large to accommodate about a dozen pupils who attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are making no progress whatever. There are about a dozen, however, who are making an effort to improve their condition. Amongst these I might mention Chief Peter Julian, Noel Sinute, Peter Ginish, Peter Tenas, and others.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland county, about fifteen miles above Newcastle. It is well wooded with soft and hardwood, timber and fire-wood. It contains six thousand one hundred and fifty acres. The land near the river is fertile, but in the rear it is stony and poor. The Indians occupy only about fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine, the same as last year. There have been no births and no deaths.

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

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, fishing and lumbering. They make good wages at certain seasons acting as guides for sportsmen and fishing parties.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are small but comfortable. A number of these Indians are provided with horses, cattle and other stock. They have also farm implements.

Education.—Very little attention is given to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are amongst the most progressive in this agency.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, Kent county, about twelve miles above the town of Richibucto. It contains two thousand two hundred and two and three-quarters acres, a great part of which is fertile land. The Indians have cleared and occupy about three hundred acres. The remainder consists of woodland and a tract of bog-land.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and ninety-one, an increase of eight. It is the largest band in the maritime provinces. There have been sixteen births and eight deaths during the year. Four Indians have left the band and four others from Indian island removed to the reserve. Sixty-seven children are of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been many cases of sickness during the year, chiefly consumption and lung troubles. The usual sanitary precautions were taken in the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians all engage to a limited extent in farming. They also engage in the smelt and eel fisheries in winter, and the herring, gaspereaux and other fisheries in summer. Many of them leave the reserve in summer, and build huts or shanties for themselves in Bass River and Rexton, near the lumber-mills and loading-wharfs, where they secure work in the mills and in loading vessels. When the season closes, they return to the reserve. They also manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are small and some of them very cold in winter, and badly ventilated. They have a church, school, public hall and lock-up on the reserve. About a dozen of the Indians are provided with horses and cattle, but no other stock. About the same number have provided themselves with the farm implements most needed.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve and several of the Indians are taking an interest in the education of their children. The teacher, is well liked by the Indians and is doing good work in the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are making progress. I might mention Abram Clare, John Joseph, Tom Joseph and some others who are beginning to improve their condition. There are, however, a great number who do not trouble themselves about their condition.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of the Richibucto river, Kent county, and contains one hundred acres. About twenty-five acres are cultivated, the remainder being covered with small spruce and fir. The land is low and sandy.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-three, a decrease of one. There were three deaths and no births during the year. Four from this band joined the Big Cove band. Two moved to this reserve from Burnt Church and four from Buctouche.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several cases of sickness among these Indians, chiefly pulmonary complaints. The old chief, Peter Barlow, died last winter after several months of sickness. He had been chief of this band for many years.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in fishing, but do some farming. The reserve is well situated for them to engage in smelt, oyster, eel and all other kinds of fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are small. They have a church on this reserve. They have very little stock and very few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take more interest in education than most other Indians in this agency. There are ten children of school age belonging to the band and seven of these attend school. Six attend the white school near the reserve and one attends the grammar school in Richibucto.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and some of them are progressing. Peter Barlow, Thaddy Saulk and others are amongst the most industrious.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Buctouche river, Kent county, about three miles above the village of Buctouche. It contains about three hundred and fifty acres, of which about fifty are cleared. The land is very fertile.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighteen, a decrease of nine. There has been one death, four have removed to Indian island and four others have left the district.

Health.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the winter and spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, some fishing, and manufacture Indian wares, but they live largely by begging.

Buildings and Stock.—They live in small frame houses and have no stock.

Education.—The children do not attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making no progress.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except 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 Burtin Church band. 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 acres of wood and timber land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and half to the Eel Ground 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, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve, consisting of one hundred acres of woodland, belongs to the Eel Ground band, and Indian Point reserve, containing also one hundred acres of woodland, belongs to Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, contains sixty-two and a half acres of land, only a strip of which along the river is fit 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 settled on reserves. Including the three families at Fort Folly, they number seventy-two, a decrease of one. There have been three deaths and two births. They reside in shanties and live by begging and the manufacture and sale of Indian wares. The three families at Fort Folly live in frame houses and do some farming. They are not making any progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are deeply attached to their church and their clergymen have much influence over them. I am much indebted to Rev. Father Bannon, missionary at Big Cove, Rev. Father Morrissey, missionary at Burnt Church, and other clergymen attending other bands, for assistance given me in matters relating to Indian affairs. All these Indians observe the festival of Ste. Anne and keep up the festivities for two or three days.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are total abstainers from intoxicants. There are some, however, in all the bands who succeed in obtaining liquor

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

despite all efforts to prevent it. Several prosecutions have taken place during the year against white men for selling it to them and against Indians found intoxicated.

These Indians are, as a general rule, moral, peaceable and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,

Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS,
FREDERICTON, July 13, 1903.

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, 1903.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Madawaska county. It contains an area of seven hundred and twenty acres, of which five hundred and twenty are forest-lands, covered chiefly with spruce, fir and hardwood. The remainder of the reserve comprises high and intervale lands fronting on the St. John river, all of which is excellent for farming purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is forty-seven, an increase of one for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The employments engaged in by these Indians are milling, hunting, acting as guides, stream-driving and making Indian wares. A few of the band give considerable time to farming. Their crops consist chiefly of oats, potatoes, buckwheat, corn and hay, and usually are a fair average. Most of the Indians, however, prefer hunting and acting as guides to any other means of earning a livelihood.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, excepting an aged Indian who has been ill for twelve months past, has been remarkably good. No disease of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the past year. Their dwellings are of modern finish, and are neatly kept. Sanitary measures are strictly attended to as soon as the spring-time permits of it. Since my last report one Indian has erected a new dwelling, which when finished will cost at least \$1,000; at the present time it is well advanced.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits and morals of these Indians are good.

Education.—A few children occasionally attend the free school in the district. Others, owing to their peculiar habits, cannot be induced to attend school.

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

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria. It consists of about fifteen thousand acres of farm-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ing and forest lands. The lands north of Tobique river are very fertile, free from stone, and well adapted for farming. The land south of Tobique river, owing to hills and its uneven nature, is not, unless in certain sections, equal to the first named land for farming, but is noted for the fine growth of timber thereon.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and ninety-five, a decrease of three for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources from which the Indians derive their living are farming, acting as guides, work in the woods, stream-driving, rafting lumber, and running rafts from Tobique river to Fredericton. Acting as guides in season, is engaged in by the majority of the band. As a rule, work such as referred to, is plentiful in this section of New Brunswick, and the services of Indians are in good demand at the best wages. Others of the band give considerable attention to farming. Their crops are principally oats, potatoes, buckwheat, turnips and hay, and are a fair average. They are owners of some fine horses and cattle.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the band was subject more or less to sickness of an ordinary nature. During last fall many of the children suffered from an epidemic similar to measles. Happily there were no fatal results. Although many parts of this province have been visited by small-pox, I am pleased to report that none of this band as yet have been stricken with the disease. With reference to the sanitary condition of the reserve, I may say that every part of the same is in good condition. The dwellings and premises of the Indians are clean. The water-supply for domestic use is carried from boiling springs at the rear of the reserve by two aqueducts, so that everything has been done to protect the health of the Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians avoid the use of intoxicants. There are, however, a class that will, at times, indulge too freely in the use of liquor. In morals their habits are good.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They pride themselves on their church, a neatly finished edifice, which they attend regularly. The Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, parish priest of Grand Falls, attends to their spiritual affairs.

Education.—The day school is under the supervision of Miss Priscilla M. Goodine. The attendance of pupils for the year has been fairly good. The studies taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, and catechism, in all of which the children are making very good progress.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve are an active and industrious class. During the fishing and hunting season their services are recognized in a substantial way by tourists, who visit this section of the province yearly. Their relations with their white neighbours are peaceable and friendly.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock, and fronts on the St. John river. It consists of two hundred acres, of which thirty acres are farming and pasturage lands. The remainder is forest lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Indians of Upper Woodstock, is seventy-two, an increase of six for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries engaged in by this band, are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving and farming. Farming by these Indians is very limited, and is simply confined to the raising of sufficient potatoes, oats and garden produce to meet their wants. Most of them prefer any other employment to farming.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Health and Sanitation.—During the greater part of the year the health of the Indians has been remarkably good. Since June 1, however, a disease broke out amongst them that is at present declared by their physician to be small-pox. The disease, I am pleased to report, is of a very mild type, and all those affected are recovering. The sanitary condition of the band has been carefully attended to in season, and in no way is accountable for the sickness referred to, as it was carried to the reserve by Indians who were working with men on the lumber drives who had the disease.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the band at rare times will indulge in the use of intoxicants. The majority of them are total abstainers. The morals of all are exceptionally good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but there is a free school in the vicinity which the children are welcome to attend, but, owing to their peculiarity of character, they will not take advantage of the facilities offered.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father Chapman, of Woodstock.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear. It consists of four hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred are farming and pasturage lands. The remainder is forest lands, from which the Indians procure fire-wood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and thirteen, an increase of four for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries from which the band derive a livelihood are the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, rafting, lumbering, stream-driving, working in the woods and farming. All the young men of the band devote their whole time to labouring work, and receive good wages therefrom. The elderly men of the band who remain on the reserve follow the industry of manufacturing Indian wares, and farming; a few of them are the owners of some good horses and cattle, owing, however, to the time occupied at other employment, farming is only done to a limited extent.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good. A few deaths occurred, chiefly from consumption. No disease of a contagious nature appeared among them. All their dwellings and outside buildings are erected on the slope of a hill fronting on the St. John river. The sanitary conditions in connection therewith, owing to the removal of winter refuse, and the natural lay of the land, is extra good.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits in these respects are good and most satisfactory.

Education.—The day school on the reserve is taught by Miss Mary C. Monaghan. The parents take a deep interest in educational affairs; hence their children are regular attendants, and are making marked progress in their respective studies.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. The church at which they are regular attendants, is on the reserve. Their spiritual affairs are carefully attended to by the Rev. Father LeBlanc.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve are an industrious class. They live in a friendly way with each other and are respected by their white neighbours.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in St. Mary's parish, directly opposite the city of Fredericton, and consists of only two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and seventeen, a decrease of six for the year, due to the removal of Indians to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal employments engaged in by these

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Indians are milling, stream-driving, working in the woods, loading boats and scows along the river, acting as guides, cutting cord-wood, erecting summer camps in the suburbs for the residents of Fredericton. Only a few of the band pursue the Indian ware industry, and with the exception of planting a few garden patches, no farming is engaged in. Work in summer is plentiful at good wages. In winter it is rather dull, hence the time for assistance from the department, especially for the sick and aged, as very little is stored away from the summer earnings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band, considering the fact that the reserve is over-crowded with dwellings and other buildings, is good. These Indians have not been visited by any disease of a contagious nature. Sanitary measures suggested by the department, were attended to by these Indians, in the latter part of May last.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians avoid the use of intoxicants. There are, however, quite a number of them that are given very much to intemperance. Arrests and imprisonment seem to make but little improvement in this. The surroundings and location of the reserve are not in the best interest of Indian life and habits.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The teacher is Miss Maria J. Rush. The attendance for the year was fairly good. Seemingly more interest is manifested by parents in the schooling of their children than in former years.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics; their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father Ryan of St. Mary's parish.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, eleven miles below Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and contains one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, of which thirty-two are farming and pasturage lands, whilst the remainder is forest-land covered with a good growth of timber and fire-wood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is sixty-two, a decrease of two for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations from which this band derives a living are the manufacture of Indian wares, hunting, stream-driving, cutting cord-wood, farming and working for the residents of Oromocto village. Farming is confined mostly to the raising of potatoes and some garden vegetables; these supply their wants.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious nature appeared amongst them during the past year, and apart from sickness of the ordinary kind that most Indians are subject to, the health of the band has been good. Sanitary regulations have been attended to and the reserve is in a good sanitary condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits of the Indians are good and, except on very rare occasions, they avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education.—None of the children will attend the free school in the vicinity of the reserve, owing to their peculiar manners and refusal to mix with the white children.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. There is a church in the vicinity of the reserve at which they are regular attendants. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father McDermott.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this supervision are settled at several villages in the counties of Queen's, King's, St. John and Charlotte. The occupations from which they earn a living are much the same as those of other parts of the agency. Their object in camping in scattered sections of the counties named, is that they find ready sales for their wares among the villagers and tourists that visit those places. In King's county the same rule exists. In several villages and settlements extending from Rothsay to Sussex, Indians of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the northern part of New Brunswick are to be found settled and carrying on the same business as the Amalecites of the St. John river. In conclusion I am

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

pleased to report that in mode of living, and the general habits of the Indians, a vast improvement is to be seen when compared with former years.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in Annapolis county, containing a combined area of nine hundred and seventy-two acres. The land is not suitable for agriculture, and no Indians live on it ; most of them occupy lands of their own, situated at Lequille, Middleton, Lawrencetown and Paradise ; the rest are scattered over the county, and are fairly comfortably situated.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight ; this is five less than last year. The decrease is due to the fact of that number temporarily moving away ; during the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, with two exceptions, has been good ; there has been no contagious disease. Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings and are generally kept neat and clean ; the Indians willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are basket-making, coopering, fishing, hunting, acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties ; some few work at farming.

Education.—The children attend the public schools at Lequille and Middleton, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—All the Indians in the agency are Roman Catholics. They attend church at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are temperate, honest, quiet and law-abiding, but practise very little economy.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,

HEATHERTON, September 11, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Heatherton, Antigonish county. It consists of five hundred and twenty-five acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there have been three births and six deaths in this band. This makes the population three less than last year, viz., two hundred and nine now instead of two hundred and twelve a year ago.

Health.—The general health among the Indians of this reserve was better during the past year than during the preceding year. In cases of sickness, they receive prompt medical attendance, which together with better skill in taking care of the sick, among themselves, may account for the decrease in the death-rate.

Resources.—The most common means of making a living are still cooping, basket-making and other fancy work, but a few more of them, each succeeding year, apply themselves to land-cultivation, thus procuring an additional means of subsistence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics, and as such are fervent and sincere Christians. They have one well-finished and comfortable chapel for divine service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them are industrious, and all are orderly and law-abiding. A progressive tendency is becoming apparent among them. Several now own horses, truck-wagons and even carriages. A new road, specially for their use, was built last year, enabling them to truck and drive from their homes to the nearest public highway. They are naturally deeply grateful to the department for this boon, and doubtless such encouraging consideration by the government must lead to further progress and activity on their part.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, the Indians of this band are temperate; they are all strictly moral and God-fearing, and quite inoffensive in habits and conduct.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, November 9, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—There is now but one reserve over which, in this part of the county, the agent has any supervision or control, viz., Eskasoni, comprising two thousand eight hundred acres. Of this land less than one-third is fit for cultivation, the remainder being a rocky, mountainous and barren waste.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the reserve is one hundred and one, there having been nine births and ten deaths during the year.

Occupations.—Their manner of subsistence is by basket-making, puck and axe-handle-making, cooping and farming. From these industries they make a fairly competent living, but there are always a number of poor widows and old decrepit men among them who must rely more or less on assistance from outside for their support. The young men, as a rule, marry between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, and the young women between sixteen and twenty-two. As soon as married they bid their parents good-bye and begin to shift for themselves. The consequence is that the parents when too old to work, must suffer.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Characteristics.—They are industrious after a manner, but yet cannot be induced to provide to any great extent for the future.

Education.—Their educational facilities are good, but still they are slow to avail themselves of their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—On this reserve they are a most honest, moral, law-abiding class of people, and seldom, if ever, taste any intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, August 31, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is situated three miles south of Truro; it contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—There have been three deaths and two births. During the year the population has decreased from one hundred and nine to eighty-three, whole families having removed to other localities.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are coopering, rustic work, basket-making, berry-picking and bead-work. A number of the men are busy making hockey-sticks. In spring-time they raft logs, chop cord-wood, &c.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for over four years, and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the Indians have some land and grow crops, such as potatoes and oats. They do very well, but on account of being able to obtain good wages at other occupations, agriculture is somewhat neglected.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', August 24, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, as well as the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Cumberland county. The greater number of the Indians, however, reside on, or near, the Franklin Manor reserve, which is situated about fourteen miles from Parrsboro', and about thirty-five miles from the town of Amherst, and contains one thousand acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—During the year there has been a decrease of four in the Indian population of this county, making the number at present ninety-one. This decrease was due to emigration, more Indians having left the county than came in. There were seven births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the deaths which occurred during the year were caused by tuberculosis in some form. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were, as far as possible, enforced, and at this time few, if any, are suffering from this dreaded disease.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are, year by year, taking more interest in agriculture, and as a result their crops this year will compare favourably with those of the white people in the vicinity. A number of the young men work in the lumber woods and mills. Some act as guides for hunting parties or hunt for themselves; others make baskets, mast-hoops, axe-handles, tubs, etc., while nearly all those at Springhill Junction are constantly employed in making pick-handles for use of the miners at Springhill mines. The women and children pick and sell many berries.

Education.—A number of the children attend school at Halfway River, near the reserve, and are making fair progress in their studies. Most of the young Indians can read and write.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a chapel of their own.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as a rule, to which, however, there are a few exceptions, are temperate, and for the most part are moral.

I have &c.

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,

BEAR RIVER, July 6, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 is natural pasture, the remainder is underwood, chiefly second growth.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-five. Thirty-five live in Weymouth, twenty-eight miles from the reserve, the remainder on the reserve. Two have joined the band. There have been six births and nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious nature appeared among the Indians during the past year, except consumption and grippe. Consumption was the cause of five deaths. Sanitary regulations have been complied with by cleaning in and about the dwellings, whitewashing the same and burning the refuse.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians derive their support from hunting, trapping, basket-making, making fancy work of different kinds, farming, river-driving and canoe-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame ; most of them are in good repair, and comfortable.

Education.—The Indians have a good school-house on the reserve. The attendance is very good ; the pupils learn quickly and are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians in this band are all Roman Catholics. They have one church on the reserve, where they worship.

Characteristics.—With few exceptions the Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance.—With few exceptions they are temperate. Measures have been taken to prevent the sale of liquor on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

SHEET HARBOUR, August 31, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax county. The Indians reside at various places, principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Wellington, Windsor Junction, Bedford, Dartmouth, and Cole Harbour.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and sixty-one. The increases and decreases in population by births and deaths respectively, are few. The changes in population are attributable to the fact that a great many are continually shifting their places of abode.

Health.—The Indians of this agency, though having escaped epidemics, have suffered considerably from ordinary ailments. Some of them live at a great distance from the nearest physician, and so, in cases of repeated visits, the medical accounts are brought to a high figure.

Education.—Since the closing of the school at Cole Harbour, no distinctively Indian school has been in operation in the county.

Occupations.—The principal sources of income are lumbering, fishing, hunting and basket-making.

Religion and Morality.—The Indians of this county are all of the Roman Catholic faith. They are generally law-abiding and sober, though some cases of crime have even drawn public notice.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

Vital Statistics.—During the year there has been a decrease of ten in the band under my care, making the present population eighty-one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good, especially has this been the case with those residing on the reserve, owing no doubt to the persistence of Dr. McLean in calling the attention of each family visited by him to the necessity of strict observance of the regulations concerning sanitation. Several bad accidents were reported from other parts of the county, such as fractured limbs and gun-wounds; these were attended to by the nearest physician. One woman, becoming insane, was placed in the asylum for the insane.

Occupations.—Besides farming, the principal occupation of those residing on the reserve during the year has been the manufacture of the popular Micmac hockey-stick, which is becoming every year a more permanent industry among those who are not prominent in agriculture.

Education.—Notwithstanding the many disadvantages to be encountered and prejudices to be overcome, education has made itself apparent in the youths of the band. Not only in their conversation, but in their dress and general deportment, do we find an Indian of an advanced type and, although I cannot report an attendance which the number of children of school age warrants, still each year brings the conclusion that in the school lies the future hope of the Indians.

Temperance.—No case of intemperance has been reported during the year.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics and attend services in their church on the reserve. Father Young is their spiritual adviser.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, having an area of fifteen hundred and fifty-five acres, and Malagawatch, twelve hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The Whycocomagh band numbers one hundred and thirty-five, the Malagawatch, forty-one, in all one hundred and seventy-six souls. The increase at

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Whyccomagh was two, there having been seven births and five deaths. The increase at Malagawatch was nine, there having been two births, one death and eight persons having joined the band.

Health.—As a rule the Indians of this agency enjoyed good health during the year. Consumption is the Indian's greatest enemy. Because of poverty, and its common attendant, lack of cleanliness, proper precautions are not taken to prevent the disease germs of this scourge taking hold of new victims. Once it has invaded one of these cramped homes, it is next to impossible to check its progress. The one small room usually serves as kitchen, dining-room and dormitory to the family and as hospital for the patient. The agents, in following out the instructions of the sanitary circular as well as of the medical attendants in their visits, can do much in pointing out to these poor people the necessity of ventilation, of cleanliness and of care in disposing of sputum and such-like.

Resources and Occupations.—A small number, perhaps a single family, has learned to look to the soil for all its support. It is to be hoped that this spirit will be emulated by others. Mr. Simon Basquer, chief of the Whyccomagh band, has displayed uncommon enterprise in setting out a large orchard of young fruit-trees. It is to be hoped that his energy will be well rewarded and that others may be incited to follow his example. The booming of the towns hereabouts has been felt even by the Indians. Many of them command good wages in unloading ore ships and in many other ways. Basket-making, bead-work, coopering, fishing, trapping and begging are the avocations that sustain these people, besides the means already mentioned.

Buildings.—The homes of the Indians of this agency are mostly frame houses, but a large number of them are small and poorly adapted to sustain the attacks of frost. Consequently, the occupants of these suffer not a little.

Education.—There is a school kept on the Whyccomagh reserve. It is difficult to keep Indian children at school regularly; as a result their progress is retarded.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics, and they are faithful children of the Church whose creed was first preached to them by the early French missionaries.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these people are, for the most part, good. The number of bad Indians is small. Intoxicants are shunned by all but a few. When the young men go to the towns to work, many of them display great desire for 'fire-water,' taking to it most greedily. A few convictions have been had through the department, and it is to be hoped that this line of action will be pursued.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McPHERSON, P.P.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 27, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency are scattered throughout the county. There are but three families at the reserve at Cambridge. It contains about thirteen acres

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of sandy plain with no woodland, lying on the line of the Dominion and Atlantic railway.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven ; during the year there were three births and three deaths and six left the band.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good as a rule ; there were no infectious diseases amongst them last winter, but there were several cases of gripe and inflammation.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are all Roman Catholics ; they have no church, but attend worship with the whites.

Education.—There are no Indian schools ; the children attend school with the white children.

Occupations.—They do but little farming, but are engaged mostly in coopering, labouring, basket-making, hunting and acting as guides.

Temperance.—There is very little drinking amongst them. I have seen nothing in excess ; they are naturally fond of strong drink, but see the evils of it.

Morality.—Their morals are good and they are fairly industrious.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, July 7, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency : one at Fisher's Grant, having an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres ; the other, an island in the harbour of Merigomish, known as Indian island. Twenty-eight Indians live on this island during the summer. Several Indians left the island during the past year to settle on the Fisher's Grant reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and fifty, an increase of eleven. The number of births was seven and deaths six. Ten additional Indians settled on the reserves during the past year.

Health.—There has been no illness of an epidemic character. Consumption is the great cause of mortality among the Indians. Through the literature distributed among them by the department, the Indians are becoming convinced of its infectious character, and are taking precautions to prevent its further reckless dissemination.

Resources and Occupations.—Considerable farming is done by the Indians on the Fisher's Grant reserve. Fishing is prosecuted in the contiguous sea waters by a few. A large number fish for eels in the winter in the East river, and the harbour of Pictou. Many Indians find employment in the public works at Pictou Landing during the summer months, while at home the industrious squaws make dainty baskets and deftly ply the busy needle, making indoor footwear, which they sell at good prices in the neighbouring towns.

Buildings.—During the past few years the Indians, encouraged and assisted by the department, have been greatly improving their dwellings. Frame houses have

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

been built, large and airy, in pleasant contrast to their former shanties, greatly promoting the health and comfort of the inmates.

Stock.—Horses and a few cows are to be found on the Fisher's Grant reserve.

Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant reserve continues to give great satisfaction. Miss Cassie A. McDonald taught here during the past year.

Religion and Morality.—Too much cannot be said of the honesty and purity of the lives of these Indians. They all profess the Roman Catholic religion.

I have, &c.,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA CORNER, August 11, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—There are three reserves in this agency of one thousand acres each; two in Lunenburg county, one at Gold river, the other at New Germany, and one in Queen's county at Wild Cat river. There are Indians living on all three of these reserves, who make their living chiefly by farming. There are others living at Lunenburg and Bridgewater, in Lunenburg county, and at Mill Village, Milton and Greenfield, in Queen's county. Those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and eighty-two, ninety-four in Lunenburg county and eighty-eight in Queen's county, an increase of four over last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany reserve, under the efficient charge of Miss Shea, who is most painstaking.

Characteristics.—The Indians in 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 17, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve contains twelve hundred acres of excellent land, of which ten per cent is under good cultivation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twelve, a decrease of nine since last year, the number of births having been seven, the number of deaths twelve, and four Indians having left the band.

Health.—The prevalence of the fatal disease of consumption is ever on the increase. The once robust and hardy constitutions of the Indians are becoming more and more degenerated, year after year, and in consequence more and more susceptible to contract this dreadful disease. They are, however, beginning to realize the fact that consumption is contagious, and are taking the necessary precautions to prevent contagion. In case of sickness, destitution and incapacity to work from old age, the department most generously grants relief supplies, which are in these cases very necessary; but in case of strong and healthy Indians who nowadays can easily get employment in public works and can command nearly as much wages as their white brethren, I do not see much necessity to extend any relief supplies, as the same may very often encourage indolence.

Education.—The school is in constant operation and doing satisfactory work.

Religion.—All the Indians of the reserve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—They are law-abiding and live peaceably and quietly.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,

SHELBURNE, July 8, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-one, consisting of fourteen men, six women, nine boys and two girls. There were no births or deaths during the year.

General Condition.—Although yet in the rear rank, our Indians have largely partaken of the better times, inasmuch as they are better housed, better fed and better clothed. There is a marked improvement in their habits of industry and frugality, as well as abstinence from strong drink.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and very regular at the monthly service of their church.

Education.—Free schools are available in all parts of the county.

Health.—I have recently visited Clyde river, Barrington, Sable river and the town, and found the health of the Indians good, except one old man at Sable river.

Occupations.—The men are hired in the winter and spring by lumbermen, and are employed in the various departments of that business, and in the fall are frequently retained as guides for moose-hunters.

These, in addition to the making of mast-hoops, and some small wooden wares by the men, and baskets by the women, are the chief employments.

I have, &c.,

R. G. IRVIN,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
 SYDNEY, June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

SYDNEY BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one is within the town of Sydney, and contains a little less than three acres. All the Indians of the band reside on this reserve. The other reserve, situated at Caribou Marsh, six miles out of town, contains about six hundred acres. The greater part of this reserve is covered with timber, which the Indians utilize for various purposes. There are a few acres of intervale producing yearly about nine tons of fairly good hay. Hitherto, neighbouring white men have been appropriating the hay; this year I have given notice that the Indians themselves intend curing the crop on this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Micmac tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-seven, consisting of seventeen men, eighteen women, and forty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were five births and four deaths. All who died were infants.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been very good. The attending physician took every opportunity of emphasizing the necessity of cleanliness within and without their dwellings.

Resources and Occupations.—The men of this band are employed around town at all sorts of labour, and earn good wages, the women are also quite industrious.

Buildings.—A few of the buildings are fairly comfortable.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have hitherto had no educational advantages. A new school-house has just been completed, and we hope to have the school in operation during the coming year.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a good deal of drunkenness among these Indians, but there seems to be some improvement recently. Living in town with no educational advantages has helped to lower the moral tone, but the presence of a good earnest school teacher cannot fail to improve matters.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

Tribe.—All our Indians are Micmacs.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-six, consisting of seven men, seven women, and twenty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There is one case of consumption at present. The Indians have received advice as to measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—They earn their living chiefly by labouring around town. They also make baskets.

Buildings.—The buildings, with one exception, are very comfortable.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—Drinking has been pretty well stamped out during the past year by the vigorous action of the priests at North Sydney.

I have &c.

D. M. MacADAM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, August 15, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, consisting of six hundred and fifty acres of superior land, situated at the foot of Middle river. There is a large amount of very fine intervale and marsh-land, which yields a large quantity of good hay. The rest consists of superior upland and is very well adapted to the growth of roots and grain of all kinds.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Indian reserve at Middle river in this county is ninety-eight, a decrease of five during the past year. This decrease has been caused by migration, seven members of this band having settled elsewhere within the past year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been excellent during the past year.

Occupations.—Almost all of the Indians do more or less farming. Over thirty per cent live exclusively by farming; the others work at labouring, coopering, basket-making, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The department has caused to be erected on the reserve a fine new school-house to replace the one destroyed by bush fires nearly two years ago. The school attendance during the past year was fair.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend strictly to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this county are temperate and strictly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, October 6, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north of Starr's road, about two miles from town. It contains twenty-one and a quarter acres; of this about five acres are

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

cleared. It raises a ton and a half of hay per acre. There are but three families living on the reserve; the rest of the Indians are scattered all over the county, some at Tusket, Tusket Forks, Salmon river, Pubnico and Hectanooga.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is eighty-one, a decrease of one, there having been one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations with regard to their dwellings very well.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles. They go fishing and hunting, and act as guides for parties fishing or hunting; some work in saw-mills and do general work.

Education.—The children of the reserve have a very poor chance to go to school, but at Tusket and Pubnico they attend quite regularly.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics.

General Remarks.—The Indians with few exceptions are temperate and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS ROAD, August 20, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, Lennox Island reserve and Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell reserve is situated on lot 39 in King's county. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and one souls, a decrease of fifteen since the last census; this decrease is partly owing to migration.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians last winter; no less than sixteen died during that period, but now their health has greatly improved.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits of the Indians are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties, which afford very little comfort. Those residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry. They are well provided with farm 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, built seven years ago, which is a credit to them. They have erected a wire and board fence around the chapel and burial-ground, of a substantial nature,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and have planted a number of trees. This makes the surroundings very pretty and attractive.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that the Indians residing on the reserves are sober, excepting a few. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox island, and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

WEST SELKIRK, September 10, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for my late agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are twelve reserves in the Berens River agency, which, counted from the south, are named as follows :—Black River, area 2,000 acres ; Hollowwater River, 3,316 acres ; Loon Straits, 3,369 acres, (abandoned) ; Bloodvein River, 1,185 acres, (these four occupied by Saulteaux) ; Fisher River, 9,000 acres, (Crees) ; Jackhead River, 2,860 acres ; Berens River, 7,400 acres ; Little Grand Rapids, 4,920 acres ; Pekangekum, 2,080 acres ; Poplar River, 3,800 acres, (these five occupied by Saulteaux) ; Norway House, 10,840 acres, and Cross Lake, 7,760 acres, (occupied by Crees).

Vital Statistics.—The population of the several reserves is made up as follows :—

Black River has fifteen men, twenty women, thirteen boys and fourteen girls, making a total of sixty-two.

Hollowwater River has twenty-two men, twenty-eight women, thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls, making a total of one hundred and five.

Bloodvein River has nine men, twenty-two women, eighteen boys and eight girls, making a total of fifty-seven.

Fisher River has ninety-five men, one hundred and three women, ninety-three boys and ninety girls, making a total of three hundred and eighty-one.

Jackhead River has fifteen men, twenty-two women, twenty-three boys and eight girls, making a total of sixty-eight.

Berens River has fifty-eight men, sixty-three women, one hundred and seven boys and seventy-two girls, making a total of three hundred.

Little Grand Rapids has twenty-six men, thirty-three women, forty-nine boys and twenty-nine girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven.

Pekangekum has twenty men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and thirty-seven girls, making one hundred and thirteen.

Poplar River has twenty-eight men, thirty-nine women, fifty boys and thirty-five girls, making the total one hundred and fifty-two.

Norway House has one hundred and seventeen men, one hundred and fifty-seven women, one hundred and forty-three boys and one hundred and thirty-three girls, making a total of five hundred and fifty.

Cross Lake has seventy-one men, eighty-nine women, eighty-four boys and eighty-four girls, making the total three hundred and twenty-eight.

This shows a grand total of two thousand two hundred and fifty-three, showing an increase of thirty for the year.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Health and Sanitation.—The general health in the agency has been good, but at Norway House there has been special trouble from some eruptive disease, probably chicken-pox, which occasioned a good many deaths. An attack of grippe added to the list of victims, and that fell destroyer, consumption, made the list of ailments complete.

Ample provision has been made for the supply of medicines at convenient points, and careful dispensers have done their best to treat the various sufferers; but it is almost impossible to secure either the proper diet or efficient nursing. Even the medicines supplied are not administered as directed, and in many cases are not given at all, and not unfrequently complications are brought on by the combined use of Indian and white medicines.

Every effort has been made by personal visitation and direct counsel to induce the people who have adopted stoves of late instead of fireplaces, to admit of proper ventilation overhead, so that the heated air may have some proper chance of escape, but, while they seem disposed to listen, as a matter of fact they are slow to practise the lessons given.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of the people have ample chances to earn money at almost every season of the year. There are saw-mills or cord-wood camps, where workmen are always in demand. The number of boatmen required is constantly on the increase. Fishing is a very remunerative industry and the fur trade has shown signs of unusual activity. Any man who wants to work and has strength sufficient, might now live in luxury almost anywhere in the agency.

Buildings and Stock.—We have reached an era of decided advance in the class of buildings that are being erected. The old Red River style of house has almost disappeared and in its place is found the finer and more durable house, dove-tailed at the corners, roofed with boards and shingles, supplied with floors and ceilings, and in every way suggestive of comfort. The furnishings also and the tidiness of everything within contrast pleasantly with the old-time homes of these people.

This improvement extends also to the stables and byres where the stock is housed. More care is taken of domestic animals than formerly. Oxen and even horses are being used more and more in place of dogs formerly in service almost exclusively. The tendency is distinctly forward. All this is particularly true of Fisher River, the most progressive reserve in the agency.

Education.—There is a considerable number of day schools provided for the intellectual improvement of the young. The only places not supplied are Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum. The people at these places are pagan for the most part and are wholly nomadic. Only for three months in summer while the men are employed freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company, could a school be successfully carried on. However, the request this year was strong and emphatic, and I hope something may speedily be done to aid the children of these people.

Speaking generally of the question of education of the Indians of this north country, it is important to note that the favourable conditions of the great west do not apply. We have no rich prairie soil, no large ranges of pasture-land, no market either for meat or cereals. Some of the children who have been favoured with industrial school training come home and find that advantage gained at school is of small account in practical life as it is in the wild north-land. They have been educated for agriculture and commerce; and must live where there is neither agriculture nor commerce. They are taken from fishing and hunting at the formative age, and after years of careful training for a different mode of living, return to fish and hunt. In some respects they are worse off than if they had continued in normal conditions. Of course it is admitted that intellectual training gives mind-power, and mental force is of value in any line of life. So far so good, and yet it is clear to my observation that strong elements of discontent are introduced into the lives of those who but for a brief space enjoy advantages which can never be theirs again. It is an important question whether the boarding school on the reserve is not after all likely to accomplish the greater good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

It is found almost impossible to obtain efficient teachers for the day schools of the Lake Winnipeg country. The demand for first-grade ability in the rapidly extending west is one reason for this, and another is the larger salaries paid within the more densely populated parts of the country. Men of worth can hardly be expected to give up \$500 a year and all the advantages offered by modern life at home for \$300 and the slight social advantages of a wilderness. For this reason the schools are closed for months at a time when they should be in full swing.

Attendance at the day schools is also very unsatisfactory, owing, principally, to the migratory character of the parents who live largely by the chase and must needs be here and there.

I cannot but refer to the boarding school at Norway House, which is doing a good work indeed and seems to be under excellent management. The building is being enlarged and more room is much needed.

Religion.—There is small lack of religious advantage on this agency. The Methodists have a missionary at Cross Lake, at Norway House, at Berens River and at Fisher River. They have also a missionary teacher at Poplar River. Other missionaries of this church are just outside of the agency at Oxford House and Nelson House. From all these centres good influences go out which are helpful to our people and indirectly beneficial to the department. I can only speak highly of their work as I observe it.

The Church of England also is doing active work at Black River, Hollowwater River and Jackhead River. Although there is no ordained clergyman stationed in the field, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Fort Alexander, pays frequent visits to the points last named, and he has, acting under his direction, lay readers who conduct worship on the Sabbath days and help the people in many ways.

The Roman Catholics have commenced a vigorous campaign at Cross Lake and deserve great credit for the energy displayed by them in erecting a large church and school within the space of two years. Judging from the work accomplished in a short period of time, I can clearly foresee the increase of religious advantages for these people.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are, as a rule, law-abiding and industrious. Many will not work and, as a consequence, live on the border line of starvation. The great majority, however, have enough and to spare, because they are willing to work for their living. It is more and more noticeable that the popular man, the most highly respected man on a reserve, is the man who hustles and succeeds. Idleness is now looked upon as disgraceful, and the man who has nothing is rated as a worthless person whose misfortunes are deserved.

Intemperance is not a marked feature of the social life here. At times liquor has been brought in and unfortunately some have rushed into great excess, but this is only brief, and order is speedily restored. White men of a certain class, who indulge in intoxicants themselves, will persist in sharing with the Indians with whom they associate, and in one case at least death has been the result. I trust this unfortunate circumstance will have its effect in prejudicing the native mind against liquors of all kinds.

The morality of these people is not sufficiently developed to merit high praise. It is the outcome of old associations and old methods of living. There are many good people, but it is to be feared that the rising generation have somewhat low ideals of life. The advance of commerce always carries with it certain evil influences which in the outset are specially pernicious. Every sensible man regrets the presence of forces that blight human lives in the very bloom of youth. It is not easy to correct wrongs which are winked at by the elders of a tribe. It is regretful when the power of a bribe is greater than the power of the moral law. However, we will hope that society is moving out of darkness into light and knowledge and that the future will bring a purer social condition.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WEST SELKIRK, September 10, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in Clandeboye agency, viz.: St. Peters, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander. The first mentioned has an area of eighty square miles; Brokenhead has nearly twenty-two square miles; Fort Alexander has nearly thirty-two square miles.

The distance from north to south is about one hundred miles, and the reserves can be reached by sail-boat or steamer in summer, and by dog-train or horse teams in winter.

All three of these places are situated in areas of excellent land suitable for farming and stock-raising purposes, while at the same time they are adjacent to water so that the natives may enjoy all the advantage of sailing and fishing. All conditions appear to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the people.

Vital Statistics.—At St. Peters are found two hundred and sixty men, two hundred and eighty women, three hundred and seven boys, two hundred and seventy-two girls, making a total of one thousand one hundred and nineteen.

At Brokenhead are fifty-two men, fifty-two women, thirty-five boys and thirty-one girls, making a total of one hundred and seventy.

At Fort Alexander there are one hundred and twenty-five men, one hundred and thirty-seven women, one hundred and twenty-eight boys and ninety-eight girls, making a total of four hundred and eighty-eight.

This shows a grand total of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and increase of sixty-three for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—This year has been marked by excellent health throughout the agency, as last year was marked by ill health. There has been no epidemic. The conditions have been uniformly fortunate. Deaths have occurred, of course, but nothing out of the usual run. Fifty-five deaths have occurred, outbalanced by eighty-eight births.

Most of the people of this agency are well-to-do. They live in well built, well ventilated houses and have about them every evidence of thrift and comfort. We have tried to teach them to observe the regulations of the department which have reference to the preservation of health, and for the most part have had their co-operation.

Resources and Occupations.—There are found on this agency advantages not usually associated with Indian reserves. Some of the best soil in Manitoba is to be found in St. Peters. All this is protected by a fringe of woods to the west and north-west. There is no reason why ten thousand bushels of wheat should not be raised here, and I suppose five hundred would measure the crop this year. This arises from lack of energy, and lack of capital in part, but more from the spendthrift habits into which many have fallen. Much money is earned from one source and another, but as soon as there is a small accumulation on hand, it is wasted in debauchery. The most of our people have no ambition to do more than live from hand to mouth. I am glad to say that there are a few exceptions to be found, who deserve great praise. There is work for all and good wages for all, and the best of success is possible to all.

Buildings and Stock.—I have found that the homes of the people are of very respectable order, being for the most part well built and warm, but there are also many

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

evidences of lack of thrift and energy. I do not despair of making the people see this in time, and of bringing about a much improved state of affairs.

Considerable stock is raised and the quality of the cattle will compare favourably with the larger herds of the plains. Sheep are not extensively raised. Almost everybody has a horse, and not a few good buggies are noticed on the reserve.

Education.—There are eight day schools in operation in the agency and the attendance is very encouraging indeed. The educational work is under the direction of the Church of England and Roman Catholic denominations, the former having five schools and the latter three.

Many of the children from these reserves are found in the Middle Church, the St. Boniface, or the Elkhorn industrial schools, and quite a number of pupils have returned, whose ability to read, write and speak English reflects great credit on their training.

Much friction occurs over the funding of moneys of children attending the institutions, and for some reason few, if any, consent to part with the annuities of the children.

Religion.—Anglicans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and minor sects, such as Seventh Day Adventists and Plymouth Brethren, have entered this field. The three larger bodies have beautiful churches with resident clergymen and organized work. The smaller bodies have occasional services conducted by lay agents. The Indian, as I find him, is a religious person and well disposed toward that which is good. He, however, has but little root in himself and in time of temptation readily falls away. We should not judge him by the standards used in judging white people. Considering his training, he measures fairly well.

The one vice prevalent here is the curse of drink. Intemperance is wild and not only among the men, but also among the women of the tribe. In this wretched habit I find that the young men, from whom we might expect the best things, are the very ones who manifest the most lawlessness. They are often fined for being the worse of liquor on the street, but this leads to the sale of an animal from the herd, and the family suffers. Some more stringent measures must be adopted in order to the adequate correction of this curse.

The payments of this agency were made this year in connection with those of the Berens River agency and the same expense measured the demand of both.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,

FORT FRANCES AGENCY,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 24, 1903.

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, 1903.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pithers 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,

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecanning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being fourteen in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated near the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain six thousand two hundred and eighty acres.

The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber; but on reserve 14 there have never been any fires and there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce and cedar.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the two bands is forty-six, consisting of thirteen men, nineteen women, seven boys and seven girls. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Typhoid fever broke out among several families of these bands who were living at Rainy River last fall. Only one death occurred.

Dr. A. A. McCrimmon, of Rainy River, attended them with good success. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians work at the saw-mill and lumber camps, where they can always get employment at good wages.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are pagans; a few belong to the Church of England.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—These 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. 1 and 2, 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. The land is a rich, black loam with a clay bottom, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-three men, twenty-six women, twelve boys and nineteen girls in these bands, making a total of eighty in all. There have been five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They work at saw-mills, lumber camps, on steamboats, clearing land for settlers, and during last winter took out a large quantity of cord-wood and some ties.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been fairly good during the time the school was open, but owing to the difficulty in getting a good teacher, the school was closed during a portion of the year.

Religion.—The Church of England has a very good church here, with a resident missionary, Rev. J. Johnson, who looks after the religious welfare of all the bands on Rainy river.

Temperance.—I regret to state that these Indians are intemperate, and, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, can 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. The merchantable timber

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

on this reserve was sold by public auction to the Rat Portage Lumber Company. Dues amounting to \$951.82 have been collected and placed to the credit of these bands for the timber cut last winter, and there is yet another season's cutting.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys and twenty-four girls, making a total of one hundred and seven. During the year there were four deaths and two births.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are all good axemen and good workers, and can always get employment in lumber and tie camps at good wages. They also make a good deal of money clearing land for settlers, and hunting and sturgeon-fishing. They sold a large quantity of cord-wood last winter, for which they got a good price.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Mr. R. H. Bagshaw.

Religion.—They are all pagans in these two bands.

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 reserve No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eleven men, fifteen women, ten boys and twelve girls, making a total of forty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians took out a quantity of ties and sawlogs from the dead timber on the reserve, and some began cutting green timber; I then cancelled all permits. The young men work in lumber and tie camps, and for the settlers. They also were successful at hunting.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed owing to the small average attendance of pupils.

Temperance.—These Indians are intemperate, and as there is a 'blind pig' kept on the American side of the river opposite the reserve, there has been a good deal of drinking done there during the year.

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 reserve, 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.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserve.—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 having destroyed the best of the timber.

Vital Statistics.—Thirty-three men, forty-two women, thirty-three boys and thirty girls constitute the population of this band; making a total of one hundred and thirty-eight.

There were five births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, but they principally consist of working in lumber camps, cutting cord-wood, river-driving, working on steamboats, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work at washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

These Indians sold a large quantity of dry cord-wood last winter, for which they got a good price.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good well-furnished day school here. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance has been fairly good, and progress fair.

Religion.—The majority of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good log 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 fairly temperate and moral community.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18 C, 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 of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of six men, eight women, fourteen boys and twenty girls, making a total of forty-eight in the band. During the year there have been two deaths and one birth.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing, hunting and working in lumber camps.

Education.—There is a day school here under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

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

Religion.—Excepting about ten persons all the Indians in this and the following bands are pagans.

NIAATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17 A and 17 B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances, on Northwest bay in Rainy lake.

The area of these reserves is six thousand two hundred and one acres. There is considerable valuable land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken.

Vital Statistics.—There are eleven men, thirteen women, fourteen boys and nineteen girls in this band, making a total of fifty-seven.

There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The able-bodied men of this band get employment in lumber and tie camps, but they principally make their living by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school on this or the following reserves.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANNING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns reserve 26 A on Red Gut bay, reserve 26 B on Porter inlet, and reserve 26 C on Sandy Island river and Rainy lake. The combined area is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of six men, thirteen women, seventeen boys and ten girls, making a total of forty-six. There have been eight deaths and no births.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness in this band, principally during the early spring. I had Dr. Moore visit this reserve, and he informed me that the deaths had occurred from various causes; principally scrofula and consumption. There was no epidemical disease.

Occupations.—This band lives principally by hunting and fishing.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves: No. 23 A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on the Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, thirty-four women, thirty-one boys and thirty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-nine. There were four births and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Only a few of these Indians reside on their reserve. They live principally by fishing and hunting.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25 D, 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 are nineteen men, thirty-one women, twenty-six boys and thirty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and nine in this band. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing.

KAWAWIAGAMAK OR STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawigamak lake, and contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater portion of which is heavily wooded with pine, spruce and tamarack.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eight men, nine women, eleven boys and four girls. No births or deaths occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for a living.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in the agency live principally by hunting, fishing, cutting cord-wood and railroad ties, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats, and make a very comfortable living, which they could improve if they were not so addicted to the use of intoxicants, spending their money for liquor instead of necessary supplies for their families.

This is the principal drawback we have to contend with, and, owing to their close proximity to the United States, it is very difficult to suppress this evil, but every effort is being made to do so.

During the past ten months two Indians have been drowned and two killed on the railway through being intoxicated.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., July 6, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Pas agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The Pas reserve is situated on the Great Saskatchewan river, about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth. It contains eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres, part of which is on the north and part on the south side of the river

There is no farming land here. The country all around is low and flat, and for the last three years the river has overflowed its banks and only the highest spots have been above water.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong almost exclusively to the Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population at last treaty payments was four hundred and twenty-six, made up of ninety-four men, one hundred and fourteen women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and ten girls. Eighteen births and twenty-one deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has improved during the past year. Since the appointment of Dr. Larose as a resident physician here, they are all anxious to consult and be treated by him.

Many serious cases have been successfully dealt with, which in the absence of a skilled physician would undoubtedly have proved fatal. It has proved to be a boon and a blessing to the Indians and others of this district to have such a skilled, courteous and obliging physician stationed here. A great improvement is noticeable, both in their houses and persons. They seem to vie with each other as to who shall be the tidiest and cleanest.

Resources and Occupations.—The only resources here are hunting and fishing. It is to be regretted that during the entire summer months there is but little employment to be found for these Indians. Many of them would be only too glad to earn some money, but the work is limited to the few that are required for a short season on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats. During the winter months all those that are able to leave the reserve can realize a fair amount by hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses that are now under construction are a great improvement on the old ones.

Stock.—For the last three years it has been very discouraging for stock-raising here, all the hay-land within reasonable distance has been under water, and even the pasture is now limited to a few acres, consequently we have had to reduce the number of head in proportion to the extent of feeding-ground.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve and both are at present supplied with good teachers, which has proved to be a great inducement to the parents to send their children regularly to school and become more interested in their education.

Religion.—Nearly all of this band belong to the Church of England. They have a fine, commodious and well equipped building to worship in. They are much devoted to their religion and attend the services regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The life of a hunter and trapper is more or less conducive to indolence, and these Indians are not proof against the tendency to that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

failing. No doubt if they were situated in a place where they could get work and earn money, many of them would take advantage of it and give up their careless, indolent ways. Under the present circumstances their progress can only be very limited.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no trouble in any way about intemperance here. They are, generally speaking, most obedient and law-abiding, and their general behaviour is fairly good.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Shoal Lake reserve lies between the Carrot river and the Pas mountain, about eighty miles southwest of the Pas. It contains two thousand two hundred and forty acres, a large portion of which is covered with timber. The remainder consists of swamp and hay land.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Fourteen men, fourteen women, twenty boys and fifteen girls formed the population on this reserve last August. During the year there were three births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Last year an epidemic of small-pox broke out amongst this band. They were promptly quarantined and strictly looked after while domiciled in tents away from the reserve, thereby preventing the disease from spreading to other bands. No deaths occurred, and since they were released from quarantine on August 23 their general health has been exceptionally good. Before returning to their houses, every thing offensive or likely to carry contagion was burned, and the rest of their belongings thoroughly disinfected. The few that escaped the disease were vaccinated this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—This little band is now taking quite an interest in stock-raising. They grow large crops of potatoes, make canoes, fish and hunt.

Buildings.—The houses here are well built, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Raising and attending to cattle was a new employment for these Indians, and it took quite a while to get them to take any interest in that kind of work; but it is satisfactory to know that the effort has at last succeeded and that the herd is now rapidly increasing. They have also a few brood mares, and raise some fine ponies.

Education.—The school here is held in the Church Missionary Society's building. There is a suitable teacher and a regular attendance, but, as the children never hear a word of English spoken outside of the school, they do not seem to derive much benefit from the teaching.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the English Church and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is an inclination to be industrious here as far as their surroundings permit. They are quite comfortable and much better off than they were some years ago.

Temperance and Morality.—The drinking habit is unknown at Shoal lake, and I have never known of a case of immorality.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—About ten miles west of Shoal lake as the crow flies (but twice that distance by water, which is the only way to get there) is the Red Earth reserve, situated on the Carrot river, at the foot of the Pas mountain. It contains four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine acres, some of which would make good farming land if cleared of brush and timber.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Plain and Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Last August there were twenty-nine men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys and thirty-one girls, making a population of one hundred and nineteen altogether. There were six births and six deaths during the year.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Health and Sanitation.—Early this spring the whooping-cough broke out on this reserve and the majority of the children were affected. Previously this disease has been very disastrous amongst the children of this agency, but in this case it passed off comparatively easily, only a few fatal cases occurring. There has also been a good deal of other sickness here during the year, principally throat and lung diseases. These Indians were all vaccinated last spring and a general cleaning up enforced.

Resources and Occupations.—There is no opportunity for this band to get any outside work, being so far out of the way. They raise large crops of potatoes, and with the aid of the gun and trap they can make a good living if so inclined.

Buildings.—There are a few comfortable dwelling-houses here, but the tent is in use the greater part of the year, and, therefore, the houses are not much attended to.

Stock.—A few individuals have cattle and horses of their own, but they are not enough interested to allow them to increase.

Education.—Although the school on this reserve is kept supplied with a teacher and all other requirements necessary, there does not seem to be any good results. The principal inducement for the pupils' attendance is the two biscuits which each receives daily.

Religion.—For the first time in the history of this band the majority are Christians. There are now sixty-eight members of the English Church and only forty-two pagans. Last year there were forty-nine Christians and seventy pagans.

The practices of the medicine-man have been abandoned, and demon-worship has about disappeared. A few more years and paganism at Red Earth will be a thing of the past.

Characteristics and Progress.—Indolent habits are prevalent amongst the older people, but the young men are clever and active when called on to do anything. They are peaceably inclined, and seem to be contented, getting neither richer nor poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are unknown amongst this band.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shores of Pine Island lake, adjoining the far-famed Hudson's Bay Company's post known as Cumberland House. It contains four thousand and twenty-five acres, composed of rock, swamp, brush and timber lands.

Tribe.—All the members of this band are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population at last treaty payments was one hundred and fifty-two, made up of twenty-nine men, forty-seven women, forty-two boys and thirty-four girls. During the year there were seven births and twelve deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a complication of ailments amongst the children and young people of this band during the past year, principally throat and skin diseases. Very few families live on the reserve for any length of time. They are always on the move and no proper treatment or attention can be given to them. They have all been vaccinated and attended to as well as circumstances would permit.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal means of making a living here is by hunting and fishing. The Hudson's Bay Company gives employment to a few who are willing to work.

Education.—Up to the present time the money spent on keeping up the school here has been wasted.

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians belong to the Church of England. They have a handsome little church, which is well attended when the members are within reach.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band that are employed are industrious and trustworthy, and some of them are in comparatively good circumstances and are improving, but the majority are at a stand-still.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the temptations and surroundings, these Indians are no worse than any other community would be.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The main portion of this reserve is situated on the west shore of Moose lake ; five miles out in the lake is Big island, which makes up the balance of six thousand three hundred and forty-two acres.

In years of low water there is a large extent of hay-land here ; the other portion is covered with brush and timber.

Tribe.—The members of this band are descendants of the Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Last August there were thirty men, forty-two women, twenty-nine boys and thirty-four girls on this reserve, making a population of one hundred and thirty-five. During the year there were six births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Some years ago this was the most unhealthy band in the agency and the death-rate was alarmingly high, caused principally by their carelessness in adopting the sanitary measures inculcated for their benefit. For the last few years there has been a steady improvement in their habits and way of living and they have now the lowest death-rate in the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and boating are their only means of support.

Buildings.—Tents are more in use here than houses. The greater part of the year they are away from the reserve, and consequently very little time is spent in improving their houses.

Stock.—Since the years of high water commenced it has been a hard struggle to keep any cattle alive on this reserve, all the hay-ground being under water. After the water froze up last winter they managed to cut enough hay on top of the ice to keep the best of the cows and one bull alive.

Education.—The school is held in the mission building and has been well attended this last year, but the parents take no interest in the education of their children and their progress is very slow.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Church of England and of late have taken more interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking this band as a whole they are at present in better circumstances than they ever have been. They are not lazy when there is anything for them to do.

Temperance and Morality.—The drinking habit is unknown here, but their morals cannot be classed as exemplary.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Great Saskatchewan river where it enters Cedar lake. It has an area of three thousand and forty acres, made up of rock, swamp, brush and timber lands.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population last August was one hundred and sixty-two, made up of thirty-seven men, forty-eight women, forty-four boys and thirty-three girls. Five births and two deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there has been no epidemic of any kind amongst this band, there have been a great many deaths during the year. Scrofula seems to be the great evil amongst them, very few families being clear of it. Their houses on the reserve are kept clean, but they spend so much of their time away from the reserve, crowded in tents or miserable shanties, that it is impossible to adopt any course of treatment that would be of any permanent benefit.

Resources and Occupations.—Sturgeon-fishing in summer and hunting and trapping in winter form their main employment. A few get work for a short season on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats plying between Grand Rapids and the Demi Charge.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Education.—There is a commodious and comfortable school-house here, which used to be well attended, and the pupils made good progress, but, unfortunately, this last year there has been a falling off and no progress has been made.

Religion.—The members of this band all belong to the Church of England, and attend the services regularly when within reach of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good and willing workers when they get a job that suits them. At present they are well provided for and better off than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—No drinking or immorality has been reported during the year.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency is at Grand Rapids, at the mouth of the Great Saskatchewan river where the reserve is situated. It covers an area of four thousand six hundred and forty-six acres, a large portion of which is good hay-land. Some small patches are fit for cultivation and the rest is brush and timber land.

Tribe.—All the Indians here are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Last September there were twenty-two men, twenty-five women, thirty-six boys and twenty-five girls belonging to this band, making a population of one hundred and eight. During the year there were five births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little disease amongst these Indians this last year. They are a comparatively healthy lot. Their houses are kept clean and neat.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of them have gardens here, in which they raise potatoes and vegetables, but their principal means of making a living is fishing for whitefish and sturgeon.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are fairly good and still improving.

Education.—There is a good school-house here, well equipped, but there are so many changes of teachers that the pupils do not advance as well as they otherwise might do.

Religion.—This is an old established mission of the Church of England. A fine new church was completed last year. The Sunday services are well and regularly attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Grand Rapids Indians are progressive and take a pride in following the white man's ways. They all understand the English language and the majority of them speak it fluently.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no bad reports from this band during the past year.

PELICAN NARROWS BAND.

As Pelican Narrows is more accessible from the Pas agency, the department has decided that the supervision of this band should be transferred from the Carlton to the Pas agency.

Not having had any previous knowledge concerning the affairs of this band, and not having been able to make a visit since the transfer took place, I am unable to give any report for the past year.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
September 2, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 about five thousand six hundred and seventy acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as the soil is rich and there is plenty of hay. Along the streams there is enough wood for fuel, and timber for small buildings. Last spring the band surrendered to the government twelve sections of this reserve, and it was sold at public auction for the benefit of the band.

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 is in the Green Ridge settlement, and, as a good class of farmers own the adjoining farms, the Indians get the best kind of instruction in the example shown.

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 in a good wheat-producing district, although up to date it has been troubled with 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, and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands is as follows :—Roseau, including the Rapids, two hundred and seventeen ; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, one hundred and twelve ; Long Plain, one hundred and thirteen ; making a grand total of four hundred and forty-two. At Roseau River and Rapids there were twelve births and twelve deaths ; at Swan Lake and Indian Gardens three births and nine deaths, and at Long Plain, five births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been better than usual ; the only epidemic was an attack of measles at Swan Lake reserve ; but happily this passed without any fatal results, and this spring the Indians seem to be in better health than I have ever seen them before.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as cleaning up and burning refuse. But nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring,

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

which, in my estimation, is the surest sanitary precaution they can take against any accumulation of dirt or filth, as continually moving their tents short distances ensures clean and healthy surroundings and plenty of good sunlight, which is absolutely necessary for their constitutions.

Resources and Occupations.—On the Roseau River reserve grain-farming and stock-raising are both carried on to some extent, but the hard, steady work necessary for successful farming, which is contrary to the Indian nature, and the ready demand for intermittent labour for cash wages, amongst the settlers, just suits the Indian; consequently the farming operations do not reflect credit, considering the length of time the Indians have received assistance and instruction. On the Roseau Rapids reserve grain-farming is followed principally, but the attraction of cash wages offered by the surrounding settlers induces the Indians to put in their crop in a hurried, slovenly manner that is not conducive to successful farming. They also have a small herd of cattle and cannot increase it very much on account of shortage of hay-lands. These Indians are good hunters and make a good living in the winter.

On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-farming, only, is carried on, as there is only sufficient hay to support their ponies. At Swan Lake reserve, both grain-farming and stock-raising are followed successfully, and, if the Indians would only stay at home and stick to it, I have reason to believe they would soon be independent. But farm labour being scarce, the settlers hold out such inducements to the Indians that they cannot withstand the temptation, and their farms suffer in consequence. On the Long Plain reserve grain-farming is carried on, but only on a small scale, as it is impossible to keep these Indians on their reserve long enough to look after the crops properly. The steady demand for farm labour at good wages makes these Indians perfectly independent during the summer season; consequently they take but little interest in putting in their own crop, with the possible chance always of not getting any return. Taking into consideration their disposition towards each other, I feel certain that the present generation will do better, and be more contented, working for white settlers, than they will working, or waiting for each other to work, on the reserves. Of course the younger generation growing up will be of a different caliber altogether, but whether better or worse, time alone will prove.

Buildings, Stock, and Farm Implements.—The walls of all houses and stables are of logs. The old pole and mud roof still predominates, with a lumber floor, but the shingle roofs are increasing very fast, particularly on the Swan Lake reserve. The log house with lumber roof and floor is all that can be desired for the Indian. It has to be replastered or mudded every fall to some extent, and it nearly always gets a coat of whitewash on top of this, which is the most sanitary cleansing it could get. On the other hand, if they were frame and lumber walls, they would be left untouched until the animal nature inclosed would nearly carry them away. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in the summer, and after living amongst them for a few years, it is quite apparent that it is greatly to their benefit.

They take fairly good care of their cattle, which are increasing slowly, but the adults do not take naturally to stock-raising, and it is to the younger generation that we must look for any great success that may be achieved in this line.

They are well supplied with implements and tools to carry on their work, and year by year show a growing disposition to buy these articles for themselves.

Education.—There is only one day school open in the agency; it is at Swan Lake reserve. The teacher, Mr. Kemper Garrioch, is a native of the country, speaks the language of the Indians, and has their confidence, yet he finds it most difficult to get the pupils to attend regularly. Another day school has been built at Roseau Rapids reserve, and I expect it will be opened shortly.

Religion.—At Swan Lake reserve the teacher has supervision of the general spiritual welfare of the Indians, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and, although it is a very slow process at best, he is making an impression.

A priest of the Roman Catholic Church visits periodically, and attends to the spiritual wants of the Indians at Roseau River reserve. But at Roseau Rapids,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Indian Gardens, and Long Plain reserves, the old forms of pagan worship still flourish, waiting for a missionary with sufficient zeal to expend his efforts on virgin soil.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are certainly making progress although very slowly, and to those who are not familiar with them it is in many cases invisible, but to us it is quite apparent. Much progress can be made in this generation with but little to show for it to the casual onlooker. To uplift the Indian, his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is going to be accomplished on an Indian reserve with its usual surroundings, I fail to see. But if an Indian with his family goes off the reserve to work for a good class of farmer for a year or two, his development in character is quite apparent to any one; and if this is carried on, it will in time produce the 'survival of the fittest' and the next generation will develop on the character of their parents.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance and consequently immorality. Fines and punishment of the Indians seem to have no effect, and there are always low characters around them who are only too willing and anxious to obtain liquor for them, and it is next to impossible to persuade the Indian to tell where he got it, regardless of what punishment he may avoid by doing so. If they were allowed to purchase liquor under the law, I doubt whether, after six months, they would drink as much liquor or squander as much money over it as they do now.

General Remarks.—Last winter at Long Plain the Indians lived in plenty, as there was a great demand for dry wood right at their doors; on the other reserves they lived better than usual and in the spring they all did well. The improvement in their health and surroundings over ordinary springs was quite noticeable, and I never saw them look so thriving as at the annuity payments this year.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

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. They are, physically, big, strong, healthy Indians, i.e. the adults; many of the children show more or less signs of scrofula, which will in time develop, the same as in other bands. They have good houses and gardens, and, as they have nothing to look for from the government, they simply go out to work for the farmers and earn a good living. They get liquor occasionally and proceed in their own way to settle family difficulties, which usually causes some trouble. But they are a better class of Indians all round than the others in the agency, and, were it not for the visiting Indians and loafers at their village, we should have little trouble with them.

The Presbyterian Church attends to their spiritual welfare and a weekly service is held in their village church. 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. The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, and his sister, as teacher, are much interested in the institution and are unsparing in their efforts to carry on a very successful work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are 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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

bush. It is not suitable for grain-farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good 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 has a fair supply of hay, but is 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. Being a little short of hay-land, a piece of land across the river, with good hay meadows, has been reserved for the use of the band.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on 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 for 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 is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

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 whole agency is thirteen hundred and fifty-seven; during the year there were fifty-one births and forty-one deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been better than usual. On three of the reserves there was a slight epidemic of eczema or itch, but with treatment it all disappeared. There were a few cases of measles that passed off without any fatal results, and over and above that there was nothing but coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption, which are to be found on all reserves every winter. I attribute the better health of the Indians to the supply of work there was to be had outside the reserves last winter, at the gypsum mines, lumber camps, saw-mills, and cord-wood camps. Then they had their winter fishing to attend to, and a good

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

spring hunt brought them through the winter in good health, well clothed, and in better condition generally than I have seen them before.

The usual sanitary precautions have been carried out, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, but nearly all the Indians move into tents at the first sight of bare ground in the spring, and this I think is the best sanitation possible.

Resources and Occupations.—As grain-farming with any degree of success is out of the question on these reserves, stock-raising is about the only other civilized industry that the Indians can be induced to take any interest in, and at this they are doing fairly well, and would do better were it not for the advice of 'sharks' visiting the reserve, to kill or dispose of some of their live stock on the sly. However, their stock is increasing, as is also their interest in it, and it is only a matter of time before they will look upon their herd of cattle as their protection against hard times. There are plenty of fish in the lake, and considerable game in the bush yet, so there is no actual need for the Indians to suffer for want of food in the winter-time, if they are not too lazy to hunt or fish. Last spring they made a good deal of money digging senega-root, and in the summer-time they do very well, picking berries, fishing, freighting with sail-boats, or working on the lake steamers; and as soon as harvest is ready, there is plenty of work at good wages for all of them until winter sets in.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log; some of the houses have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors.

The stables simply have log walls with poles and hay on the roof, and when they are re-mudded or plastered in the fall, they fulfil their requirements exactly for the winter. I think the log building suits the Indian best, as it is easier to renew and also to repair than a frame. And they will abandon their houses for very trivial reasons, such as sickness, trouble, or a death in the family—I know of a case where an Indian burned his house down because he had quarrelled with his wife in it, under the impression that there was a spirit in the house that instigated the apparent cause of the quarrel.

In overhauling their houses in the fall, the mudding or plastering they give them, and the whitewash afterwards, are sudden death to the vermin, and the best sanitary cleansing the Indians are capable of. Now, if they had frame houses, the walls would get so full of vermin in a few years that they could not live in them.

The cattle did not come through the winter in as good condition as usual, and on some of the reserves there were several deaths, not from want of hay, altogether, but from the quality. The water being high in the lake, their usual hay meadows were flooded, and they had to go further back and cut meadows with a great deal of dead grass bottom. With that kind of feed, it takes the very best of care to bring live stock through the winter, in fact much better care than the Indians yet know how to give. This summer the water in the lake has gone down and there is every indication of a plentiful supply of hay. The Indians that take an interest in their cattle are making a success of them, and those who do not take an interest in their stock and are only keeping a few head of cattle just to oblige the government and give them an excuse to ask the agent for assistance, will gradually lose the few head they have and retire from the business.

Education.—There is a day school on each of the reserves, and two at Fairford, that have been kept open and taught regularly, with the exception of Waterhen, which was re-opened on April 1. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, and it cannot be otherwise as long as the parents have to go from place to place getting work or hunting; consequently the children do not show a very advanced stage of education. There is a large stone boarding school adjoining the Pine Creek reserve, owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers from the order of the Rev. Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty-five boarding pupils and fifteen day scholars.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

This school always has the full number of the grant and many extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. There is also a saw-mill and planer, and a blacksmith shop in connection with the school. First-class work is being done here in all branches, and the institution is worthy of all the support it gets, and more.

Religion.—The Church of England has churches at Upper Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Shoal River, and also catechists at St. Martins and Crane River; the Baptists have churches at Lower Fairford and St. Martins; and the Roman Catholics at Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen River, and Pine Creek; and a catechist at Ebb and Flow. It is most difficult to express any opinion regarding the results of the missionary's efforts. To an outsider it seems to be that the missionary who can produce the greatest ocular demonstration in support of his doctrine, gets the most adherents, at least for the time being. But far be it from me to make light of the missionary's efforts; there is a result that has an influence upon the whole character of the Indian, but it is beyond my efforts to explain what it is.

Progress.—As long as the Indians can make a fair living by hunting, trapping, and fishing, there are many that will follow such a life in preference to any other kind; consequently in this agency progress is bound to be slow, i.e., in civilized farming pursuits, because there is good fishing and fair hunting around all the reserves. But, as the hunting gradually fails, the Indian will by degrees take up his share of the white man's burden if he is not pampered, fed, and clothed too much. But as long as he is given assistance by the government, and there is a ration-house in sight, too much must not be expected of him.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any liquor being on the reserves, with the exception of Waterhen River, where a trader and his two sons were arrested for selling liquor to Indians and were fined \$150. Unfortunately we had not a teacher on that reserve, and it gave these low characters a chance to operate. If it were not for the teachers on the reserves, there is little doubt that liquor traders would often find their way there and cause drunken sprees and consequent immorality, but I hear very little in the way of immorality amongst them, and not a single case of prostitution.

General Remarks.—When visiting each reserve this year to make the annuity payments, I examined all the houses, stables, gardens, and all the live stock that could be gathered together at the time, and found everything in a prosperous condition. The Indians themselves were in better health, and better clothed than usual, and I consider them to be progressing satisfactorily.

The teachers on all the reserves have rendered me all assistance in their power.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., September 9, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Rat Portage and Savanne agencies for the year ended June 30, 1903.

The headquarters of these agencies is situated in the post office building, in the town of Rat Portage, Ontario.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, which are designated as 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 a small quantity of Norway pine.

On reserves A and B, there are several veins of rich gold-bearing quartz; amongst them, the Sultana and the Ophir; the remainder consisting of bottom-lands producing hay.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band was, at payment in 1902, one hundred and twenty-nine, as follows: thirty-three men, forty women, thirty-three boys and twenty-three girls. There was one birth, and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. There are a few cases of consumption, sore eyes and scrofula in this band, which is regularly attended by Dr. Hanson. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are their main resources.

Buildings.—Such of their buildings as I have seen are built of logs. They are small and not very comfortable.

Education.—The day school on reserve No. 38 C remains closed for want of pupils.

Religion.—Thirty of these Indians are members of the Church of England; thirty-four are Roman Catholics, and sixty-five are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are addicted to the use of liquor; but, as a close watch is constantly kept on them, they find little chance to get any.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to these two bands are on the west shore and northwest of Shoal Lake and partly in the province of Manitoba.

The area of these is sixteen thousand and five acres, which is timbered with cedar, spruce and poplar.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands at payments of 1902, was one hundred and forty-five persons, as follows: thirty men, thirty-nine women, forty-two boys and thirty-four girls. There were nine births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and berry-picking are the principal resources by which they make a living. A few of them find work in the lumber camps and with the mining companies.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but there is a boarding school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, which is doing good work, and which many of the children attend.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these bands are fairly temperate. There are a few of them who will make use of liquor whenever they can get it. Otherwise they are fairly moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 33.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, Nos. 33 A, on Whitefish bay, and 33 B, at Northwest Angle. The combined area is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands at the last payment was fifty-four, as follows : twelve men, sixteen women, thirteen boys and thirteen girls. There were four births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. All the Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians make a living by hunting, fishing and working in the lumber camps, and a few of them have small gardens.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, the Indians being opposed to any form of education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—This band may be considered both temperate and moral, with the exception of two families, who are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can in any way procure them.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are the following : 34, Lake of the Woods ; 34 A, Whitefish bay ; 34 B, first and second parts on Shoal lake, and 34 C, Northwest Angle in Manitoba ; also, 34 C, Lake of the Woods. The total area is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres. On all these reserves, there is a quantity of timber, namely, poplar, spruce and tamarack.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at payment of 1902, was eighteen, as follows : five men, nine women, one boy and three girls. There was one death and no births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Berry-picking, fishing, hunting and looking after their gardens are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—Their stock is in good order and appears to be well taken care of.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—All members of the band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—This band may be considered both temperate and moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves : No. 37 on Big island, No. 37 on Rainy river ; 37 A, on Shoal lake ; 37 B, at Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods ; 37 C, at 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 last payment, 1902, was ninety-five persons, as follows : twenty-one men, twenty-eight women, twenty-one boys and twenty-five girls. There were five births and nine deaths.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been satisfactory. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking ; and a few of them do a little gardening, principally on No. 37 Rainy River.

Stock.—Their cattle are in good order, and more attention has been paid to them than formerly.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. The Indians are strongly opposed to education.

Religion.—There are ninety-one pagans, three Anglicans, and one Roman Catholic in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate and moral. Complaints are seldom heard as to their conduct on or off the reserve.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres. This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood. There are also extensive hay-lands.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, at last payment, 1902, was thirty-five, as follows : nine men, eleven women, nine boys and six girls. There were two births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair. They keep their houses fairly clean and tidy. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, berry-picking and fishing are their occupations ; and a few of them do a little gardening.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are both temperate and moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it : 31 A, on Nan-gashing bay ; 31 B and 31 C, Lake of the Woods ; 31 D, E, F, on Big island ; 31 G, Lake of the Woods ; 31 H, and part of 31 G, Big island, on Lake of the Woods. The combined area is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres. These reserves are timbered with merchantable timber, and a large quantity of mixed wood.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last payments, was one hundred and fifty-six persons, as follows : thirty-two men, thirty-nine women, forty-nine boys and thirty-six girls. There were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, no epidemic having appeared on the reserve, and sanitary measures having been fairly carried out. All the Indians were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Berry-picking, fishing and hunting are the principal resources of this band. Some of the band have very fair gardens and patches of potatoes.

Stock.—Their cattle are in fair order, and apparently well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as the Indians are opposed to having their children educated.

Religion.—There are one hundred and fifty-three pagans, two Roman Catholics, and one Anglican in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, law-abiding and moral.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—The following reserves have been allotted to this band : 32 A, on Whitefish bay ; 32 B, on Yellow Girl bay, and 32 C, on Sabaskong bay. The combined area is two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres, all well timbered.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band, at the payments of 1902, was fifty-two, as follows : fourteen men, seventeen women, nine boys and twelve girls. There were no births and but one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures fairly well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—A few of the Indians do a little gardening and have put in some potatoes. This, with hunting and fishing, is their principal occupation.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but some of the children are at the Rat Portage boarding school, where they are doing well.

Religion.—There are forty-one pagans, ten Roman Catholics and one Anglican in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of this band are very fond of liquor, and will use every possible means to get it, but a strict watch is kept on them, with good effect. Otherwise, they are moral.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, all on the Lake of the Woods, namely, 35 B, Nangashing bay ; 35 B, Obabeeking bay ; 35 C, 35 D, Sabaskong bay ; 35 E, Little Grassy river ; 35 F, Sabaskong bay ; 35 G, Big Grassy river ; 35 H, Sabaskong bay, and 35 J, on the Lake of the Woods. The combined area is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres. All these reserves are well timbered with good merchantable timber. The soil on these reserves is well adapted for cultivation.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at payment of 1902, was one hundred and fifty-four persons, as follows : thirty-six men, forty-four women, thirty-one boys and forty-three girls. There were six births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. There was quite a number of cases of measles on the reserve during the winter, but, with the warm weather, that disease disappeared. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out in some cases, but in others it has been very improperly done. All the Indians requiring vaccination have been operated on by the doctor.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps and with mining companies, are the principal resources of this band.

Stock.—Their stock is in good condition and well taken care of.

Education.—There is a day school on reserve 35 H, with a good attendance.

Religion.—One hundred and fifty of these Indians are pagans, and four are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but, owing to the distance they have to go to get liquor, and a few of the offenders having been punished, there is an 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 reserve, on Swan lake ; One Man Lake reserve, on One Man lake. The combined area is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ninety-nine acres. These reserves are well timbered with spruce, poplar, jack-pine and other wood. The ground is rough and stony. The soil, however, is good. Grain and vegetables can be successfully grown, if properly cultivated. There is a large quantity of hay on these reserves.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band at the last payments in 1902, was one hundred and sixty-six persons, as follows : forty-five men, forty-five women, forty-five boys and thirty-one girls. There were six births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several bad cases of scrofula in this band which required medical treatment on several occasions. Otherwise, the health of the Indians was fair. Their houses are neat and clean. Sanitary measures have been fully complied with. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and all precautions against disease taken.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians earn considerable money in picking berries, fishing, hunting and freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company. They have some very fine gardens and potato-fields, which are well cultivated.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs. They are of good size, well finished, and on approaching the reserve present a neat and cheerful appearance. The whole reserve at Islington is a credit to the band.

Stock.—The cattle are in fine order and evidently have been well taken care of during the past winter.

Education.—The school on this reserve is, at present, closed owing to the small attendance and lack of interest the Indians take in the education of their children.

Religion.—There is a good church on this reserve, built by the Church of England. One hundred and fifty members of this band are Anglicans, one is a Roman Catholic and eleven are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians give but little trouble as regards intoxicants. A strict watch is kept on them while they are in Rat Portage. Generally speaking, they are moral and law-abiding.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I was transferred from the Pelly agency to this agency, and only took charge here on June 10 last. I am, therefore, unable to give an intelligent report on the characteristics and progress of the several bands of this agency.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency comprises seven bands, as follows : Lac des Mille Lacs band ; Wabigoon, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows and Eagle Lake.

LAC DES MILLES LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A 2, 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 treaty payments in 1902, was eighty-two, consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women, seventeen boys and thirty-five girls. There were five births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and there was no epidemic amongst them. With few exceptions, all have been vaccinated. The sanitary regulations of the department have been fairly well carried out in all respects.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main occupations. They are seldom on the reserve during the winter months.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings and Stock.—Their cattle are in good condition, and appear to have been properly taken care of. Their dwellings are of logs, well built, and are neat and clean.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, at present, the continual roaming about of these Indians being the cause of such a small attendance as not to warrant the opening of the school.

Religion.—Eighty-one members of this band are pagans, and one is a Roman Catholic.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fairly good, but many of the Indians will use intoxicants whenever they can in any way procure them.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon lake. Its area is twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres, well timbered with poplar, spruce and tamarack.

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

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments, was eighty-eight, consisting of sixteen men, twenty-five women, nineteen boys and twenty-eight girls. There were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of chicken-pox and measles in the band, without any serious result. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary precautions have been well complied with.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of the band, while they earn considerable money picking berries for the merchants. A few find work in lumber and mining camps, and some have small gardens.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, are of good size, are fairly well furnished, are kept clean and comfortable, and would compare very favourably with those of any of the settlers in that district.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, with a good average attendance. Many of the pupils are able to read, write and converse in English.

Religion.—Eighty-three are pagans, and five are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to state that the majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they procure when visiting the towns in the vicinity of the reserve.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of the band, known as 'Frenchman's Head,' is stationed about fifteen miles south. There is, also, another fragment on Sawbill lake, four miles north of Ignacé station, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve proper has an area of forty-nine thousand acres. The greater portion is well timbered with birch, poplar, jack-pine and spruce. A portion of the reserve is adapted for cultivation, the soil being sandy and clay loam. The remainder is rough and stony, with some good hay swamps.

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

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of this band at last treaty payment in 1902, was five hundred and eighty-two, consisting of one hundred and thirty-four men, one hundred and twenty-eight women, one hundred and sixty-nine boys and one hundred and fifty-one girls. There were thirty births and eleven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, they having suffered only from minor ailments. There have been a few cases of scrofula and consumption. With the exception of a few stragglers, all have been vaccinated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are fishing for home consumption and trapping and hunting for trade, and some of them are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as boatmen. Several, also, have small gardens and potato patches.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are of logs, covered with birch bark, with the exception of three houses which are shingled. They are all in fairly good condition, and the majority are neat and clean. Their cattle are in good order and properly attended to, and were sheltered during the winter.

Education.—There is a day school at Canoe River, but the attendance is so small that I fear it will have to be closed.

Religion.—Four hundred and twenty-three are Anglicans, one hundred and five are Roman Catholics and fifty-four are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that there have been no complaints as to intemperance, and no cases have come to my notice, and so far as I am aware, they are moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres, heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack-pine and other species of wood.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was sixty-seven, consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women, fourteen boys and twenty-three girls. There were five births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good and they have been exempt from any epidemics. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and some of them are neatly furnished. The usual sanitary measures have been well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—A small amount of gardening is done, with good results. This, with fishing and hunting, is their main resource. Owing to their situation, the resources of this band are very limited.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The attendance is very small.

Religion.—There are thirty-one Anglicans, ten Roman Catholics and twenty-six pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases were reported of Indians of this band having been indulging in intoxicants while visiting at Eagle River station. It has been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute them, and their morality is doubtful. Otherwise, their conduct 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 last treaty payment was one hundred and fourteen, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-two women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-six girls. There were five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good and they have been free from any form of epidemic. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures have been properly attended to. Their houses are small, and not any too comfortable, but they are fairly clean.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are their main resources, while some of the Indians have fairly good gardens of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed for some years, as the Indians took no interest in education.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Religion.—Of these Indians sixty-six are Roman Catholics, nine are Anglicans and thirty-nine are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve 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 quantity of good merchantable timber on this reserve, and the soil is good for raising vegetables.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at annuity payment of 1902 was seventy-three, consisting of eighteen men, fifteen women, twenty-three boys and seventeen girls. There were seven births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There has been no epidemic amongst them. There are the usual cases of scrofula, sore eyes and consumption. Sanitary precautions are fairly well carried out. Their houses are neat and clean and fairly well furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—A number of these Indians find employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve. This, with hunting, fishing and berry-picking, is their chief employment. They have some very good gardens, also potato and turnip patches. I also noticed some very nice corn.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are of logs, neatly built, and most of them have shingled roofs and are kept in good repair and comfortable. Their stock is in good condition, and well provided for, both as to food and shelter.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been going backward, the Indians taking no interest in the education of their children; consequently the school had to be closed.

Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics, four Anglicans and sixty-three pagans in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are much addicted to the use of liquor, and I understand there are many temptations put in their way by unscrupulous white men and half-breeds, both at Eagle River and Vermilion Bay. The morality of these Indians, except a very few, is good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Only having taken charge of this agency on June 10, 1903, I am unable to speak on this subject, or say what progress has been made during the year. I may, however, say that I find some of these Indians above the average in intelligence, and they compare favourably with any Indians with whom I have come in contact. I find them law-abiding, and ready to listen and take good advice, but, unfortunately, they are easily led astray. The most lamentable thing in this agency is the continual traffic in liquor with the Indians, at the towns and stations on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my sixth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes four agencies, namely: Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, Birtle and the Pas. The first three are in the province of Manitoba, and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, with the exception of one band which takes its annuity at Pelican Narrows in the district of Athabaska. This band has no regular reserve, but congregates at Pelican Narrows, in unceded territory, once a year to receive its annuities.

Birtle agency has been lately added to this inspectorate, and up to this time I have been unable to make an inspection.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The reserves of this agency are all conveniently situated to this office, and are frequently visited.

The population at the last annuity payments was four hundred and twenty-four. During the last fiscal year there were twenty-three births and twenty-four deaths, as compared with twelve births and twenty-two deaths the previous year.

The Indians of this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe; about one-third have a strain of white blood.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Assiniboine river, about fifteen mile from this town. About one-third of it is in the valley of the river; here the land is nearly all heavily timbered, and the soil is excellent. On the higher lands the soil is quite sandy, but supports a fine growth of poplar timber. During the past spring a fire ran through a portion of it, doing considerable damage. The Indians of this band have a splendid heritage in their wood if properly handled. A branch of the Canadian Northern railway is being built adjacent to the reserve, which will give good shipping facilities.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band make a good living from their stand-point, and are quite independent of departmental aid. All they expect is their treaty stipulations. They do a little farming, but most of their earnings are from labour with the surrounding farmers. In winter they make considerable money from the sale of dry wood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are poor log shacks in winter, and tents in summer. They are well clothed, contented, and happy, but if they continue their present mode of life, they will soon pass away. They are too close to civilization in the shape of bad whisky, and the lowest degradation of the white man. I fear but little can be done for them in their present environment. They live in a fool's paradise, and warnings fall on deaf ears.

Religion and Education.—They are all pagans, will have nothing to do with schools or churches. This is a startling statement to make of a band situated so close to this office and living in the midst of a Christian community within sixty-five miles of the capital of the province, but it is a fact. Missionaries of various

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

denominations have tried at different times to work amongst them, but without effect; of late years they have been left to themselves.

Population.—The Indians of this band number one hundred and thirteen.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated on the Canadian Northern railway (Morris and Brandon branch). Indian Springs station and post office are situated near the centre of it, both of which are a great convenience to the band. There is also an auxiliary reserve known as Indian Gardens, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the principal meridian. This is the home of the old chief, Yellow Quill, and his family; it is a beautiful section of grain-land overlooking the Assiniboine river.

The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, the land is high rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. In the valley of Swan lake, which lies to the south of the reserve, there are large hay meadows. The reserve as a whole is a model one for Indians who wish to quit their old mode of life and apply themselves to agricultural pursuits; they have good grain and grazing lands, plenty of fire-wood, abundance of hay, and first-class water.

Progress.—I am pleased to be able to state that this band is still progressing. These Indians have built a number of new and improved houses this year. They have two hundred and fifty acres of crop at the principal reserve, and seventy-five at the gardens. I am sorry to say that the crop is not as good this year as last, but still the prospects are there will be a fair yield. As the threshing is not yet done, I cannot give the return. Labour has been in good demand and all who are able and willing to work have made good wages with neighbouring farmers. Senega-root has commanded high prices, and a very considerable revenue has been derived from this source. These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, and are now beginning to realize the benefits of stock-raising. This year for the first time they have a few head of beef cattle to dispose of. The outlook for this band is encouraging.

Religion and Education.—Mr. Kemper Garrioch acts as day school teacher and missionary. I am pleased to report considerable progress in both branches. Most of the band are still pagan, but are very considerate and kind to the missionary. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor and is doing his best to advance their temporal interests. During the past summer the missionary teacher has been provided with a residence by the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There were three births and nine deaths during the year.

ROSEAU BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve, consisting of eight hundred acres, located on the Roseau river, about eleven miles from the main reserve.

The land of both reserves is first-class, and capable of supporting a much larger population than they have. Wood and hay are abundant, and plenty of open prairie for cropping. Last winter the band surrendered seven thousand seven hundred and eight acres of the principal reserve. It was sold for the benefit of the Indians last May, realizing \$99,782.50, or nearly \$13 per acre. The sale was regarded as highly satisfactory. According to the terms of the surrender ten per cent of this, less the cost of management, was expended for their immediate requirements.

Progress.—I cannot report much progress; at the best they are a poor miserable stubborn lot, and surrounded as they are by a number of towns, where liquor can be procured, their total extinction is only a matter of time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Those residing at the Rapids, or auxiliary reserve, are more thrifty. They are surrounded by a better class of settlers, and further away from liquor. The dwellings on both reserves are poor; logs for building purposes are scarce, and the high price of lumber prevents their building frame structures. It should not be inferred from this that they are in distress, far from it, they are quite contented, and satisfied with their lot, so much so that all the advice given them is patiently listened to and forgotten as soon as our backs are turned; they are improvident to the last degree.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and one. During the year there were fifteen births and twelve deaths.

Religion and Education.—Seventy-five are Roman Catholics, and the rest pagans. All the Roman Catholics reside on the reserve proper except two. At the principal reserve there is a comfortable Roman Catholic church, but no regular missionary. I understand that a priest from Letellier holds services every two weeks. A new school-building has been erected by the department at the Roseau Rapids. As yet a teacher has not been found for it. It is the intention to make it non-denominational.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To sum up, the outlook for Portage la Prairie agency is discouraging, except at Swan lake; this was formerly a very 'tough' band, but owing to its situation and the work of the farm instructor, and teacher, it has improved very much. It is hoped that the best members in other bands of the agency will desire to join this band.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

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.

The agency consists of ten reserves, namely, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, and Shoal River. These reserves are all on water fronts on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and contiguous waters.

Reserves.—The land of all the reserves is inclined to be low, and in most of them very stony; it is not at all adapted for grain-growing, but there is plenty of land for garden purposes. All are more or less timbered, and are well supplied with hay meadows. During the last few years, owing to high water, the hay-lands have been largely submerged, but this year the water has fallen, and hay is abundant.

Tribe.—All are Ojibbewas except at Shoal River; these are mostly Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last annuity payments was thirteen hundred and thirty, as compared with twelve hundred and ninety-six last year. There were fifty-eight births and forty-six deaths.

Progress.—The past year has been a prosperous one for this agency. Indians say themselves that they never were so well situated before as they are at present. Labour at high wages has been in good demand for all who cared to go from home for work. Fishing has been good and prices high. Furs have also brought good prices, while the commodities in general use amongst them are getting cheaper year by year owing to better transportation, and competition in trade.

Gardening.—As before stated, the reserves are not adapted for farming on an extensive scale, but the gardens are good. Potatoes are the staple crop, with a few turnips, carrots, and onions. The gardens as a rule are kept very clean, and are well fenced.

Cattle.—All the bands of this agency have horses and cattle. The herds are increasing slowly. Cattle do not do so well on these low lands as on the prairies. The grass does not possess the same nutriment, and the flies of many kinds are very hard on them; in fact for two months from the middle of June, until the middle of

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

August, they lose flesh at the very time they should, under ordinary circumstances, put it on. The Indians of the Little Saskatchewan band tried the experiment of sheep-raising two years ago, and are delighted with the result so far. They put them off on an island in the summer, away from the dogs, and bring them in for the winter. It has been hard work to have the Indians take an interest in stock-raising, but they are now more interested, and from this out I have no doubt the herds will increase more rapidly. The great trouble with them is that they want to sell before the cattle are of full market value.

Buildings.—Considerable improvement is noticed in the construction of the dwellings and stables; many of the houses are very comfortable, furnished with stoves, household furniture, sewing-machines, clocks, lamps, &c.

They are also kept much cleaner than formerly, and more attention is paid to sanitary regulations. The bands of this agency are becoming more provident year by year, they spend their earnings with more care in providing for the future.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency call themselves Christians. The denominations represented are : Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Baptist. The two former largely predominate. The Roman Catholics have a commodious church adjacent to Sandy Bay reserve ; they also have churches at Lake Manitoba, and Waterhen River reserves. At Pine Creek the church is within, and a part of the boarding school building. The Anglicans have churches at Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Shoal River ; the Baptists, at Lake St. Martin, and Lower Fairford. On the other reserves the school-houses are used for religious services.

Education.—There are day school buildings on all the reserves except Pine Creek ; here the day school is incorporated with the boarding school. A difficulty is found in securing teachers for some of the schools. I am pleased to report an improvement this year in some of the schools, notably the day schools at Sandy Bay, and Ebb and Flow Lake. At Pine Creek boarding school a decided improvement is noticed ; the class-room work done here will compare favourably with the best of the industrial schools. Father Bousquet is to be congratulated on the great success attending his efforts.

Morality.—I am pleased to report that there has not been a case of actual crime brought to my attention the past year. The bands of this agency have fully maintained their reputation as a law-abiding and peaceful people. There was a little trouble at one of the reserves through a trader supplying liquor to a white traveller, but no Indian, so far as I could find out, was implicated. The general moral tone of these Indians is all that could be expected, and I doubt if there is a white community in this broad Dominion where there is less real crime.

Health.—The past has been a healthy year for this agency. Closer attention to sanitary matters, larger and better ventilated houses, better food and clothing are, I think, accountable for this. Tubercular troubles are not so much in evidence as formerly. A small stock of medicines is kept at each reserve, and dispensed by the teachers ; this is much appreciated by the Indians, and no doubt it is of great benefit to them at times.

PAS AGENCY.

There are seven regular reserves in this agency, all situated within the district of Saskatchewan. Besides these there is the Pelican Narrows band, in the district of Athabaska. This band is not yet located on a reserve, and is not likely to be. These Indians are all hunters, and spread over a large area in their hunting pursuits. They gather yearly at the place before named to receive their annuities, and dispose of their peltry.

The reserves are : Grand Rapids, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth, and Cumberland.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The physical features of all these reserves are very similar to those mentioned in the preceding agency. They are not at all adapted for farming, but on most of them it is possible to find sufficient garden ground. Communication is all by water in summer, and by dog-train in winter. The lower Saskatchewan and tributary waters have been very high the last few years. This year they are not so high as last, but still above normal.

Progress.—I have lately returned from an inspection of all the bands and reserves in this agency, and am pleased to report the continued prosperity of the Indians. Notable progress is being made at the Pas, and Moose Lake; a large number of new houses completed and under way at both places, besides other evidences of thrift. The same may be said of the other reserves in a lesser degree. The scarcity of sawn lumber, and shingles, is a serious drawback to building operations. Prince Albert is the nearest point where lumber can be procured, and to bring it from there makes the cost almost prohibitive. A saw-mill at the Pas would be a great boon to the entire agency. Sturgeon-fishing is the principal industry at present; two strong companies are operating, and competition is very keen between them, much to the benefit of the Indians. The catch of furs was also good last winter, and high prices obtained. Strong competition exists between the Hudson's Bay Company and outside traders, creating lower prices for goods and higher prices for furs.

How long this state of affairs will last is hard to say; both fishing and hunting are precarious, but while it lasts, the Indians are making the most of it. Some of them have now considerable sums to their credit. Even in the far north at Pelican Narrows, I was informed that the hunters could not trade out all that was coming to them, and had left considerable balances to their credit notwithstanding that flour was \$14 per hundred, and other goods proportionately high. The Indians of this agency are all hunters or fishermen, or dependent on these pursuits for their livelihood; the country that they live in could not support them in any other way, consequently they will always have their ups and downs, according to the seasons; high water is in their favour, low water against them. May the good times continue! These people have many times suffered terrible privations through lack of food and clothing.

Stock.—Stock-raising is at a stand-still. The water has been so high the last three years that the meadows have been overflowed, and even summer pasturage has been very scarce. All the reserves are backed by swamps, and the cattle have had no place to graze except on the small ridges on which the villages are located. Last winter the loss from poor hay, and starvation, was large. Until the waters subside, there is very little use in trying to increase the herds.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, but owing to the lack of efficient teachers, and the roving habits of the parents, the result is not encouraging. The school at the Pas is an exception; here I found an excellent school with Mr. R. A. McDougall in charge. A strong effort was made this year to secure recruits for the industrial schools, but with indifferent success, parents objecting to send their children so far away from home. From my experience of Indian day schools in this inspectorate, I am more and more convinced that the money expended on them could be used to better advantage under some other system. I have yet to find the pupil of an Indian day school located away from white settlements that understands or speaks English, although in some cases there have been mission schools on the reserves for over sixty years. Cree is the language of the agency, and will continue to be such until some other system of education is adopted.

Religion and Morals.—The bands of this agency are nominally all Christians of the Anglican Church. They are a law-abiding, moral people. Serious crime is almost unknown. There is no trouble here through the use of intoxicants. The Church Missionary Society maintains ordained missionaries at three reserves, and lay readers at the other reserves. They also have churches at all the reserves.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Health.—I am pleased to report that the general health of the agency has been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind except an outbreak of whooping-cough at Cumberland. Dr. Arthur Larose is medical attendant, and resides at the Pas or principal reserve; his services are a great boon to the people, and are much appreciated.

Small stocks of medicines are placed with the school teachers at the outside reserves, and are very beneficial. Tubercular troubles are decreasing, owing, I presume, to stricter sanitary regulations, and the fact that the Indians are better clothed, fed, and housed than formerly.

General Remarks.—The agency headquarters are located at the Pas. This reserve is conveniently situated to the other reserves in the agency, and is the centre of the religious, moral, social, and business life of the agency. The Indians residing here are of a superior class, and show the effect of sixty years of missionary work. Mr. Joseph Courtney is agent, assisted by Dr. Larose as clerk. For Indians following the old Indian mode of life, this is an ideal agency. They are far removed from the alluring and contaminating influences of white settlements. Game of many kinds, fish, and fur-bearing animals are generally abundant. This state of affairs is likely to continue, as there is nothing in the country to induce settlement to any extent. The Indians are well contented with their lot, and easy to handle. They ask for but little aid from the department.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

As this agency has been lately added to this inspectorate, I have not yet had an opportunity of making an inspection; I hope to do so shortly.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band is still making substantial progress. These Indians have quite recovered from the disastrous flood of April, 1902, when their village was overflowed by the waters of the Assiniboine river. They are a hard-working, industrious people, and their labour is of considerable benefit to this town; both men and women find constant employment. The only trouble we have with them is from liquor, a few of them are addicted to its use, and it is almost impossible to prevent their getting it.

The mission church in the village is well attended; Mr. W. A. Hendry of the Presbyterian Sioux boarding school, acts as missionary. The boarding school continues to do good work under the principalship of Mr. Hendry. Twenty-two pupils are now in attendance. The school is popular with the Indians. While on this question I would say that boarding schools are much more popular with the Indians than industrial schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year has been an uneventful one in this inspectorate. I have recently returned from my annual trip of inspection over the Manitowapah and Pas agencies. I started on July 14, and returned on the 9th instant. The trip was a most successful one in every respect. The journey was all by water, and the distance covered about two thousand five hundred miles.

I have to thank the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Pas agency for many kindnesses.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., September 28, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my first annual report of inspection, I have the honour to congratulate the department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the different bands of Indians visited by me in the Lake Winnipeg portion of this inspectorate. Owing to the demand for labour by the various fish companies doing business on Lake Winnipeg, every Indian wanting work has had no trouble in getting employment, either to work by the day, or catch fish for himself and sell to the companies at a stated price. Fish of all kinds have been plentiful this season, and the Indians have been making as much as \$5 and \$6 a day for each skiff employed in the fishing. There is also a great demand for Indian labour by the lumber companies that are getting out cord-wood and logs during the fall and winter months. Acting on instructions from the department, I made the trip this year with the Rev. John Semmens, agent for Clandeboye agency, and acting agent for the Berens River agency. I assisted at all the payments on the various reserves, and by so doing got an insight into a great many matters that will be useful in my future work. I had council or band meetings on all the reserves, and found that the Indian resembles the white man in so far as having a great deal to complain of.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

This agency is in the province of Manitoba, and comprises three bands of Indians, named as follows: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, and Fort Alexander, all beautifully situated in the best parts of the province. If this agency does not prosper, it is not the fault of the location.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is located on both sides of the Red river, adjoining the parish of St. Clements to the south, and extending down the river for about ten miles to near where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. The area is about forty thousand acres, or nearly two townships, and is all first-class land, rich black soil of great depth. It is a mixed open and bush country, with some very fine hay-lands on the north part of the reserves. Along the river banks there is also a considerable amount of box elder or ash-leaf maple, and elm, though the main bush is mostly white poplar, with a sprinkling of scrub oak.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are a mixture of the Ojibbewas and Swampy Crees, and a great many of them have white blood in their veins, and are very little different from the half-breed population that have homes among them on land alienated from the reserve. A large number of the treaty women are married to non-treaty half-breed men.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one thousand one hundred and nineteen, made up as follows: two hundred and sixty-five men, two hundred and eighty-eight women, three hundred and two boys, and two hundred and sixty-four girls. There were fifty-nine births and thirty-nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health recently of the Indians of this band will compare most favourably with that of the white and half-breed populations in the

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

vicinity. All the houses inspected on this reserve were neat and clean, and certainly show signs of advancement on the part of the Indians. From the stand-point of cleanliness and comfort, the houses are very much improved in recent years, and this must have a good effect on the general health of the Indian people. Dr. Steep was present during the treaty payment, and seems to take a great interest in keeping every one in a good state of health.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are almost altogether occupied in working for wages and being employed by outside parties. A very large number catch fish for the different fish companies that have headquarters at Selkirk. In the spring and summer a great many were engaged in catching cat-fish, for which they got good prices, and made large amounts of money. In the harvest-time a great many go out to the surrounding white settlements and work for the farmers; the younger men get well paid for this class of work, and if it were not for whisky being so plentiful and easy to get, these Indians could save a lot of money. They are nearly all good workers and give good satisfaction, but will not work steadily: as soon as they get a little ahead, they give up work and go in for a good time. At the treaty payments this year I endeavoured to get from them the amount they earned in the past year, but found it an impossibility within the short time at my disposal. Though these Indians have one of the finest reserves in Canada, it seems to be very uphill work to get them to stay on their farms and try and make a living off them. They own about two hundred acres for each family of five, and yet last year, everything they produced from the land outside of hay, could be raised on sixty acres. From information received in the week ended July 11, 1903, all they harvested in the fall of 1902, was one hundred and twenty-nine bushels of wheat, one hundred and seventy-three bushels of barley, eight hundred and fourteen bushels of oats, and three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven bushels of potatoes. They sell quite a lot of hay in Selkirk at good prices, the hay being easy to get and of a good quality. During the winter they hauled a very large amount of dry wood into Selkirk, which came off the reserve, but the supply will soon be exhausted if they keep on cutting at the rate they cut last winter. An effort will have to be made to induce these people to try to live off the products of the land, and not depend so much on outside work. Fur is a thing of the past for the Indians of this reserve, with the exception of the musk-rat, of which a large number are still caught around Nettly lake, and near the mouth of the river. Ducks are also plentiful in their season, in the marsh which lies north of the reserve, and the prairie chicken can still be got in considerable numbers. The Indians on this reserve own one hundred and fifty-eight skiffs, which are used in their occupations of fishing and hunting. They have broken up fifty acres of new land since the treaty payments of 1902, which will make a little improvement for the next year.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly of logs, one and a-half storeys in height, with roofs shingled and floored with pine or spruce. Some of them are nicely painted inside and out on the casings, doors and windows, with the logs whitewashed. As a rule all their houses are whitewashed, the floors are kept clean, and quite a number are fairly well furnished. Several sewing-machines are to be seen, and an odd organ. A great many of the Indians prefer tents in the summer time. They pitch them near their houses, and stay in them till the weather gets cold. The stables are not very large, but are still fairly comfortable. They are usually built of logs, and plastered on the outside with lime or mud plaster. Since the 1902 treaty payment, thirty-three new houses and four stables are reported to me as having been built on the reserve, and are as a rule for the younger men, who are getting married and striking out for themselves.

Stock.—This industry is in a fairly prosperous condition, the cattle on the reserve are looking well, having come through the past winter in good condition. The reserve cattle show quite an admixture of shorthorn blood. At a meeting held by me with the band, one of the councillors brought up the question of a creamery building, and wanted to know whether the government would aid such an enterprise. This shows that the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

subject of co-operation is receiving their attention, and some action will likely be taken in the near future. These Indians have a large number of horses and oxen, somewhere over three hundred, with which they do their farm work, make hay, and haul wood and hay to market. There is a great field on this reserve for the raising of stock, and dairy produce; fine pasture and lots of the very best marsh hay being in great abundance.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements of nearly every sort are to be seen on every hand on this reserve. These Indians have a large number of mowers, hay-rakes, ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs, as well as a great variety of the smaller implements, such as hoes, garden-rakes, spades, scythes, &c., which are used in their farming and gardening operations, and give them great assistance in earning a living. Most of the large machinery, I regret to say, is not sheltered, as a rule: where they cease using an implement it remains till the next time it is wanted, to the great benefit of the machine companies, but to the detriment of the machinery.

Education.—There are five day schools on St. Peter's reserve, four under the auspices of the Church of England, and one under those of the Roman Catholic Church. They are situated at convenient points for the children to attend, and the situation of the schools is no valid excuse for the poor attendance. The attendance at the various schools (with the exception of South St. Peter's) is nothing like what it should be from the number of children on the reserve, and some means will have to be devised to make the parents send their young folks more regularly. My experience so far is that the schools are in a very backward state; taking the best and brightest children to the industrial schools, is giving a bad blow to the day schools, and is very discouraging to all the teachers on the reserve.

Religion.—About three-fourths of the Indians on this reserve belong to the Church of England, the other fourth adhering to the Roman Catholic and Baptist Churches. There are also a few who belong to the Plymouth Brethren, and about a score of pagans. The Anglicans have five places of worship, while the Roman Catholics and Baptists have one each. The Anglicans and Baptists have a resident clergyman, while the Roman Catholics are supplied from Selkirk. A great many of the Indians are very devout people, and take a great interest in their religious services; during the treaty payments there were two or three outdoor meetings going on every evening, held by the various Protestant denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are making progress, but only in the matter of buildings, horses, buggies and sleighs, and in the general appearance of the individual. In the farming line they are a long way behind their record of ten years ago; they do not raise half the grain and vegetables they did in those days. Now, these Indians, as a rule, are industrious and we do not have far to look for the reasons of this going back in the matter of cultivating the soil. It is simply the high price of labour at the present time. The Indian thinks he can make more by working for others than in working for himself and he adheres to that opinion in the meantime.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many Indians are only sober when whisky is not to be had. In Selkirk liquor is sold, and indirectly the Indians get it, and it seems almost impossible to get the evidence from them to convict, and all, as a rule, that is being done is to fine the poor Indian for being drunk. The Indians are fairly moral, as a rule, they keep straight, but there are exceptions to every rule and that is the case in this instance. They are subject to a great deal of temptation in being so close to a large town. Everything at present is in fairly good order and no cases of desertion were reported to us at the treaty payment.

BROKENHEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Brokenhead River reserve is situated along the banks of a river of the same name, which flows into Lake Winnipeg in its southern part. The area is

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

about thirty square miles, of good quality of soil, but principally covered with a thick growth of white poplar bush. Near the lake there is a very large marsh, the drier portions of which yield a great quantity of fine hay.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are also a mixture of Ojibbewas and Swampy Crees, and they also show signs of white blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and seventy, made up as follows : fifty-three men, fifty-three women, thirty-four boys and thirty girls. There were six births and four deaths. There were also two absent who were present at last treaty payment. This leaves the population the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good and they have had no serious sickness since last report. Dr. Steep was along with us and reports everything in good condition. The houses on this reserve are kept clean and the Indians seem to have found out that cleanliness is an aid to health.

Resources.—Some of the people on this reserve are doing a little farming, but they depend almost altogether on what fish and game they can catch. There are plenty of cat-fish in the river and they sell their surplus to Ewing & Fryer, who keep a small trading store on the reserve. A good many of the younger men work at the different lumber camps, of which there are a number in the vicinity of the reserve. The marsh near the mouth of the river is a great resort for the wild duck, of which they shoot large numbers ; rabbits are also very plentiful ; so taking it all round, there is no lack of provisions on this reserve. Four new houses and one stable were built last year and there are several more projected. The Indians own twenty-two horses, eight oxen, eight cows and fourteen young animals. Henry Flett takes charge of the only bull on the reserve ; it belongs to the band. They raised last year eight bushels of barley, four hundred and fifty-three bushels of potatoes, and they cut and stacked two hundred and eighty-four loads of hay, which put their animals through the winter and gave them a small surplus, which they could sell to the lumbermen. They own thirty-five skiffs, which are used by them for visiting and in the prosecution of their daily work. They report having broken up last year fifteen acres of new land in different places and no piece bigger than two acres.

Buildings.—The houses are all of log, plastered inside and out with mud or lime plaster, and make very comfortable buildings for the winter. Most of them are white-washed.

Stock.—The stock and horses in sight were in fair order, but this is not an ideal reserve for the raising of stock ; there is too much bush, and I would say that the mosquitoes are thicker here than in any other part of Manitoba, making it very bad for horses and stock. As they get more land cleared up it will improve in this respect.

Farming Implements.—There are very few implements on this reserve, and so far not many are required ; what they have—ploughs, harrows and small tools—are in fair condition, but as usual everything is out of doors.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve and I understand from the chief and council that the late teacher gave good satisfaction. The holidays were on at the time of the treaty payments, so I had no opportunity to inspect the school.

Religion.—There is both an Anglican and a Roman Catholic mission at this point ; roughly, five-sevenths are Anglicans, one-seventh Roman Catholics, and one-seventh pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are making very little, if any, progress. They are making a good living and appear to be satisfied with that. They are not paying the attention to their gardens that I would like to see ; but, as the fish and game decrease, they will have a good reserve to fall back upon. Then it will be necessary to have a travelling farm instructor to teach them how and when to plant the seeds and grain.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band will compare favourably with the other bands in this agency. Not a sign of liquor was to be seen during my visit, and at the band meeting they were all anxious to have soberness prevail.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

General Remarks.—White settlement is encroaching on this reserve, and the Indians are thinking of having the boundary line of their reserve better defined, so that they would be in a better position than at present to protect their property. They have a very valuable asset in their wood, and wish if possible that it should be preserved, and their suggestion is that iron posts be placed say every half mile on their outside boundary. These Indians, while extremely friendly to the white population, realize the rights they have in their reserve, and the value it may be to them and their children, in the near future.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is on the Winnipeg river, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg at the southeast side of the lake. They have about thirty-two square miles on both sides of the river. The banks are high and well wooded, the land is number one and will produce first-class crops of grain and vegetables.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are a mixture of Ojibbewa and Swampy Crees, and most of them have a strain of white blood. They are related all through with the half-breeds who live among them and around the lake shores.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was four hundred and eighty-eight, made up as follows: one hundred and twenty-six men, one hundred and thirty-eight women, one hundred and twenty-seven boys and ninety-seven girls. There were twenty-three births and twelve deaths. There were also twenty-two present who were absent last year and fourteen absent who were present at last treaty payment. This makes an increase of nineteen in population over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good and about on a par with the other bands in this agency. The buildings as seen appear to be in good repair and are clean and comfortable-looking. There was no serious epidemic during the past year, only the usual complaints of colds, rheumatism, diarrhœa, &c.

Resources and Occupations.—Among the Indians of this reserve there is still a good deal of hunting for the fur-bearing animals, and with a good deal of success during the past year. Moose and deer have been plentiful, which is a large item in their living. Rabbits, ducks and partridge are also in abundance. This reserve is nearly stationary in the matter of cattle and it seems hard work to get members of the band to increase their herds. Whitefish are increasing in the portion of Lake Winnipeg which is tributary to this reserve. The fishermen informed me that not for ten years have the whitefish been so plentiful in the south part of the lake, and yet the Indians complain that their food-supply is small. At a band meeting held after the treaty payments, Chief Mann and Councillors Kent, Mariel, Kanard and Henderson all pressed upon me the justice of restoring to them one resource that was theirs for over twenty years but had been taken away; they referred to the provisions that used to be furnished them at treaty-time by their great mother the Queen. One councillor said the Queen must have been dead about ten years. The members of this band would also like some one sent to teach them how to farm, as they are seeing the necessity of turning their attention in that direction. They raised more potatoes last year than any other band on Lake Winnipeg, taking the population into consideration. Twenty-five acres of grain was all they had in last year, and about twenty-five acres of potatoes. They have also broken thirty acres of new land, which will materially increase their grain and potato crop for next year. The women and children earn a lot of money every year by the picking of fruit, of which there is great abundance at or near their reserve. Black and red currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blueberries and Saskatoons grow most luxuriantly near this part of Lake Winnipeg.

Buildings.—This reserve has a quantity of good building timber on it and in consequence the houses are good. They are all of log with shingle roofs and board floors. A great many of them are nicely whitewashed and make a good appearance, situated

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

as they are so beautifully on the high banks of the Winnipeg river. The stables are as comfortable as they can be made, with spaces chinked and plastered inside with mud, and very often outside with manure.

Stock.—From what the chief and council told me at the band meeting, they are barely holding their own in cattle, though they have four times the number of horses that they had a few years ago. They are also losing ground in the raising of pigs, there being only twenty-seven on the reserve, while they say that a few years ago they had over double that number. Their stock is in good condition ; cows, oxen and young stock all look well, what there is to be seen.

Farm Implements.—They have plenty of implements to carry on all the farming they are now doing, though they mentioned to me their want of an extra heavy plough for breaking up bush-land. The agent, Rev. Mr. Semmens, made a note of this want, and will endeavour to see if such a plough can be had. They are anticipating the time when more broken land will be necessary to them.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one Roman Catholic and one Anglican. The holidays were on at treaty-time and the schools were closed. I had at talk with Mr. Gow, the teacher of the Roman Catholic school, and he tells me the great difficulty is non-attendance of those on his roll. The only time there is a good attendance is from the middle of November to the middle of March ; in this latter month the people become uneasy and begin to disperse for the musk-rat hunt, which ends about May 1. They then return to the reserve, put in their gardens and are off again for the bear-hunt, nothing more being seen of them until the treaty-payment. As soon as this is done, they again leave for the duck-hunt and berry-picking, and never put in an appearance until they are driven back by the cold weather. Such is the chronic state of affairs, and he asks me how under such conditions can he be expected to show much improvement in his school, as the children forget while away nearly all they have learnt while present. Mr. Gow, with all his experience, could not suggest a remedy for this state of affairs. From what I have seen this summer, the boarding school on each reserve or group of reserves is the only solution of this very difficult question.

Religion.—This band is about evenly divided between the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, with about a score of pagans. They attend their church services very well when on their reserve and appear to think a great deal of their clergymen, who certainly are painstaking and worthy men.

Characteristics and Progress.—The chief and council are a very intelligent and bright lot of men, who are fast becoming civilized. They know what they want and also know how to ask for it. They realize the disadvantages they labour under at the present time, lack of education and trades ; but do not see how to bring the rank and file of their people to realize the same thing.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are in no whit different from the other bands in this agency in their love for strong drink, and the great majority of them will drink when they can get it. The fish and lumber companies are, as a rule, very particular in seeing that no whisky comes on the reserves, but unfortunately some of their employees are not so, and more or less whisky gets out to this reserve. The morals of this band are what may be called medium to good ; as long as the white man tempts, there will be some to fall, and though such is the case among a few, the bulk of the people are sound, and largely owing to the teaching of religion by the different clergymen.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.

This agency is partially in the province of Manitoba and partly in the district of Keewatin. It consists of eleven reserves, of which Black River, Hollowwater River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River and Little Grand Rapids are in the province of Manitoba, and on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Poplar River, Pekange-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

kum, Norway House and Cross Lake are in the district of Keewatin. The area of the above named reserves is about fifty-eight thousand acres, and with the exception of Fisher River reserve, which is on the west shore of the lake, it is nearly all a very poor district for farming.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for this band is on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg where the Black river empties into the lake. There is a good deal of rock and swamp, but still good lands can be had for gardens when the bush is cleared. There is some good spruce on this reserve, which can be utilized for lumber if fires do not destroy it. The area is two thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are nearly all Ojibbewas, they talk the same language that prevails in the Clandeboye agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was sixty-two, made up as follows: fifteen men, twenty women, thirteen boys and fourteen girls. There were four deaths (one man and three boys) and no births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this reserve has been fairly good during the past year, they have suffered only from minor ailments.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption is the main occupation of this band. A number of the younger members of the band work out in the lumber camps, and others catch fish for the fish companies, which send a tug around at stated times to buy what fish they have for sale. They do very little gardening, only eighty-seven bushels of potatoes were raised on the reserve last year. They have nine head of cattle and it took forty-six loads of hay to put them through the winter. Though living from hand to mouth, they made no complaint and appeared happy and comfortable. They must figure on having some money this fall, for they made a special request that I would try to get a trader to go out and see them in the early winter with traps, nets, groceries, underwear and dresses.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, plastered both inside and out. The chief's house is a very comfortable one. The few stables seen were small and badly built. In contrast, the school is a very well built and comfortable building. There were three new buildings put up during the year.

Stock.—They have only a few head of stock so far, and the prospects for increases are not good, as the pasture-land is scarce. The chief desired me to thank the department for the gift last year of a yoke of oxen; the Indians are well pleased with them and promise to give them the best of care.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements, but still as many as they require for the small quantity of land under cultivation.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended during the winter.

Religion.—The members of this band are mostly Anglicans, with some few pagans. There is a church on the reserve, which is well attended when the Indians are at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are making no progress as far as worldly goods are concerned. They are making a good living and seem satisfied with that. They own sixteen skiffs and two canoes, with which they do a great deal of visiting to the neighbouring reserves. They have broken no new land on the reserve since the treaty payment of 1902.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are fairly moral people, and if the white man could be kept off the reserve, there would be no difficulty in their remaining so.

General Remarks.—The chief and band would like to have the band increased by about fifty, if the department will allow. They inform me there are a number of

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

non-treaty Indians who would like to join the band ; they are more or less related to them and they report them as being Christians.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wanipigow or Hollowwater river, which flows into Lake Winnipeg on the east shore not far from Black island. There is plenty of rock and bush ; in the pockets or lower places there is some land where vegetables can be raised. The area is three thousand three hundred and sixteen acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are a branch of the Ojibbewas, and talk the same language as the St. Peter's band.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and five, consisting of : twenty-two men, twenty-eight women, thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls. There were five births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is very good. Colds and rheumatism seemed to be the general complaints.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing in the summer and hunting in the winter take up nearly all their time ; though a number of the men work in the lumber camps, where they make good wages. Fish have been in great plenty during the past season ; whitefish, pike and pickerel in particular, and the Indians can get a market for all they want to dispose of. Only five men grew any potatoes last year, and at that, only a total of eighty-eight bushels.

Buildings.—The houses are in a fair condition, being built of logs, and most of them have shingled roofs and board floors. There was only one new dwelling-house built during the year, but one Indian reported having built an ice-house, which shows they are going to try to save their surplus fish, when the tug does not get around on time.

Stock.—They have a few cows on this reserve, and they are looking well. The Indians report having harvested forty-one loads of hay, which wintered all the stock belonging to the band.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements they can use at the present time, though the chief says they would like to have a set of bob-sleighs.

Education.—They have a good school and the teacher, Mr. Sinclair, is doing very good work ; but the same complaint of non-attendance being the drawback, is heard here.

Religion.—The people of this reserve are Anglicans, and Mr. Sinclair, the teacher, acts as missionary for that church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are making no progress as far as farming is concerned, though in some other respects they are improving ; for instance, they are better clothed than formerly, men, women and children, more in accordance with white fashion, they make quite a respectable appearance while on the treaty-grounds. Their houses inside also show signs of progress, a good many of them have chairs, tables and good cook-stoves.

Temperance and Morality.—The influence and example of a resident missionary can be seen in this band. They appear to be a very sober and moral people, but there are some exceptions here.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bloodvein river, just northeast of the narrows of Lake Winnipeg, and is very low and swampy where the treaty payment is made, with plenty of granite rock and water in sight.

The area is three thousand three hundred and sixty-nine acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—The Indans are the same tribe as the Hollowwater River and Jackhead River bands, and up to a recent date had one chief for the three reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band was, at the last treaty payment, fifty-seven, made up as follows: nine men, twenty-two women, eighteen boys and eight girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fair; there was no sickness during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting fill in nearly all their time. There is considerable fur in the country east of their reserve, which gives them employment in the winter. They also work for the fish and lumber companies. There was five bushels of potatoes grown by this band last year. They have no stock, and they broke up no new land during the year. All the seed they put in the ground in the season of 1901, was destroyed by heavy rains, so they were left without seed in 1902, and that accounts in some degree for the small quantity of potatoes raised in that year.

Buildings.—What few houses there are on this reserve are of the usual kind; hewed logs, generally poplar or spruce. Two new houses were built last year. They finished a good school-building in August, 1902. We paid treaty in this building and all it wants is to be sheeted or plastered inside to make a first-class school-room. There is one large room finished upstairs that will answer for a teacher to live in.

Stock.—No stock is kept on this reserve at the present time. The question came up at the band meeting held after the payment. The councillor and other members of the band expressed a desire to have some cattle if it could be arranged for.

Farm Implements.—They have quite a number of hoes, rakes and spades, all they require is some carpenter's tools.

Education.—There is no school yet on the reserve, they are anxious to have a teacher sent as soon as possible, as the school-building is ready for occupation.

Religion.—The bulk of the people of this band are pagans, but they are so connected with the Christian Indians surrounding that they are not at all bigoted.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem willing to make progress, but so far have found it difficult, they being a small band on a poor reserve; they are law-abiding and industrious enough to provide food for their families, and there they stand. They would like their new chief, whoever he may be, to be a man who would take an interest in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Complaints were made to me by a trader, who has his headquarters near this reserve, that a number of the women are prostitutes. As will be noticed by the 'Vital Statistics' of this band, there are only nine men to twenty-two women, which may account for the trouble. During the band meeting applications were put in for five men who want to join the reserve, of which a note was made by the acting agent, Rev. John Semmens.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Fisher river, which empties into Fisher bay, a very large bay on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. It extends from the bay inland for several miles on both sides of the river and is a very choice location. The land is as good as the best in Manitoba; the only drawback being that when the water is high in the lake, it floods the lower part of the reserve for say a mile up the river, but in ordinary seasons they are not bothered in this way. The area of this reserve is about nine thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees and speak that language. They originally came from Norway House district and are related to that band. Nearly all have more or less white blood and a great many of this band speak English.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was three hundred and eighty-one, consisting of ninety-five men, one hundred and three women,

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ninety-three boys and ninety girls. There were eleven births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is what may be called good. They have had no serious sickness during the year, and the small run to the doctor's tent, during the treaty payment, was only what might be expected from a people who have the benefit of medical advice only once a year. The houses are neat and clean, and some of them are quite well furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all of this band are working in one way or another for the various fish, wood and lumber companies who are doing business in that vicinity. At time of writing, over twenty families are moved over to Snake island, about forty miles from their reserve, and are chopping wood for a Mr. Raymond, who supplies the lake steamers with cord-wood. This gentleman buys pick-erel from the Indians, and a short time since while calling there on the steamer *Premier*, I saw shipped one hundred and ninety boxes of fish, each box containing one hundred and fifty pounds. There is also a large lumber mill at Humbug bay, about twenty-five miles from their reserve, at which a large number of them work. They make a great deal of money at this work ; the great trouble is, their home work is neglected; their gardens are looking very poor with a very few exceptions. I was at this reserve twenty-four years ago during a treaty payment, and at the council meeting this year I said to the acting chief : 'Why, your gardens are not near as good as when I was here before.' His answer was that his people would not stay at home and look after them. Only three Indians raised any grain last year, the total being thirteen bushels of barley and thirty bushels of oats.

Buildings.—They have a lot of good houses on this reserve, and they made a fine appearance from our schooner as we sailed up the river, being thickly located along the banks. The houses are well built of logs and all neatly shingled, a good many of them being painted. Most of them are whitewashed on the logs, and present a neat and clean appearance. The stables and outhouses are also of log, and nearly every Indian has some outbuildings besides his house.

Stock.—A large number of cattle and horses are kept on this reserve, and they are looking well. The only difficulty the Indians have is likely to be a shortage of hay, as white settlement gets closer, and they are asking for a few sections of hay-land which lie near, but outside their reserve.

Farm Implements.—They have ploughs, harrows and small implements in plenty on this reserve ; also a few mowers. Most of the implements as usual are kept out of doors.

Education.—A good many of the grown-up people on this reserve show the benefit of the past education. There is a school here and it is fairly well attended. It was closing the day we arrived, and the treaty payment being on, the attendance was small. The children in attendance are in a very backward state. I got the teacher to put the children present through their ordinary work, and I must say with disappointing results. They can read a little, but poorly at that, and it is simply mechanical ; though they make the sound of the words, when examined as to the meaning, they could not give any explanation. In arithmetic they could do small sums in addition, and that is as far as they had got. Writing seems to be their forte, their copy-books are neat, well written and show good powers of imitation.

Religion.—Nearly all the members of this band are Methodists. There is a very nice frame church and a fine large parsonage occupied by the Rev. E. R. Steinhauer, an Indian who was educated in the east. Understanding their language and customs so well, he ought to be able to do good work on this reserve. Dr. McLeod left a supply of medicines with him, and he will do the dispensing where it is necessary. A native Baptist lay preacher named John Passage was at the reserve during treaty-time, doing some preaching ; he belonged to the St. Peter's reserve, but applied for membership and was taken into Fisher River reserve at a band meeting held during our presence. As a good many of the Indians are willing to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

change their religion at any time, no doubt shortly we shall hear of some Baptists on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are making no progress as far as farming and gardening are concerned. In 1897, statistics show that they raised one hundred bushels of wheat, six bushels of oats, eleven hundred and twenty bushels of barley and four thousand four hundred and forty bushels of potatoes; as against in 1902 thirteen bushels of barley, thirty bushels of oats and seven hundred and twenty-four bushels of potatoes. In cattle they have remained about stationary for the past five years, though they have twenty-nine horses now and only one at that time. They are progressing in other respects, nineteen new houses have been built during the year, and they report having broken up thirty-nine acres of new land, also, since last treaty payments. As a shining example, I might point out James Crate, sr., and family, who have good buildings and report being the owners of six horses, one bull, ten cows, and thirty young animals. They raised in the fall of 1902, thirty bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of potatoes, and cut and saved two hundred loads of hay, they also broke up five acres of new land during the year. They also own a large sail-boat and several skiffs, which they use in fishing. Almost every Indian family owns a train of dogs (four to the train) which they use in winter-time for hunting and fishing, in fact the dog is indispensable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are blessed with an acting chief on this reserve who is a man of very high character and who sets a good example to the band. The people are away so much and have so much association with the whites that the morals of a good many of the women are not the best. The Indians are temperate when they cannot get liquor; but when it is to be had, they do not seem able to resist temptation.

General Remarks.—A Mr. Rogers has a general store on the reserve and he tells me that there are some good hunters in this band. They have killed a great many moose in the country west of the reserve, during the past year. The unlawful destruction of the moose in this country should be stopped. I am informed that the game guardian seized twenty-nine quarters of moose at one of the lumber camps last winter, and only fined the man in charge \$20 and left him all the meat except two quarters. The chief of this band is getting very old and helpless, David Rundle by name, he is unable to do any of the work, which throws all the responsibility on the councillor.

JACKHEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on a small river of the same name, about forty miles north of Fisher River on the west side of Lake Winnipeg. The land is low and not much of it is fit for cultivation. Close to the banks of the river are some dry spots which are capable of growing garden roots. The area is about twenty-six hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—This band is a part of the band living at Bloodvein and Hollowwater, and speaks the same language (Ojibbewa). The chief of this divided band has been dead for three years, and councillor George Travers, a very intelligent Indian, has charge of matters affecting the tribe, (the Jackhead branch).

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifteen men, twenty-two women, twenty-three boys and eight girls, making a total of sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year, and no other changes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good, there having been no epidemic of any kind during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing. They have a large tract of unsettled country to the west of them, and it is a good place for game, both large and small. They also make a considerable amount of money by working for the fish and lumber companies that have industries in their vicinity.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings.—Their houses are of log and fairly comfortable, eight new houses having been built during the past year.

Stock.—They have a small number of cattle (twelve head) and do not depend much on this branch of industry at the present time. Hay is scarce, and they would like to get the right to cut hay on two square miles near the reserve, so that they could increase their herd of cattle.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band have very few implements that are of any use and ask that a plough be sent them for use next summer. They informed me that they had had a plough, but that Mr. Short, the late agent, took it away.

Education.—They have a school-house, but school was not in operation when I was on the reserve. The councillor is anxious that a good teacher should be sent.

Religion.—There is a small Anglican church on this reserve, which is usually looked after by a student from St. John's College. About half the population is Anglican, the other half being pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a fairly intelligent lot of people and seem desirous of making progress.

At a band meeting held after treaty, the question of the election of a chief for the three bands of Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River and this band was brought up. Councillor Travers said, 'As regards the matter of electing the chief for these three reserves, I say it would be very improper to make much of a reserve which is not a reserve, as Bloodvein is. There is not a fence there, no gardens and not one Indian there except at treaty-time. On the other hand, this reserve is advancing, there are over half a dozen houses being put up, our gardens are in good condition and our children well cared for. It would be wrong to have this reserve, which is the best of the three, managed by a chief living in the other reserves.' They feel very strongly that a chief should be appointed.

Temperance and Morality.—This reserve is about on a par with the other reserves of the agency. The Indians are anxious that peace and quietness should prevail. They asked me whether it would be possible to have a policeman appointed so that all the regulations laid down by the government should be carried out.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Berens river, near where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. It is a very rocky and bold-looking country on the banks of the river, but back from the shore the country gets low and swampy, and is covered with a heavy growth of small tamarack and spruce timber, suitable at the present time for fire-wood. There are pockets of good land suitable for gardens, but they can never raise much grain on this reserve. The area of the reserve is seven thousand four hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are mostly of the Ojibbewa tribe; there is a considerable mixture of white blood among them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was three hundred, made up as follows: sixty men, sixty-four women, one hundred and five boys and seventy-one girls. There were nineteen births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Chief Jacob Berens informs me that the general health of his band has been good during the past year. This reserve having been the headquarters of the agent for a number of years, the Indians of the band have been well taught in the subject of keeping their houses clean, and as a rule they are all in a good state from a sanitary stand-point.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend on the soil for very little, only eight bushels of potatoes being raised during the past year, their main dependence being on fishing and the chase; along the Berens and Pigeon rivers game is still plentiful and they get quite a lot of fur, for which the price has been good. Quite a large number fish for the company that has a freezer at the mouth of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

river. Fish have been plentiful and the price given allows the Indians to make good wages. There is a Hudson Bay store at this point in charge of Mr. Disbrowe, who reports the Indians to be all in good circumstances. At treaty-time they paid all their debts and had quite an amount over, which they spent with the traders, who are always on hand about this time.

Buildings.—The houses are good, being built of fine large logs, nicely hewed. Nearly all of them are shingled, and I noticed some of them with the gables also shingled. The stables are mostly small, very few cattle being kept. A number of the houses are whitewashed with lime, and present a very pleasing appearance. Twelve new houses are in course of construction, some of them of quite a size. The new school-house is finished all but the inside lining; it wants either plastering or paper and sheeting. It will then be a good building. The Hudson's Bay Company asks \$40 per thousand for common lumber, and \$8 for shingles.

Stock.—This is not a stock country, want of hay being the difficulty, and a hard one it will be to overcome. The total amount of stock on the reserve is: one horse, two oxen, five cows and six young animals.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are of the smaller kind, of which they appear to have enough.

Education.—They had no teacher at treaty-time, school having closed about six weeks before. They would like school kept up all the year, instead of as at present, only in the winter and spring. Chief and council say that the industrial schools are hurting the day schools, taking the children away who ought to be taught at home. They would like a boarding school on this reserve, and then it would be possible to see them once in a while.

Religion.—Two-thirds of the Indians on this reserve are Methodists, the rest being divided between Roman Catholics and pagans. The Methodists have a good church and a very fine parsonage; the Rev. James MacLachlan was in charge. I have just heard from the acting agent, Rev. J. Semmens, that Mr. MacLachlan, an Indian guide, and five Indian children that he was bringing in to the Brandon industrial school, were all drowned on Lake Winnipeg near Big island, on or about September 12; all the bodies but one have been recovered. This will be a great affliction for this reserve, losing their minister and six members of the band. We had eight members of this band to man our canoes on the trip to Little Grand Rapids; every night before retiring they sang a hymn and had prayers in their own language.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in a great many things that go to make for good citizenship: obedience to law and to those in authority, attention to their religious duties, and strictness in paying their debts, are some of the characteristics that I saw in this band. In material progress they are making some advance in their houses, living and clothing more especially.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band with some exceptions are good, and from what observation I had, they would be just about the same as the other bands, if tempted by strong drink. There are so many strangers now visiting the reserve that the chief would like the old school-house made into a jail, more as a warning than for use. All he asks for is one hundred and fifty feet of five-eighths iron to put bars on the windows.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated in the district of Keewatin, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Poplar river, about forty miles north of Berens river. There is plenty of rock on this reserve, but also a good many pockets of good land, where the Indians can and do have gardens. The area of the reserve is three thousand eight hundred acres.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are more or less mixed, the majority of the blood being Ojibbewa.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-two men, forty-one women, forty-six boys and thirty-three girls, a total of one hundred and fifty-two. There were ten births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend very little on their gardens, though twenty heads of families report having raised potatoes, in quantities from one to twenty bushels. Fishing for sale and home consumption, hunting game and fur are their main resources and occupations, and by them they make a good living.

Buildings.—There are ten new houses in course of construction. Those already built are of log, very comfortable and well put together. Stables are few and far between on this reserve as yet, not being required.

Stock.—Stock-raising is not one of their industries ; a start is being made, one ox, one cow and one young animal being reported, and the councillor mentioned the need of a bull.

Farm Implements.—What implements they have are in fair condition and mostly of the smaller kind.

Education.—At a meeting of the band, the question of the teacher came up, and they were anxious that their children should be well taught, and seemed to realize the benefit that the children receive by attending the school.

Religion.—About three-quarters of these Indians are Methodists, the rest being pagans. The Methodists have a mission, which is usually managed by a lay teacher. The mission is under the supervision of the minister who is stationed at Berens River.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making progress. The Indians are building new houses, putting in floors and shingled roofs, and are evidently coming to the conclusion that the log house is more comfortable than the teepee, especially in winter. They are naturally a very quiet and honest people and desire to live on terms of friendship with every one who settles near them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on a par with all their neighbours in these two respects, which means they are fairly moral and temperate.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the district of Keewatin. It is on the east branch of the Nelson river, about twenty-four miles from its source and also partly on Little Playgreen lake. There is plenty of rock and water, but also plenty of good land in pockets not large, but having a good depth of rich soil. The finest garden seen by me on the trip was at the Hudson's Bay post at Norway House, which adjoins this reserve. They had, in perfection, every vegetable usually grown in Manitoba. The area of this reserve is ten thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Swampy Crees and speak the same language as the Fisher River band. There is a great deal of white blood in this band, some of the Indians taking treaty being almost pure white in appearance.

Vital Statistics.—The population at treaty payment was five hundred and forty-nine ; consisting of one hundred and nineteen men, one hundred and fifty-nine women, one hundred and forty-one boys and one hundred and thirty girls. There were sixteen births and thirty-nine deaths since the last treaty payment.

Health and Sanitation.—This band had a serious epidemic of grippe and pneumonia during the year, which caused quite a heavy increase in the death-rate, but at treaty-time the health of the band was good, and things were back to the normal condition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—A very large number of these Indians work all summer for the fish company which is operating a freezer at Warren's landing. They make a large amount of money catching whitefish, for which they were receiving this year three cents each. They also catch a lot of sturgeon, for which they receive good prices according to the size. On August 10 I saw a tug arrive from the northwest corner of Lake Winnipeg with four hundred sturgeon, and nearly all caught by these Indians. A large number of this same band work at Spider island, a small island about thirty miles south of Warren's landing, where the firm of Ewing & Fryer have a freezer, and buy all sorts of fish.

Buildings.—The houses of the Indians are good; they are built of logs with floors made of pit-sawn lumber and some of them shingled, but they are mostly thatched, as shingles come high in this part of the country. The buildings used by the Methodists for the boarding school are nicely located on a large point at Rossville, on the reserve, and make a good appearance. The main building has dining-room, two play-rooms, kitchen, principal's apartments, some small rooms for staff and separate dormitories for boys and girls. They are cramped for room at the present time, but are now preparing to build an addition at a cost of about \$800, in which there will be a sick ward, an accommodation for the staff, this will give them much needed accommodation. The principal, Rev. J. A. G. Lousley, has also just about completed a new log stable, 28 x 30, all manufactured by himself and boys out of the rough material. There is a good day school at Rossville as well as one the same size belonging to the boarding school.

Stock.—There is very little stock on this reserve, the reason being the difficulty of getting hay. All the hay harvested last year, one hundred and ninety-six loads (each load about half a ton), was cut in the water and put on the rocks to cure. Only thirty-five head of stock was reported as being owned by the whole band.

Farm Implements.—They have quite a number of ploughs and harrows, and a lot of the smaller implements.

Education.—Education is in a forward condition here compared with all the other reserves. The children attending both day and boarding schools make a very creditable showing. They can read plainly, explain the meaning of all the words, and do not draw the same as most, if not all, the other schools, and this applies to all classes. They also have a good knowledge of arithmetic, and their copy-books are neat and clean, but this good writing is common to all the Indian schools.

The staff of the boarding school at the time of my visit, August 3, consisted of Rev. J. A. G. Lousley, principal, Miss C. A. Yeomans, matron, Miss H. T. Riley, seamstress, Dr. Lilian Yeomans, teacher, and Miss A. Brandon, cook. Fifty-two pupils were in attendance, twenty-four boys and thirty-one girls. They were all neatly dressed, both boys and girls, and looked as if going to school agreed with them. As well as the ordinary day school education, the girls are taught to sew and knit both by hand and by machine; they also learn the ordinary care of the house, such as bed-making, sweeping, dusting, etc., and have a further course in the kitchen, are taught how to cook properly the different vegetables and to make cakes and bread. The boys are taught how to make a garden and also the use of all the common tools, which will be useful to them when they leave school. All the children remain away from the regular school a certain proportion of the time, being detailed for work in the institution. The day school taught by Miss Laura R. Lousley, and the boarding school by Miss Yeomans are graded and run in connection with one another; Miss Yeomans takes all the junior classes, while Miss Lousley takes the senior. The reserve children outside of the school get the benefit of this grading. During the holidays the children are allowed to go to their homes.

Religion.—Nearly all the members of this band are Methodists. They have a fine large parsonage and a capacious church. Rev. Mr. Nelson is the pastor and he has a very large congregation. The Sunday I was present he preached in English, and Wm. Crate, one of the band, interpreted the sermon into Cree. The boarding

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

school children looked well as they marched into church all well dressed. They gave the very best attention to the services and were a credit to the principal.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a law-abiding and industrious people. They have bought an organ for the Methodist church during the year at a cost of \$70 ; this was by private subscription among themselves. Chief Sinclair has a very good organ of his own, and he is going to buy one for the English Church private school that has been started about four miles up the river from Rossville. They are progressing in the way of houses, twenty-five new ones are in course of construction on the reserve. One treaty Indian, Willie Moore (if he was seen on the streets of Winnipeg he would be taken for a Scotchman) had over two hundred bushels of potatoes last fall, and expects to have more this present season.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are among the best in the agency in their dislike of anything approaching immorality or intemperance.

General Remarks.—A trader named Dalman, from Selkirk, brought some whisky into the district of Keewatin in August, which had a disastrous effect. The box containing the liquor was broken into at Warren's landing; some of it was brought on to the tug *Ogema*, on Aug. 3, which boat was being sent by the fish company to Rossville with their employees (who are nearly all treaty Indians) so that they could get their money. There was a drunken row on the boat and James Beecham, a treaty Indian, was knocked down and hurt so badly that he died two days after. John McKay, the engineer on the boat, was the person charged with doing the damage. During the following day, August 4, the mother of the injured young man came to the pay-tent and laid complaint against John McKay for injuring her boy. We sent the constable after McKay ; when he appeared he told us that when the steamer *Premier* landed at Warren's landing, the day before they came up, thirty-seven bottles of whisky had been stolen off that boat, and he said, 'I got my share.' Further he said that when Beecham was firing, he (McKay) came around to the engine and asked him how things were ; that Beecham called him a vile name, whereupon he gave him a crack, and started after him with a stick, but he thinks he was stopped ; and that they were drunk. We got the doctor's report, which did not lead us to expect a fatal result, the impression left on my mind being that the boy might be laid up for a short time. Our action was (no regular information being laid against McKay) to get McKay to sign an agreement to the effect that he would support the mother (who is a widow) and family till her son had recovered. The next morning we left for Cross lake, our next point for payment. On Friday, August 7, when on Playgreen lake, returning from Cross lake to Warren's landing, on our way to Little Grand rapids, two Indians met us with a letter from Chief Sinclair, informing us that Beecham was dead. After consultation with Mr. Semmens, we went back to Rossville and got the doctor to hold a post-mortem examination on the body. He found a crack in the skull, and decided that death was caused by that injury. I placed the matter in the hands of H. M. Howell, K.C., who happened to be spending the summer in the vicinity of Norway House ; Mr. J. K. McDonald, a justice of the peace for the district of Keewatin, happened to be at Norway House ; I laid an information before him charging McKay with the killing of Beecham. I then had a constable sworn in, and took him along with me in the tug *Keewatin*, to Warren's landing. On Sunday, August 9, McKay was arrested, and I had him taken back to Norway House, where we held the preliminary examination before Mr. McDonald. Mr. Howell acted for the crown, and I must here express my appreciation of his services. After hearing the evidence, the prisoner was committed to stand his trial, and was sent into the jail at Winnipeg. We sent Mr. E. McIvor, who was our white constable at the treaty payments, in charge of the prisoner McKay. While I was away after McKay, Mr. Semmens had Dalman arrested, as information was laid against him for selling liquor to Indians. All the evidence produced was that he had sold one bottle of whisky. Mr. Semmens fined him \$100 and took away his license to trade with the Indians. Shortly after my return from completing the pay-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ments, I received a letter from Howell, Mathers & Howell, telling me that the time for the trial had been set and asking me to accompany them to Norway House. I submitted the letter to the Hon. David Laird, and by his letter, 59-28, of date Sept. 5, 1903, he approved of my going, and authorized me to make necessary arrangements to be present at the trial. The trial was held and McKay was acquitted. The jury was composed of two white men and four half-breeds, and though in my opinion the evidence was quite strong enough to convict, the jury seemed to take the view of its being a drunken row; sympathy with the prisoner's wife and family also had quite an effect. Some examination of these boats should be made to prevent this whisky getting into the district of Keewatin.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cross lake, about seventy miles down the Nelson river. There is a good deal of rock in this country and all the garden patches are just pockets among the rocks. There is any quantity of bush suitable for firewood, but trees big enough for lumber are the exception. The area of the reserve is seven thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, of which a great portion is swamp.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are also Crees, with an admixture of white blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of seventy-seven men, ninety-one women, seventy-eight boys and eighty-two girls, in all three hundred and twenty-eight people. There were seventeen births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—This appears to be a healthy band, very little complaint was made, and only a visit from a doctor once a year. The houses are of log, with thatched roofs, and are the poorest yet seen in the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing for sale and home consumption is one of the main summer occupations. Ewing & Fryer have a small gasoline tug running on this lake and they buy sturgeon from the Indians, the price this last summer being seventy-five cents each, and even at that price the Indians made quite a sum of money. They also do a good deal of hunting for fur in the winter-time, and as a rule do well. The Hudson's Bay Company has a post here and there is opposition in a Mr. Hyer, who keeps a store and does quite a business in fur. The Indians raised last year six hundred and twenty-one bushels of potatoes, which was quite a help; and their gardens look fairly well this year.

Buildings.—The houses are of logs and very little different in appearance from the reserve at Norway House, only there are not as many shingled roofs. The log school-house is in an unfinished state, and a sheeting of boards, or lath and plaster, would improve its appearance. The Methodist church is a log building. The Roman Catholics have built a very fine church with a house for the priest. The Father in charge tells me their buildings cost \$2,600, and they are about half paid for. They have a school-building also.

Stock.—They keep stock on this reserve to a very limited extent, and from what I heard and saw, there is not likely to be much change; want of hay is the trouble. There were only two cows reported and no other stock.

Farm Implements.—I saw two ploughs on this reserve, one of them lay in a fence corner and was in fair order; the other was outdoors, just behind the school-house. The handles were rotted off, and yet the plough had never been used. The present chief could not give me the date when it had arrived on the reserve.

Education.—There has been no teacher on this reserve for some time, and at the band meeting a desire was expressed that a teacher should be sent as soon as possible.

Religion.—The members of this band are divided between the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches. The latter denomination is endeavouring to make its people contribute to the support of the church, and I have the best authority for saying that the Roman Catholic members of this band contributed last year one hundred and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

twenty-five mink-skins to assist in maintaining the mission. The benefits conferred by religion can be noticed in these people, in their general conduct and every-day life. When coming back from the trial of McKay on September 21 our party had to get a York-boat and crew from the Hudson's Bay Company to take us to Warren's landing, twenty-four miles, to catch the steamer *Premier*, which sailed early in the morning, necessitating our leaving Norway House at six in the evening. Chief Ross, of the Cross Lake band, happened to be at Norway House with two York-boat crews. He agreed to take us up, and picked a crew. When we got about half way to where the east branch of the Nelson river opens out into Playgreen lake, the trip appeared to be a dangerous one, as it was both dark and windy. About ten o'clock our Indian crew of eleven men went ashore on an island to make a cup of tea, our court party also had a lunch. When this was over, we went on board; our Indians remained behind. Noticing this, we looked up on the bank and there surrounding the fire were our men on their knees, and one of them was offering up prayer. We sailed through safely and arrived a short time after midnight, and very glad were we to get through.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little liquor gets through to this reserve and in consequence the Indians are temperate. The morals of the band are fair, a few cases of immorality were brought to my attention. Last winter they killed, without authority, an ox that had been given them by the department. Before payment started, the chief told us about it and gave me a list of the people who had a share of the ox and asked us to retain \$1 from each. I collected \$73 and handed it over to Mr. Semmens, who will buy two steers and send them up to replace the ox. No member of the band objected to this assessment.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about one hundred and thirty miles up the Berens river. There is plenty of rock and also plenty of pockets of good land. The area is four thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas, and they have some relatives in the Lac Seul band, Savanne agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of twenty-six men, thirty-four women, forty-nine boys and twenty-eight girls, a total of one hundred and thirty-seven. There were seven births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—This is a healthy band. I never saw a finer or a healthier lot of children than in this band; they live mostly in tents.

Resources and Occupations.—They depend altogether on fur to procure them clothing and groceries. They have plenty of fish and small game so they are never at a loss for something to eat. There is a Hudson's Bay post here, and most of the Indians work for that company, directly or indirectly. Last year they raised ninety-one bushels of potatoes.

Buildings.—There are very few houses on this reserve. The Indians would like to assist in building a school at some central point.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve have no stock. At a band meeting they expressed a desire to have a two-year-old heifer and a yearling bull sent to them so as to enable them to make a fresh start.

Farm Implements.—They have some garden tools, such as rakes, hoes and spades, which they use in their gardens.

Education.—This band has no school, but expressed a very strong desire to have one started. They say a school would be well attended during the months of May, June, July and August; the remainder of the year they are away hunting. They would like a male teacher who understands their language. Here is a chance for one of the industrial school boys.

Religion.—Two-thirds of these Indians are Methodists, the rest being pagans. The missionary from Berens River visits them occasionally.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not making much progress. They have plenty to eat and drink and are well clothed. The acting councillor informed me that they do not want to change their reserve, as they can do well where they are. On inquiry later, I found that the chief, Jacob Berens, desires this band to change to where the Pigeon river empties into Lake Winnipeg.

Temperance and Morality.—None of the Indians of this band have much chance to taste liquor, they are so far inland. They are a fairly moral people, and have very little contact with the whites, outside of the Hudson's Bay Company's officials.

General Remarks.—I was congratulated by the acting councillor and band on being the first inspector they had seen at Little Grand Rapids. We made the trip in canoes; it took nearly four days, and we had to unload and portage everything thirty-nine times, besides we tracked the canoes up five or six more rapids. There are fifty-two rapids between Berens River reserve and this one.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

This reserve is situated about one hundred miles east of Little Grand Rapids, on the Berens river. The heads of the families came down there to meet us, and we paid them at that point. The population consists of twenty men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and thirty-seven girls, a total of one hundred and thirteen people. There were seven births and one death during the year.

They report having raised three hundred and fifty-one bushels of potatoes, and having plenty of fish and game during the year. The Hudson's Bay Company gives employment to most of these people. They are nearly all pagans. They ask that a councillor be appointed so that they will have some one they can hold responsible for the proper division of the supplies that are sent to the destitute by the department.

AGENCY OFFICE.

I inspected the office at Selkirk, of the Rev. John Semmens, agent for Clandeboye, and acting agent for the Berens River agency. The books and files are neatly and correctly kept, and Mr. Semmens seems to be in touch with every department of the two agencies. The office building is a good one and suitable for the purpose.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I left Stonewall on Monday, July 6, and got back on Thursday, August 27, being absent just fifty-three days. Having only a sail-boat, we found it impossible to reach all of the different agencies on the dates fixed by the Indian Commissioner. We were two days late at Bloodvein reserve and wound up eleven days late at Little Grand Rapids reserve, the Norway House trouble accounting for four days of this delay.

I have, &c.,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, August 15, 1903.

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, 1903, accompanied by statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve is a block of land, in size nine by eight miles, situated about eight miles south of the village of Sintaluta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve is undulating and is partially wooded with a healthy growth of young timber.

Resources.—The natural resources of the reserve are wood and hay ; also a little senega-root.

Tribe.—These Indians are Assiniboines, and are closely allied to the great Sioux tribe in language and customs. They are also known by the name of 'Stonies.'

Population.—The population is two hundred and eleven, being an increase of one since last year. There are several absentees in the United States.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve has been good during the past year. Dr. Boujou attends whenever wanted, and is very attentive to their necessities. There are a few of the older Indians who have no idea of hygienic rules, and it is difficult to impress upon them the advantage of keeping themselves and their dwellings in a cleanly condition. Most of the Indians, however, are beginning to see the value of good airy buildings, and are advancing in that direction as much as their means will allow them.

Occupations.—About twenty families are engaged in farming and stock-raising, others work for settlers, sell fire-wood, fence pickets, and hay, while the women make something towards their support by tanning hides, knitting, &c.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of logs, but those who are able to afford it have shingled roofs; such buildings are on the increase, as the Indians advance in their condition. All have board floors.

Their stables are as good as they can make, with the material at their disposal, as the timber being small, they cannot get large logs. Most of the stables are, however, very comfortable, and they manage to bring their stock through the winter just as well as if they had brick barns.

Stock.—Considering the difficulty in the past of getting these Indians to take interest in cattle, there is a good deal of improvement to chronicle. The herd has doubled in the last few years, there being now two hundred head, and the natural increase was most satisfactory, there being forty-eight calves from fifty-two cows. I might mention that, besides the healthy increase in the cattle, the Indians have also supplied from their cattle the beef required for the reserve.

Implements.—The Indians take good care of their tools and implements, and are constantly adding to their number, as their means permit.

The following is a list of the principal implements, etc., purchased by the Indians out of their earnings during the year : two binders, seven mowers, one seeder, two heavy wagons, one democrat-wagon, two thousand five hundred pounds of wire for fencing, one force-pump and one hundred feet of piping, also a numerous lot of use-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ful articles such as axes, shovels, spades, hay-forks, hay-knives and household furniture, &c.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a very substantial stone building where service is held every Sunday. The attendance is variable at times, but on the whole may be considered good.

A quantity of good warm clothing is distributed every fall to the aged and infirm, which is very acceptable to these poor people.

The Roman Catholics have also a frame building near the agency headquarters for service, which is used occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indians on this reserve has been most encouraging and more particularly in the case of several of the young men. The following are distinguished for progress during the year: Daniel Kennedy has fifty-six acres of wheat and eight of oats, also ten head of cattle; Chas. Rider has thirty-seven acres of wheat and eight of oats; Oaksheppy has twenty acres of wheat and five of oats; Medicine Rope has twenty-seven acres of wheat and three of oats; Frank Risingsun has twenty-four acres of wheat; Wesecan has twenty-three acres of wheat.

Daniel Kennedy, who is an ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, went for examination for an engineer's certificate and passed with flying colours. I was told by the examining inspector that his answers were equal to the best that he had examined.

Among the other graduates of the schools I beg to mention the following as doing well on the reserve: Clara Williams, a graduate of Regina school, who was two years as assistant matron at the Presbyterian Home at Alberni, B. C., where she gave excellent service; William Grant, a son of Chief Carry-the-Kettle, and also a graduate of Regina industrial school.

This young man is employed as interpreter for the agency and gives satisfaction by his honesty and industry.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not go after liquor, there are a few that would take it probably if it was offered, but on the whole their conduct in this particular is commendable.

With regard to morality, while there are one or two who may be considered somewhat 'shady,' yet taking the band as a whole they are well-behaved.

General Remarks.—The prospects for a splendid crop are at present very bright indeed, and should no accidents happen, it will be by far the largest ever gathered in the history of the reserve. This combined with the fact that we have now (through the kindness of the department) a threshing outfit of our own, will be a great encouragement for further efforts. In the past the threshing was very discouraging, as we had to wait till every one else was done.

The reserve was inspected by Inspector Leveque last March, and he appeared pleased with what he saw. I beg to thank the department for the assistance it has generously granted, which has been a great help to the Indians.

The agent's house has been refloored and the agency buildings freshly painted, and other minor repairs made where most required.

SIoux (MOOSEJAW).

These Indians still continue to make a living around Moosejaw and vicinity. They do not, however, get anything ahead and are not making any improvement. They would do better if they could be persuaded to go to some place where they could make permanent improvements.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, September 1, 1903.

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 forty men, forty-one women, thirty-seven boys and thirty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-three.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is adapted for the growing of barley and oats, but, owing to its situation and liability to summer frosts, is unsuitable for raising wheat.

Hay is plentiful, water easily obtainable and the soil is good; wood is scarce, on account of having been consumed, some years ago, by prairie fires.

Raising live stock is the principal industry of these Indians, although they have, in the past year, earned quite a lot of money by freighting, working for farmers, catching musk-rats and burning lime and charcoal.

The crops on this reserve were fairly good last season.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band number four hundred and thirteen head. These Indians are good stockmen and look after their cattle properly.

Farm Implements.—A good proportion of this band own complete outfits of implements, which they have acquired through their industry, and, consequently, they take very good care of them.

Education.—There is a day school (Church of England) on this reserve under the charge of Mrs. Jefferson. The attendance is large and very regular. Good progress has been made during the past year, as the teacher is well qualified, and the children appear to be much interested in their studies and work.

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.—Taken as a whole these Indians are very industrious, and are keenly alive to the value of dollars and cents, which is a long stride towards civilization; they live much more comfortably now than in the past, and in consequence are healthier and much improved in appearance. Their morals are fairly good and temperance laws are observed.

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are Crees. There are twenty-one men, thirty-two women, seventeen boys and fourteen girls, making a total of eighty-four.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for the raising of grain, and also sufficient hay for quite a number of stock.

Enough wheat was raised last year to provide these Indians with flour. They were also able to sell wheat and oats and had sufficient grain to feed a number of pigs for their own consumption.

Some money was also derived from the sale of lime and charcoal.

Stock.—The stock here is of splendid quality, and, besides keeping all the men busily occupied looking after them, provides for the band.

Farm Implements.—I may say that nearly every family of this band possesses a full complement of farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, it having been closed permanently on account of the want of children, but the boarding and industrial schools in this district have ample accommodation for any children who are of school age on this reserve.

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians are Christians, belonging to either the Roman Catholic or Anglican Churches; the others are pagans, but I am glad to say that the latter class are diminishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The morals of these Indians are fully up to the usual standard of their kind; and they seem earnest in their endeavour to make a living for themselves.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves.—These two reserves, which join 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.

Both these reserves are especially well adapted for the raising of grain.

Tribes and Population.—All these Indians are Crees.

There are fifty-five men, sixty women, fifty-nine boys, and forty girls, making a total of two hundred and fourteen in all.

Resources and Occupations.—As stated before, these reserves are well situated for raising all kinds of grain, a fact of which the Indians take full advantage, so that, unless they encounter an unusually bad season, they will be able to provide themselves with all the flour they require.

Stock.—The Indians of these bands have a large number of cattle, which they look after very carefully; although there is not nearly enough hay on the reserves for their cattle, they have hitherto been able to secure enough outside, on the vacant lands, for their use; but now that these lands are being rapidly settled upon, some other means of procuring hay will have to be devised.

Sheep and pigs are also raised very successfully by these bands.

Farm Implements.—All implements are well looked after, and kept in good repair. They possess a goodly number of wagons, binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, and other implements, all of which have been purchased by their own money.

Education.—There are two day schools here, one on Poundmaker reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; and one on Little Pine reserve, under the Church of England.

Both of these schools have a fair attendance, and the progress made is very creditable to teachers and pupils alike.

Religion.—There are a few pagans in these bands, but the greater number belong to the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very industrious and steady in their habits; they are also thrifty, and ambitious to become self-sustaining.

Their morals are fully up to the standard of the average white people.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STONY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated fourteen miles south of Battleford. It contains forty-six thousand two hundred and eight acres.

Tribe and Population.—These people are all Stonies. They number twenty-two men, twenty-seven women, sixteen boys and eight girls, making a total of seventy-three souls.

Resources and Occupations.—On account of the liability to summer frosts, this reserve is not at all suited for growing wheat, but oats and barley appear to do well here. There is an abundance of hay and water, which makes it splendid for raising stock.

As there was a great demand for freighters during the last spring, these Indians took advantage of the prevailing high rates and made quite a snug little sum for themselves, which they expended in implements, clothing, seed and provisions. They also haul fire-wood into town, and earn a good deal of money trapping musk-rats and other small fur-bearing animals.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are very well looked after, and as they always have a bountiful supply of hay, they are well wintered and kept in prime condition.

Farm Implements.—These people have a good equipment of wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows and other implements they may require, and they are very careful in properly looking after them.

Education.—A day school, under the management of the Church of England authorities, was opened on this reserve last spring. The attendance so far has been very meagre and not at all up to what was expected it would be; but I trust that we may in the future be able to improve this condition of affairs.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are sun-worshippers; there are, however, a few who profess Christianity and are nominal members of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

MOOSOMIN AND THUNDERCHILD BANDS.

Reserves.—Moosomin reserve is twelve miles west of Battleford; it contains fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is 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 river.

In addition to these reserves there is a hay marsh for both of these bands, of nine hundred and sixty acres, at Round hill, twenty miles northeast of Battleford.

Both of these reserves belong to these bands, are very well adapted for mixed farming, and have a good supply of growing timber in poplar.

Resources and Occupations.—Some lime and charcoal are sold every year; they also sell a fair amount of dry fire-wood to the townspeople, work for settlers, do a good deal of freighting, besides which they are very successful farmers and stock-raisers.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are mainly of the Cree tribe, although there are a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them.

In Moosomin band there are twenty-four men, thirty women, twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls, making a total of one hundred and eight.

Thunderchild band consists of thirty-nine men, forty-one women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-four girls, a total of one hundred and thirty-three.

The combined population of these two bands is therefore two hundred and forty-one.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to these bands came through the winter with practically speaking no loss whatever, and are in fine condition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm Implements.—These bands are pretty well supplied with all the necessary farm implements, which they use and care for in a very satisfactory manner.

Education.—A day school, conducted under the management of the Church of England authorities, is situated on the Thunderchild reserve ; the attendance is small but I am glad to say that the children have made more progress than last year.

There is also a boarding school adjoining the Thunderchild reserve ; it is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. The advancement shown by the pupils of this school is surprising ; this institution itself is a model of cleanliness, order and comfort ; and the children have been transformed from dirty, unkempt little urchins, into neat intelligent and healthy-looking boys and girls ; all this change and improvement is due to the untiring efforts and devotion of these reverend sisters, for the betterment, spiritually and temporarily, of the Indians.

The present attendance at this school is nineteen ; but the authorized number is only fifteen ; they have accommodation for more, and in view of the splendid work being done among the Indians and their children by this institution, it would be for the Indians' benefit to increase the number.

Religion.—Services are regularly held in the Church of England day school, and at the Roman Catholic mission, adjoining Thunderchild reserve. Both places of worship have their regular attendants, and are doing good work.

There is still a small number of pagans who will never change their views of religion, any more than they will change their colour.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are striving earnestly to better their condition ; they are making considerable progress, both morally and financially, and are industrious and temperate.

Miscellaneous.—A new farmer was appointed for the Thunderchild band last spring, so that now each of these bands has its own instructor. This was a move in the right direction, as one man could not possibly get over the large area of ground to be covered, between the different hay camps, and the reserves. I trust that the improvement shown in the condition of these two bands in the future will amply repay the department for the outlay.

As these bands are now under different management, they will be reported upon separately next year.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians paid this year was seven hundred and sixty-five, being an increase of eleven over the number paid last year.

There were forty-one births and forty-six deaths during the fiscal year.

Health and Sanitation.—Taken as a whole, the health of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory, the deaths having principally been among the old people, and some weakly children. No epidemic has occurred among our Indians during the past year.

Last spring an outbreak of small-pox took place among the Saulteaux at Birch and Turtle lakes. I am thankful to say, however, that this dread disease did not spread to our Indians.

During the sickness among the Saulteaux they were unable to hunt or fish, so they were provided with food from our agency storehouse, until they were fully recovered and again able to make their own living.

Stock.—The Indians are very proud of their cattle, and they have just cause for being so, as they are a remarkably fine lot of animals ; they number nineteen hundred and seventy-one head. The calves are strong and healthy ; the natural increase this year will be over four hundred.

The sheep and pigs are doing well, and are a constant source of revenue and food to the Indians.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Horses are, in the majority of cases, of a poor class ; but I am glad to say they are gradually improving in weight and quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked improvement is slowly, but surely, taking place among these Indians ; they are becoming more thrifty, cleanly and orderly in their mode of living ; since my report of last year, they have purchased, out of the proceeds of the sale of their beef, cattle and their own earnings, the following, viz., twenty-six wagons, eight mowers, four rakes, two binders, eleven ploughs, eleven sets of bob-sleighs, one disc-harrow, two sets of drag-harrows and twenty-six sets of harness.

They raised and threshed last year twenty-seven thousand and eighty-nine bushels of grain ; and put up three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six tons of hay ; so that I think I am safe in saying that distinct progress has been shown for the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few cases of immorality have come to my notice, and these have been promptly suppressed as far as was possible.

As for temperance I may say that every effort has been used to put a stop to the illegal supply of liquor to the very few Indians who are fond of the seductive but fiery beverage ; there were, however, some half-dozen cases, which were detected and promptly punished, the fines of which aggregated \$445. I think this was a good lesson to these breakers of the law, and that it will put a most effective stop to this kind of nuisance.

Miscellaneous.—The boundary lines of all the different reserves were surveyed this summer and new posts and mounds put in. This was very necessary, on account of the large influx of new settlers, and as the lines were choked with the growth of timber and were undiscernible.

I may say that all the members of the staff have rendered me loyal service in their duties of carrying on the work of this agency.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., August 25, 1903.

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, 1903.

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe. These are the treaty Indians proper. They receive an annuity of \$5 each and each chief \$25, and headmen or councillors \$15.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the 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 valleys along the Assiniboine river and Birdtail creek. During dry 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.

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 is about one thousand acres in wood, mostly elm, oak and poplar; with the exception of elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner, and empties into the Assiniboine river.

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 and there are about one thousand and fifty acres suitable for cultivation. There are about one hundred and fifty acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and one thousand and fifty acres in hay-lands. 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 mountains. 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 Clearwater 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.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

There are one thousand acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway, from Neepawa, now runs through the southeast corner of the reserve. There will probably be a small town located in the vicinity of the reserve, in the near future. Strathclair is the nearest town to the reserve, being located ten miles south, on the Northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

This reserve has an area of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle, and on the Birdtail creek, which runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy, black loam and suitable for raising grain and root crops, and an ideal reserve for raising stock. Rossburn is the nearest village to the reserve, being about five miles east.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

This reserve has an area of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty acres and is located at the junction of the Valley river and Short creek and about fifteen miles west of Grand View, a small town on the Canadian Northern railway. 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 spruce and poplar. 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, etc., 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. The Canadian Northern railway from Grand View, now runs through the reserve for a distance of about seven miles. A station is to be built on the reserve. Owing to the rough nature of the surrounding country, it is doubtful if a town will be located here. The lumber industry is quite active in the vicinity of the reserve.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

This reserve has an area of eight hundred and twenty-five acres and is situated on Silver creek, which is on the east side of the Assiniboine river and about five miles 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. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The branch line from Neepawa, of the Canadian Northern railway, runs past the northern boundary of the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the bands in this agency is as follows: two hundred and thirty-one men, two hundred and seventy-five women, and three hundred and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. There was a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

decrease in the population, during the year, of twelve, accounted for as follows : thirty-five births and thirty-nine deaths; twenty-nine joined this agency, transfers from other reserves, and thirty-seven left this agency, transfers to Portage la Prairie and Crooked Lake agencies.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good, although measles broke out, and was accountable for the death of a number of the children of the Oak River Sioux band. Typhoid fever on the Waywayseecappo's reserve is accountable for the death of several adults there. There have been the usual cases of consumption and scrofula. The Indians have been repeatedly warned that all soiled linen used on scrofulous running sores must be burned, and sores kept clean. There is improvement in this line, but a number are quite careless, and do not realize this danger. The habit of expectorating on the floors of their houses has, to a great extent, been given up; spittoons are now a necessary article of furniture in every house. The sanitary condition of all the reserves in this agency is good; all the refuse that accumulates during the winter months is raked up in the spring and burned. The dwellings of the Indians in this agency are kept clean and tidy; some of the house are exceptionally tidy and compare favourably with the average well-to-do white settler's.

Resources and Occupations.—The Sioux Indians, living on the Birdtail, Oak River and Oak Lake reserves, earn their living principally by farming, having this season three thousand four hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres in crop, in wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and other garden roots. The prospects for a bountiful harvest are very bright. They add to their earnings by the sale of cattle, ponies, fish, wild fruits, baskets, bead-work and mats, which they sell to the merchants and white settlers in the vicinity of their reserves. Over \$2,000 for wild fruits alone will be earned by the Oak River Sioux Indians this season. The Saulteaux Indians are not expert farmers, like their Sioux brothers, but are improving slowly along that line. They earn their living by farming in a small way, fishing, hunting, cattle-raising, by the sale of wood, hay, baskets, mats, senega-root, and working on the river-drives and for farmers in the vicinity of their reserves. A few of the Indians raise their own pork; this industry could be of great advantage to them, but their roaming habits during the summer months constitute one of the greatest drawbacks we have to contend against.

Buildings.—In this agency there are a number of frame houses on stone foundations, with upstairs apartments and kitchens attached. There are also a few frame stables and a number of granaries. There are also good log houses with shingled roofs, upstairs apartments, good floors, windows and doors. Most of the houses have fairly good furniture. The progress in house-improvement has been satisfactory. The new houses erected are large and more comfortable and are now taking the place of the old-time mud-roofed shanties, which are fast disappearing.

Stock.—The cattle on all the reserves are in good condition. The thoroughbred bulls were well looked after during the winter months; the Indians on the whole take good care of their animals. The necessity for a good-sized horse, to do the ploughing and seeding required, is now realized by them, and quite a number have purchased, during the year, good-sized horses, suitable for this purpose. The past winter was very favourable for stock.

Farm Implements.—The Indians on the different reserves have added greatly to their stock of implements, having purchased during the year, ploughs, both sulky and gang, disc-harrows, seed-drills, a land-roller, binders, horse-rakes and a steam threshing-machine, also lumber wagons and bob-sleighs. The Oak River and Birdtail Sioux Indians have each a steam thresher, paid for out of their own earnings. The different reserves in this agency are well equipped with all farm implements required, according to the acreage broken, for cultivating the soil and harvesting their crop.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency, one day school and one boarding school. The day school is on the Keeseekoowenin reserve and is called the Okanase day school. It is fairly well attended. The pupils are bright, and should

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

make progress. The teacher, Mr. McPherson, has resigned, and Mr. Macalister has been appointed in his place. The boarding school is located in the town of Birtle. It has an attendance of forty-five resident pupils. The progress made is fair. The girl pupils are taught general housework; some are very apt to learn, and will be a credit to the school, while others are indifferent and do not seem to realize that all the care and tuition given to them by their instructors is for their benefit, and should be taken advantage of by them. The boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. There are about six acres attached to the school for gardening purposes. Children from this agency also attend the Regina, Elkhorn, Brandon and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, and the Pine Creek and Cowessess boarding schools. The Indians as a whole are not interested in the education of their children. They object to the distance the schools are from their reserves, and the length of time the children have to stay, having once entered.

Religion.—All the reserves in this agency, with the exception of the Valley River reserve, receive spiritual instruction from missionaries. Services are held (Presbyterian) regularly on Sundays on the Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo and the Rolling River reserves, and an Anglican service on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The attendance at these services by the Indians of the Birdtail Sioux and Keeseekoowenin reserves is very good, and nearly all the adult members of the band take an interest in the services. On the Waywayseecappo reserve very little interest is taken in religious matters. On the Rolling River reserve they are all pagans. The new missionary, in charge, F. O. Gilbert, M.D., who resides on the reserve, is taking a great interest in the work; religious services are held every Sunday. He also attends gratis to their bodily wants, and great good should result from his devoted work. On the Oak River Sioux reserve religious services are held every Sunday morning, and in the absence of the missionary, services are held by the native lay reader, Itoyetanka; the Sunday school is held in the afternoon in the school-house and is presided over by Itoyetanka; quite a number of the young men attend. Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux and Waywayseecappo reserves have each a church (Presbyterian); Waywayseecappo's has also a Roman Catholic church, but no services are held by that denomination. The church at Oak River Sioux (Church of England) is on the reserve. Stones are now on the ground for a new church to be erected on the reserve. The religious services on the Keeseekoowenin and Rolling River reserves are held, the former in the school-house and the latter in the missionary's house.

Characteristics and Progress.—Throughout this agency the Indians are progressing, and I am very pleased to report that the improvement in the farming line is more than satisfactory. The acreage under crop this year is three thousand four hundred and ninety-two and three-quarter acres, an increase over last year of six hundred and eighty-one and three-quarter acres. The grain yield last season, 1902, amounted to sixty thousand and fifty-eight bushels, thresher's measure, an increase over the previous season, 1901, of thirty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine bushels, and over the season of 1900, the very large increase of fifty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight bushels. To secure the grain crop in this agency, season 1902, it took a little over four tons of binder-twine, and it will take about five tons to secure this present season's crop. No rations are issued in this agency, except in cases of ill health where the bread-winner is unable to work. No flour has been asked for, for the present fiscal year, 1903-4, for this agency, as it will not be required. The Indians in this agency, on the whole, are industrious and law-abiding and are becoming well-to-do. As examples of industry I might mention Moses Bunn and Sunka-ho-nahon, of the Birdtail Sioux reserve, who have good dwelling-houses and stables and have all the farm implements required to work their land. They have good horses and cattle and have in crop two hundred and forty and a quarter acres, principally in wheat and oats. They also own a steam threshing outfit, purchased last season at a cost of \$1,500. Caskehanska, Itoyetanka, Wm. Wambdiska, Malpiyaska, Harry Hotanina, Kiny-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

anwakan, Tunkancekiyana and Yuhaha of the Oak River Sioux reserve, have good frame houses and stables, two of the stables being frame buildings. They have good farm machinery, good horses and cattle, and have in crop eight hundred and sixty-six and a half acres. The first named Indian, Caskehanska, owns a steam threshing outfit. New houses have been erected on the Oak River Sioux, Birdtail Sioux and Oak Lake Sioux, also on the Waywayseecappo and Rolling River reserves. Other improvements are new stables, granaries and storehouses, erected during the year. The Indians of this agency are to be commended for their industry and good behaviour during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—There were several cases of Indians of this agency, members of the Oak River Sioux and Keeseekoowenin bands, being arrested and fined for being drunk. There were several cases against liquor-dealers for selling intoxicants to Indians, but we could secure no convictions. No liquor-drinking to my knowledge is done on their reserves by the Indians. It is only when they visit the towns that they procure liquor, and it is then purchased for them, through the medium of the half-breeds, who are sometimes relatives of the Indians. The numerous fairs held in the towns during the summer and fall months are a temptation to the Indians, as they invariably attend all in the vicinity of their reserves, and those who are addicted to the liquor habit generally manage to get some. It is almost impossible to convict, as the Indians will not identify the seller. The morality of the Indians in this agency I consider good; of course there are exceptions. The old native custom of sending away their wives, and taking up others, in their places, when they choose, is still practised on some of the reserves, but I am glad to note that this habit is dying out.

Crops.—The weather and soil conditions were favourable this season for ploughing and seeding. Towards the end of April the weather was cold, with frost, and little growth was apparent. May and June were good growing months and the rain-fall was sufficient. The prospects for a harvest equal to last year's are very bright. Wheat-cutting commenced on August 15 this year, and will be general, with a few exceptions, on the 25th on all the reserves.

General Remarks.—This year closed with the Indians on all the reserves being in good circumstances; advancement on all the reserves has been made in a practical way during the year. The cost to the government (outside of employees' salaries, medicines and medical attendance to the Indians) has been very little. The annual supply of flour formerly received at this agency, is now discontinued. There is only one farming instructor employed in this agency, who resides on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Sioux reserves was held this year on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The services were conducted by the Indians themselves and were very successful.

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, July 22, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report relative to the Indian agency under my charge, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve comprises about four hundred and seventy square miles, an area of about one-quarter that of Prince Edward Island. It is situated about fifty miles east of the city of Calgary and just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Although there is only one reserve and tribe of Indians thereon, at the time of making the treaty there were two head chiefs, occupying territories about ten miles apart. That formerly under the late Chief Crowfoot is located near the principal ford of the Bow river, known as the Blackfoot crossing, and is designated as the Crowfoot, Lower or South Camp, while the other section of the band, which gave adherence to the late Chief Old Sun, is located about ten miles further up the Bow river and is known as the Old Sun, Upper or North Camp. Of late years a number of the Indians have taken other locations on the river, yet the previously mentioned camps still maintain their existence.

Topographical Features.—The Bow river enters the reserve on the western side, near the northern boundary, and runs serpentine across the reserve in a southeasterly direction, making its exit near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters the northern limits and empties into the Bow river about ten miles from the eastern border of the reserve, and the two Arrowwood creeks flow through the southwestern portion, emptying, too, into the Bow.

There are numerous low-lying portions of land here and there on the reserve, which now have considerable water therein, owing to the abundant rain-fall for several seasons past.

On the north side of the Bow river, about midway between the eastern and western limits of the reserve, there lies a range of low dunes, and on the southwestern portion, to the south of the same river, are similar dunes. Near the southeastern corner is another group of hills, but they are of a rocky nature. On all these hills, and at points along the river and creeks, there is more or less scrub and small timber.

The true banks of the Bow river vary in their distances apart. Here and there they come within half a mile of each other, while at other points they are a mile and more apart. At several points within the reserve, and on both sides of the river, are sharp-cut banks, which seem to rise considerably over one hundred feet above the water. Between these cut banks there are fertile valleys, or bottom-lands, part of which is clear open land and part covered with scrub.

The upland portion of the reserve, with the exception of the three ranges of hills previously referred to, is a rolling treeless prairie, with a few stony ridges. Both upland and bottom-land produce excellent pasturage, and a fair supply of grass sufficiently long for mowing can be found at intervals.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are the original Blackfeet.

Vital Statistics.—There are two hundred and fifty men, two hundred and seventy-one women and three hundred and seventy-five young people under twenty-one years of age. The total population of the band, as counted at the last annuity payments, was eight hundred and ninety-six. There were thirty-four births, and one hundred deaths. The band decreased four and increased three through marriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is now fairly good. During the month of December last a mild form of small-pox was introduced among them from some quarter, and for over two months the whole or part of the reserve was under quarantine. A number died, but I think the cause was more attributable to other causes than to the small-pox. The older members of the band passed through the small-pox epidemic of 1870, when about six hundred of the band fell victims to the disease, and those of that number who are now living would not admit that the late epidemic was really small-pox. With this notion prevailing among them, it was not an easy task to prevent them from visiting infected dwellings and persons, and in that way the difficulty of stamping out the disease was increased.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Refuse matter that collected about the dwellings during the winter months was raked up and burned, and, as teepees are generally resorted to during the warm months and these frequently moved, there is little to fear respecting the sanitary condition during the summer months.

There is a hospital containing two wards at the Upper Camp. It is under the auspices of the English Church. A resident doctor is in charge of the hospital and he is assisted by two nurses. The hospital is very well patronized by the Indians who reside on the western portion of the reserve, and occasionally by members of the band whose home is at the lower or eastern portion.

Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, is the department's medical officer for the Indians here.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations are caring for stock, mining coal and hauling it to the local markets and to the line of railway for shipment, putting up hay for their own stock and for ranchers, farming and day labour of one kind and another. From all these sources the Indians earn considerable money. The sale of surplus cattle brought them about \$3,200, the proceeds from sale of ponies about \$5,000, by mining and hauling coal they earned \$4,000, and approximately \$2,800 was earned by working at haying. One rancher alone paid a section of the band over \$1,100 for hay they put up for him.

Their cattle are rapidly increasing in numbers, and this branch alone is yearly bringing the Indians a greater revenue, and the care of them a corresponding increase in work.

The coal industry is capable of expansion away beyond the capabilities of these Indians, providing the capital to operate it to its full extent could be procured. There are millions of tons of the best quality of coal for domestic uses within the boundaries of the reserve, and there is a ready market for it within the boundaries of the western portion of our fair Dominion, which, to a large extent, is destitute of fuel. To operate it to the best advantage, and to compete with like industries at other points, a considerable investment of capital is essential. The little mining that was carried on during the year, principally to give the Indians employment, was done with very little money, and, consequently, only the simplest methods were within reach.

Farming operations are not carried on to the extent I should like, particularly the growing of roots. The excuse given by many this last spring was, that they had neither the seed-potatoes nor the money to buy them. It is true potatoes were scarce and dear—\$1 per bushel—but, 'where there is a will there is a way,' and it is my opinion that the ambition to grow potatoes was as scarce as the potatoes.

Buildings.—A few new habitations were put up, but none call for special attention through being superior to those previously in use.

Farm Implements.—The number of wagons, mowers, rakes and team-harness has increased considerably. It seems to be the ambition of every head of a family to own a complete outfit.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in operation within the reserve, one situated about the centre of the Lower Camp and the other in a similar position in the Indian settlement in the upper or western portion of the reserve. These schools are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic and English Churches, respectively.

The Indians do not appear to be any more willing to encourage these schools than heretofore. The old Indian custom prevails here, to some extent, of bartering girls to those in quest of wives, and, when a girl is equivalent to so many horses in the matrimonial market, it is needless to say that those who have control are reluctant to place her outside the market referred to. An abominable feature of this ancient custom is that a girl under twelve years of age is frequently bartered for a pony, to be the wife of some one double the age, sometimes more, of herself. There are now thirty-nine boys and twenty-one girls at the two schools on this reserve. The child-traffic just referred to is the chief reason why so few girls are placed in the school.

I am glad to be able to report that the pupils who are in attendance at these schools have made fairly satisfactory progress.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Religion.—There are two places of worship on the reserve, both of which would compare favourably with like edifices in most of the towns throughout the Dominion. The newest one was completed since I wrote my last report. It was erected near the Crowfoot boarding school at the Lower Camp, and by the Roman Catholic denomination. The Anglicans have a neat edifice near the Old Sun boarding school in the Upper Camp settlement. Both places of worship are attended by small congregations of Indians, the majority of the Indians still cling to the religion of their forefathers.

Characteristics and Progress.—A chief characteristic of a majority of the Blackfeet is similar to that of other Indians, and that is to get as much out of the government as is possible. Improvidence is another characteristic. Too many are prone to look out for to-day and let to-morrow care for itself.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony that this class of Indians is yearly decreasing here. Their eagerness to acquire cattle and the output of coal during the winter months are, I think, ample evidences that there are quite a few willing workers among them. The band as a whole has unquestionably made some strides forward during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—Some Indians argue that intoxicating liquor is very strong and good medicine, and to be deprived of its general use is a great hardship to the Indian. Many of them, I am sure, would use it for all kinds of ailments, if it could be conveniently procured. The department is aware, of course, that the permission to give it is restricted by the Indian Act to medical men and ministers of religion. Several members of the band were convicted of drunkenness during the year, and a number of white men were convicted of supplying the liquor to them. Giving the Indians, or that portion of the Indian Act that checks the traffic, due credit, I must say that the Indians are far more temperate than the surrounding whites.

In morals these Indians compare favourably with most other Indians. It may be remembered that, in my last report, I expressed thankfulness that there had been no plural marriages during the preceding year. That report was barely out of my hands when I learned that three members of the band were dissatisfied with one wife each and had taken another. I immediately directed that the rations of these families be withheld until such time as they saw fit to obey the rules in this respect. One family missed one ration, and then decided that it was better policy to abide by the rules. The other two families held out for several rations, and then they succumbed and put away wife No. 2. The rationing of able-bodied men and women has many objectionable features to me, but I must confess that, in these three instances, it gave me a leverage to settle an objectionable custom, for the time being at least.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I beg to say that I am fairly satisfied with the work that has been accomplished since I took charge of this agency, less than three years ago—November, 1900. The gratuitous issue of food has been considerably reduced, as the department is aware. The Indians, too, are to-day in better circumstances than ever before, and far more obedient to the rules and regulations that are pressed upon them, and pressed solely, I may say, with a view of making them better men and women.

Practically since the consummation of the treaty between the government and these Indians—October, 1877—there have been semi-weekly rations of beef and flour issued to men, women and children, regardless of their ability to provide these articles for themselves. A new system has lately been inaugurated here, which promises soon to do away with the gratuitous issue of food to able-bodied Indians. Only one ration each week is now given, and the greater quantities to the weak, and the smaller quantities to the stronger. In addition there has been started a weekly 'self-support' ration, and it is carried on in the following manner: any Indian is free to turn into the ration-house a beef animal and then take a due bill for an equal quantity of beef, i.e., if an Indian turns in seven hundred and eighty pounds of beef he will be credited with that quantity and entitled to draw out fifteen pounds of beef every week during

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the whole year. About twenty members of the band are taking advantage of this plan this year, and it is to be hoped that the number who will avail themselves of this 'self-support' system will yearly increase as the cattle multiply, and that within the next three or four years this self-support method will entirely eliminate the free ration custom that has been in vogue here so long.

I may say that I encourage giving that relieves distress or forms a basis for independence in the person helped, but I am not a believer in giving where it tends to create expectancy in the recipient and to make him the more a human parasite.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 19, 1903.

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, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and runs in a southern direction for about forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of over five hundred and forty square miles, or some three hundred and fifty-four thousand acres of splendid grazing land. The two rivers form our boundary lines on the north, east and west sides and give an abundant supply of fresh clear water.

There is no timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a few cotton-wood trees and a fair growth of willow, which form good cattle-shelters during the cold weather.

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.A.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payments was eleven hundred and eighty-five, viz., two hundred and ninety-nine men, four hundred and thirteen women and four hundred and seventy-three young persons, being a decrease of sixty-eight persons since last year. The births were forty-five, while the deaths numbered one hundred and ten.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the year, but scrofula and consumption carry off a large percentage year after year. Small-pox, which had been in the surrounding district for the two previous years in isolated cases, broke out upon the reserve. Fortunately the disease was discovered when only two persons had been attacked, and by forming a strict quarantine district the disease was confined to these two; one patient, a woman, died of the disease. The medical officer succeeded in vaccinating and revaccinating some six hundred Indians, which no doubt prevented the disease from spreading.

The hospital on the reserve is well looked after, and the average number of patients treated is about nine. The sanitary condition of the various Indian houses is good, and all refuse is carefully taken away in early spring.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources and Occupations.—The district is not suited for crop-growing and consequently our resources are limited, cattle-raising, haying and freighting being our only means of making a living.

As in former years, our chief work was putting up hay, and the season of 1902 being a favourable one, a large quantity was got ; some two thousand two hundred and forty-one tons were cut and put up for use of our own herds, while over fifteen hundred and forty-seven tons were sold under contract, which gave us an average price of \$5 per ton.

During the fall and winter months a considerable quantity of coal and other freighting was done by the Indians for the ranchers and other white settlers in the district, which netted them a good round sum of ready cash ; a large number also go out and hire with the settlers in the district and thus earn good wages.

Stock.—Cattle-breeding is now our most important industry. The Blood Indians first began to raise cattle in 1894, and since then, with the generous help accorded them by the department, their herds have increased very rapidly and, as a rule, they take good care of them. The herd now numbers over three thousand three hundred, and at the round-up on June 30, we branded six hundred and thirty head of calves, and had it not been for the severe snow-storm in May this number would have been very much greater. The department sent one hundred and fifty head of heifers, which were issued on the loan system to Indians, and thirty-two new men became cattle-holders for the first time. Twenty pure-bred pedigreed bulls and two stallions were also sent by the department for use among Indian cattle and horses.

We began on August 1 to kill our beef-steers and fat cows, and our supply enabled us to fill the contract till the first week in January. The average weight of these animals was eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of dressed beef, which shows what good care and careful breeding will do even in the hands of Indians. None but pure-bred pedigreed bulls have been used in our herds since we began the business, and the results undoubtedly show it, not only in the quality of our stock, but in the weight of steers killed for beef. The amount received for these beef animals was over \$8,300.

The demand for Indian ponies still keeps up and during the year about twelve hundred have been sold, which brought in a sum of about \$9,600, the largest amount ever received by these Indians as an income from their horses.

Buildings.—The Indians are from year to year enlarging or renewing their buildings, and although the number of houses is not increasing owing to the fact that the old ones are usually turned into stables, still the description of house is much better and larger. Three new frame houses have been erected which cost in the neighbourhood of \$300 each for the material, while a number of the Indians have been flooring and shingling their new log houses.

A new house was also erected for the farmer at the agency headquarters ; the main building is 32 x 32, cottage-roof, with kitchen and back kitchen attached, 32 x 14, and is a good comfortable dwelling. The whole of this work was done by graduates from the industrial school.

Implements.—The Indians purchased twenty new wagons, seven mowers and twenty-two sets of harness, and will pay for these out of their own earnings. Better care is taken of these implements, but there is still room for improvement. The reserve is fairly well supplied with wagons and other implements.

Education and Religion.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve. The Church of England has one boarding school with fifty resident pupils and a day school with an average attendance of about eight pupils.

The Roman Catholic Church has a boarding school with twenty-eight resident pupils. Both boarding schools transfer their larger pupils to their respective industrial schools at Calgary and High River. The Churches find the Indians do not take a great deal of interest in educational affairs, and this of course makes it hard to get pupils.

Educational work, however, is beginning to tell, and I have pleasure in reporting that this season in our round-up party of about thirteen Indians no fewer than six of them were graduates from these industrial schools, and I am also pleased to report

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

that their work would compare favourably with any white lad's of the same age brought up on any of the large ranches.

There are two churches upon the reserve (one belonging to each of the above-mentioned denominations), but little interest is taken in religion, and with the exception of the pupils and ex-pupils, nearly the whole tribe may be said to be pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, both old and young, show a willingness to work and there is never any difficulty in getting them to work if remuneration is in sight. Progress, as among all uncivilized natives, is not rapid, but it is there and for the future it will be to the cattle industry that we must look for any advancement. I can see no good reason why under careful management the herds of cattle at present in their possession should not place a large number of them, within a very reasonable period, in a self-supporting state. Stock-raising is the natural occupation of these Indians and with such a magnificent reserve, there is no reason why they should long remain a burden to the rate-payer.

The annual income of the Indians is steadily increasing, while the value of their personal property has made rapid strides during the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—There is still a considerable amount of drunkenness among the Indians, and it is very hard to find means of putting it down.

A good deal of horse-stealing has been going on during the past year, and in three cases the Indians were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, which will have a good effect upon the others.

General Remarks.—During the past year a large fence inclosing an area of a mile and a half square has been built at the upper farm for the purpose of holding our supply of beef-cattle for the winter months, while at the agency headquarters the two old fields have been enlarged and a new one about one mile by half a mile wide erected, which will give us at this point about six hundred acres of good pasturage.

During the month of May we had a most severe snow-storm, which did an enormous amount of damage to stock. It began with heavy rain, which ultimately changed into snow, and on the second morning the ground was covered to a depth of two feet. The horse round-up by white settlers was going on at the time, and so severe was the cold that no fewer than eighteen head of their saddle horses died during the two days' storm.

The staff continues the same as at date of last report and gives satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, September 10, 1903.

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, 1903.

WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the north of, and twenty miles distant from, the town of Prince Albert. It contains some twenty-two thousand acres. Its northern por-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

tion is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar, while the southern part of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-six women and sixty-one children, making a total of one hundred and forty-two. There have been six births, eleven deaths and two have joined the band, making a decrease of three 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; they are, however, good workers and earn considerable money in log-driving and supplying hay, etc., to the lumber camps. They farm to some extent and find a ready market for their produce in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—A number of these Indians have good shingle-roofed houses, while a few are still content with the flat-roofed shanties.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, of which they take fair care; the annual sale of their surplus stock adds to their income.

Education.—In the past the school in use was at one end of the reserve and was not very successful. A new school-house has been built at the centre of the reserve, which I expect will produce much better results.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing favourably and will, I expect, in a short time be self-supporting.

Religion.—Those who are not pagans are attached to the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—The men of this band come a great deal in contact with white men and liquor, but, considering their temptations, they behave very well. Their morality is not below the average.

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 rich and suitable for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eighteen men, twenty-two women and forty-one children, making a total of eighty-one. There have been three births and seven deaths, making a decrease of four during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; they keep clean houses.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising constitute the chief occupations of the band.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are substantial, neat and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are in fine condition; they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with implements, purchased in almost all cases by themselves.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, the children being sent at an early age to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a church on the reserve.

Progress.—The majority of these Indians are doing very well and require very little assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate and moral.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty-five miles north of Carlton, and has an area of seventy-seven square miles. It is well watered, hay is plentiful and pastures magnificent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, thirty-seven women and fifty children, making a total of one hundred and twenty. There have been four births, thirteen deaths, two have joined and one has left the band, making a decrease of eight during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been very good, due in a large measure to inherited diseases. They are intelligent and carry out the doctor's instructions; they also observe the sanitary regulations. Both small-pox and scarlet fever visited this reserve, and while no deaths were caused by either disease, a number of children died from, I think, the after effects of scarlet fever.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band, little hunting or fishing being done.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians on this reserve have good shingle-roofed houses, which they keep in fair repair.

Stock.—The cattle wintered very well, without loss, but not sufficient attention is given to the breeding animals in spring, with the result that their calf crop is always light.

Implements.—These Indians own all the implements required for farming purposes.

Religion.—Most of these Indians on this reserve profess to belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, at which the attendance is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this reserve are doing very well, others not so well; they have been over-indulged and lean too much on the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are neither as temperate nor as moral as they might be or should be, judging from the attention that they have received in the past from both the department and the church.

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, much of which is heavily wooded, but sufficient prairie-land is to be had for all purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-four women, forty-three boys and fifty-seven girls. There have been eleven births, twenty-two deaths, one has joined and one has left the band, making a decrease of eleven during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has not been good, owing in most cases to inherited diseases. They keep their houses fairly clean and follow the sanitary regulations as well as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising furnish them with work and maintenance, which they supplement to some extent by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The Indians have good houses in most cases.

Stock.—These Indians have a nice herd of cattle numbering over three hundred head. They wintered very well; they, besides, own a number of good horses.

Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they require for their work.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has a fair attendance.

Religion.—The majority of this band are members of the Church of England.

Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and are making fair headway; the majority should soon be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—In a broad, liberal sense they are both temperate and moral.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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 belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty-four women, nineteen boys and nineteen girls. There have been three births, three deaths and one has joined the band, making an increase of one during the year.

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.

Resources and Occupations.—Their efforts in the direction of farming are limited to the cultivation of a few gardens; they find in trapping, fishing and the pursuit of larger game almost their sole support.

Buildings.—There are a 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 ponies.

Implements.—Their farm 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 control of Rev. Father Teston, of Green Lake, who pays them regular visits.

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 lies twelve miles north of Sandy lake. Its area is forty-six square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the Big River and Pelican Lake sections of Kenemotayoo's band is one hundred and fifty-seven, (Big River containing one hundred and three and Pelican Lake fifty-four), composed of thirty-three men, forty-two women and eighty-two children. There have been five births and six deaths, and one has left the band, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—This band depends for a livelihood largely upon fish, but they have also started to farm and have gardens; great patience will have to be exercised with them before they become self-supporting.

Buildings.—Their houses are not of much account, but they intend getting out logs this winter, and matters in this direction will improve.

Stock.—They have not a very large herd of cattle, nor have they yet realized the value to them of stock-raising; time no doubt will teach them.

Implements.—They are kept furnished with such implements as they require.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been fairly well attended during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—Not much progress seems to have been made in this direction, but the earnest efforts of the missions of both the Roman Catholic Church and Church of England will no doubt in time show good results.

Progress.—They are slowly advancing; persistent, earnest effort on the part of the farm instructor, and agent will, without doubt, bring its reward.

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.

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 thirty 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.—The health of these Indians has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have about two acres in gardens and 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 attended and the animals are in fine condition.

Implements.—They have a sufficient supply and are very careful of them.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, but the attendance is not regular.

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 they compare favourably with other bands.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live and hunt in the neighbourhood of Montreal lake. A few of them live continuously in a village situated on the shore of Montreal lake, where there is a day school, which is well attended.

The population consists of thirty-six men, forty-five women and ninety children, making a total of one hundred and seventy-one. There have been nine births, six

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

deaths, three have joined and two have left the band, making an increase of four during the year.

While a few of the young men work for the Hudson's Bay Company, it may be said that the band depend entirely upon fishing and hunting. They all belong to the Church of England, the work of whose missionaries among these people for good cannot be over-estimated. They had a good winter catch of fur, and the health of the band for the past year was very good.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

The Indians of this band live in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge. The population consists of eighty-two men, one hundred and nine women, and two hundred and ninety-six children, making a total of four hundred and eighty-seven. There have been twenty-one births, nine deaths, three have left the band, and two have joined, making an increase of eleven.

Nearly all of these Indians belong to the Church of England and are exemplary Christians. Fishing and hunting are their sole means of support. They are a well-to-do people, in (for them) comfortable circumstances; indeed a number of them have bank accounts.

The health of the band for the past year has been excellent. Both the Montreal Lake Indians and those of Lac la Ronge have advanced beyond the necessity of comment on either their temperance or morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year in this agency has been one of general prosperity. Fur and game were plentiful, crops were very good; the agency mill having ground some fourteen hundred sacks of flour for Indians, besides which a considerable quantity of wheat was sold at Duck Lake by them.

The cattle wintered very well and without preventable loss.

Some four thousand logs were taken out in the winter on the different reserves and are now being turned into lumber.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that in this agency, with its large population, no infraction of the law during the past year took place, and that the rules of the department are respected.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, August 17, 1903.

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 the inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1903.

Agency Office.—The agency buildings are situated on the northeast quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, about nine miles northwest of the town of Broadview on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows : Ochapowace, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72 and 72 A; Cowessess, No. 73; and Sakimay and Shesheep, No. 74 and 74 A; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway and extending from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell, bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle river from below Round lake on the east to a short distance above Crooked lake on the west.

There is also belonging to this agency, Little Bone reserve No. 73 A, situated at Leech lake about forty miles north of this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-six acres.

OCHAPOWACE 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-seven women and forty-three children, making a total of one hundred and eleven.

There were four deaths and five births, one woman left the reserve marrying into Sakimay band, and one returned from a visit.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a great many old people on this reserve, but the general health is good. Every endeavour is made to make them keep their houses well ventilated and whitewashed. Dr. J. R. Bird, the medical attendant, has been very attentive to the pupils at the boarding school and the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—They are occupied in farming, putting up hay for their cattle and for sale, fishing, gathering senega-root, tanning hides, selling fire-wood in Whitewood, and in all can make a good living, except the very oldest, who obtain some assistance from the department, which is only given to those not able to work.

Buildings.—In many cases they have improved their houses and stables and are in a comfortable condition for the winter.

Stock.—The cattle have been wintered in splendid condition, and there were no losses through casualties.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements that are really necessary, and they purchase others from their own means when required.

Education.—Three of the children are attending Qu'Appelle industrial school; also four at Cowessess and nine at Round Lake boarding school.

The boarding school at Round Lake (Presbyterian), which is situated off the northeast corner of this reserve, is well conducted by the Rev. Hugh McKay, principal, and Mrs. McKay, matron, assisted by a competent staff, who do everything possible to keep the school advancing, but it is not so well situated as the Cowessess boarding school, being at the lower end and off the reserve. I am glad to say there is a marked improvement in the children and that the buildings are kept neat and clean.

Religion.—Some of these Indians profess to be Presbyterians, and are under the care of the Rev. H. McKay, who is assisted by Jacob Bear, a member of the band, and a native missionary.

There are also a few Roman Catholics on this reserve, the remainder being mostly pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—On this reserve, I am glad to mention Henry Bear and Louis Henry, son and son-in-law of Jacob Bear, who have broken thirty acres and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

put into crop about fifty acres, which is looking splendid. These young men were not very good workers before, but have now started energetically to work. I gave them some assistance and have no doubt that other young men will follow their example.

Temperance and Morality.—I may say that their temperance is not as good as their morality, as it was necessary to fine a couple of them for being drunk, but taken altogether their record is good.

KAKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace 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. 72 A) at the eastern end of Crooked lake, about ten miles distant.

The reserves contain an area of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. The land is mostly undulating prairie of a fair quality, interspersed with many ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay-lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of thirty-one men, thirty-eight women and forty children, a total of one hundred and nine. There were six deaths and five births. One woman left by marriage into the Sakimay band, one woman entered the band by marriage from File Hills, one by marriage from the Sakimay band and two returned after being absent from the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a number who are afflicted with scrofula and consumption, their health has been very good. All precautions are taken to keep the houses and premises in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Some are occupied in farming and raising cattle; others sell hay and fire-wood in Whitewood and Broadview, while the older people sell senega-root and berries and make a fairly comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on this reserve have been improved and repaired. They are in a very fair condition and are much more comfortable than in previous years.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve continues to improve, the necessary thorough-breds having been furnished by the department.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary implements, and are always adding to the number as their acreage increases and to replace those worn out.

Education.—Eight of the children are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school, one is at Regina industrial school, two at Cowessess' boarding school, and twelve at Round Lake boarding school.

The Round Lake boarding school (mentioned in the report on Ochapowace's band) draws a good number of its pupils from this reserve, and although they do not object to sending their children, they are always wanting them at home during haying and harvesting time to assist in the work.

Religion.—A few of these Indians attend the Roman Catholic services at the mission in the valley. Others attend the Presbyterian church on this reserve, where services are held every Sunday by the Rev. H. McKay or Jacob Bear. Most of the old Indians are pagans and do not attend either service.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to say that this band has improved, not only by breaking new land, but in working the old land into a better condition.

I am pleased to report that Mesahcamaperness, Joseph Louison, Harry Favel and Andrew Alec, (the three latter being ex-pupils) have done good work at breaking new land and putting in a crop, altogether about eighty acres.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, their temperance and morality have improved.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 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.—The population of this band is one hundred and sixty-seven, composed of thirty-five men, forty-nine women and eighty-three children. There were three deaths and nine births. One is absent and one returned. Four joined from St. Peter's band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Dr. Allingham, the assistant medical officer, has been very attentive to them, and all precautions were taken to prevent any disease, but there were a number afflicted with scrofula and consumption that required treatment, and some of these cases turned out fatal.

In the month of January last small-pox broke out on this reserve. Doctors Bird and Allingham quarantined the reserve, including the officials at the agency. The woman who had the disease recovered, but died later on of other complications, but as such careful precautions were taken, no further cases occurred.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve are in better circumstances than others in this agency, being mostly half-breeds and looking further ahead. They make a good living by farming, stock-raising and selling fire-wood and hay. The women are also good in making fancy bead-work, mats, wicker baskets, and moccasins. In all they are comfortable and do not require much assistance when crops are good.

Buildings.—Some of the buildings that were getting old have been replaced and the stables also repaired.

Stock.—The condition of the stock on this reserve is extra good. On account of there being a large amount of hay at the stables, and also large quantities of good wheat and oat straw, the stock was well fed during the winter.

The horses are small with a few exceptions, but the new thoroughbred stallion supplied by the department should improve the size.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep themselves well supplied with good implements, and in most cases they are carefully kept under cover.

Education.—Sixteen of the children of this band are at Qu'Appelle, and two at Regina industrial schools. Twenty are at Cowessess and three at Round Lake boarding schools.

Cowessess boarding school (Roman Catholic), situated at the east end of Crooked lake on this reserve, is a credit to the agency, everything being up-to-date. Under the energetic management of the Rev. S. Perrault, Brother Eugene, and others of the staff, assisted by seven reverend sisters, there can be no question of the success of the school. They now have accommodation for about sixty pupils, but have only authority for forty, who are at present in attendance.

Religion.—The majority of this band, who are half-breeds, are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and attend the services at the Roman Catholic mission, which is on the reserve, in charge of the Rev. S. Perrault. A few attend the Presbyterian church on Kakkewistahaw reserve, where services are held every Sunday by the Rev. H. McKay.

These reverend gentlemen are faithful workers and are doing their best for the Indians.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

I am glad to say that nearly all the ex-pupils from the industrial schools who have returned to this agency to live have been legally married. Also in some cases where they have not been to school they have also been legally married, which I consider a great improvement towards morality, and this result is largely due to these reverend gentlemen.

Characteristics and Progress.—One ex-pupil from the Qu'Appelle industrial school, William Trottier, has set a good example to the others; the money funded for him in the savings bank gave him a chance to commence farming, and he is doing well. There are also several other young Indians starting into farming that have never done so before. It shows that they realize the necessity of farming, and every assistance is given to the beginners that is possible.

Temperance and Morality.—This reserve has a very good record for temperance and morality.

SAKIMAY BAND, NO. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the north 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. 74 A), being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-five thousand two hundred and eight acres. In addition to this, these Indians have the Leech Lake (No. 73 A) 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 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 being gravelly. There are some magnificent haylands at the west end of Crooked lake.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty men, forty-nine women and eighty-seven children. There were eleven deaths and six births. Six persons are absent, and one married into the Kahkewistahaw band. One returned and two entered by marriage from the Ochapowace and Kahkewistahaw bands.

Health and Sanitation.—In Shesheep's party there was an outbreak of measles in February last, but there were no fatal cases. This reserve has been particularly examined by the medical attendant and myself, as these Indians are travelling round a good deal, more particularly Shesheep's party, and liable to bring in disease. But altogether, with the exception of the outbreak of measles, they have had good health.

Resources, and Occupations.—There are three parties combined at this reserve; those at Goose lake are doing very well at farming and cattle-raising. Those at Shesheep's depend more on making hay and selling fire-wood. Those at Leech lake depend on hay only. Those at Sakimay's and Shesheep's catch a large number of fish in Crooked lake; in all they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—The buildings compare favourably with the other reserve; the timber is of good size, and the buildings are comparatively of a good size and well put up. The stables are utilized when necessary to winter cattle for white men or Indians on payment of \$5 per head for the winter.

Stock.—Their stock is always kept in good condition. In the summer it is herded and at night corralled into two large pastures, the Indians paying for the fencing and herding. On this account the cattle are not so wild as on reserves Nos. 71 and 72.

Farm Implements.—The Indians buy these as they require them, and pay for some of them from the proceeds of their own labour and some from the money funded for the band from the sale of permits to cut hay at Leech lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—Seven children attend Qu'Appelle and three attend the Elkhorn industrial schools. Two are at Cowessess and six are at Round Lake boarding schools.

Although a number of children are sent from this band to the different schools, and the department is going to start a day school in connection with the boarding school under the direction of the Rev. H. McKay, I cannot report that Shesheep's party are willing to let their children go to school, but as they are now intermarrying with Indians on the other reserves, and a day school being opened, I hope their old prejudices against boarding and industrial schools will soon disappear.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all pagans, particularly Shesheep's party. There are a few Roman Catholics, and also a few who are Presbyterians, for whom the Rev. H. McKay has opened a church where he holds services.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to report that an ex-pupil of Regina industrial school, Herman Nowekeseswape, has a good farm. I gave him a yoke of oxen, a cow and calf, and advanced him seed-grain to start with. He is a good carpenter and I think will do well.

Acoose has also two sons from the Qu'Appelle school, and the three of them have put in nearly one hundred acres of grain this year. They would also have broken more land, if they had had the money to buy more breaking-ploughs, but they will be able to purchase these from their crop if nothing happens to it. In all, this band has shown a marked improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have conducted themselves very well considering the temptation of frequent visits to the near-by villages.

General Remarks.—The Indians in this agency are improving both in morality and farming. They have a better class of houses, also a better grade of cattle and horses, this improvement being due to the department sending in thoroughbreds.

Inspector Leveque made a thorough inspection of this agency.

Mr. H. J. Elliott, M. D. V., the veterinary officer, also inspected all the cattle and horses for diseases.

The Indians have not only made an increase in the total acreage under crop, but have broken a fair quantity of new land and have also done what summer-fallowing they could.

I wish to express my satisfaction with the way Mr. J. W. Jowett has kept the books of this agency; also for the work done by Mr. Sutherland, as engineer and miller, and with the others of the staff for the way they have worked during the year, which has so much conduced to the progress of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, August 25, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, about thirteen miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of sixteen square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees. The older ones are a poor lot and while they live will keep on in the old-fashioned way, but among them are some young men, graduates of the industrial and boarding schools, whom these older ones cannot influence. The graduates are doing exceedingly well and with some help and care will succeed.

Vital Statistics.—The number of souls in this band is one hundred and one, composed of twenty-one men, thirty women, thirty-five boys and fifteen girls. There have been four births and four deaths, and fifteen have joined the band from other reserves, making an increase of fifteen.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves for these two bands border chiefly on Duck lake and its hay-marshes, being about three miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour-mill and a good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is forty-four square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now going to, for cultivation, with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The number in Okemassis' band is twenty-seven, composed of seven men, ten women and ten young people under twenty-one years of age. In Beardy's band they number thirty-one men, thirty-seven women and sixty-eight children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles from the town of Prince Albert, and consists of thirty-seven square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees. They are a very intelligent lot, but do not take that interest in farming that they should, being a sort of a neutral quantity in most matters, and being capable of enduring an immense amount of rest.

Vital Statistics.—The number in this band consists of one hundred and thirty-three souls, composed of thirty-six men, thirty-four women and sixty-three children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve now includes part of the reserve formerly held by the Cumberland band, 100 A; the latter band surrendered part of its reserve and then joined with James Smith's band, making one band with one reserve now known as the 'James Smith Band, No. 100.' This reserve is situated on the Big Saskatchewan river, near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over fifty-six square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of very good quality interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid property.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—James Smith's band, now that the old Cumberland band has joined with it, has two hundred and eleven souls, composed of fifty-six men, fifty-three women, and one hundred and two children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The total population of Duck Lake agency is six hundred and six souls; the number of births was thirty-two, and the deaths thirty-two, including nine adults. There were twenty-one Indians absent at the payments, but they still belong to this agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good with One Arrow's, Okemassis', Beardy's and John Smith's bands. At James Smith's an epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed during January and February, but with no serious results. The medical attendant gave it his attention and his directions were carried out. As for sanitary precautions, we have but little trouble, as the Indians now fully understand the necessity for them. All those who the doctors thought should be were promptly vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Indians here are now chiefly divided either as hunting Indians or those who continuously reside on their reserves and make their living by grain-growing and raising cattle; but this last year the large number of muskrats, and the very high price paid for them, from fifteen to twenty-five cents in cash, supplemented by the large yield of senega-root, which brought fifty cents a pound, cash, had a demoralizing influence on a large number of our Indian farmers, who could not resist the temptation to go off for a time to the detriment of their farms. No doubt it gave them some ready cash while it lasted, but on the whole our Indian farmers lost by it, and they know it now. All our Indians were occupied during the year and have done well, much better than has been the case in former years; they have lived very comfortably.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally being improved throughout the agency, as fast as the Indians can afford to purchase building-materials. Lumber is scarce and dear, but they prefer to wait until they can get this to build themselves respectable dwellings.

Stock.—Their stock is improving in the class of animals now bred, and they take better care of them; but the trouble with those having small herds is to keep them from depending too much on their cattle for any cash they may require.

Farm Implements.—Useful implements are continually being purchased by the Indians, such as mowers, self-binders, seeders, disc-harrows, making a fair supply, but hardly sufficient.

Education.—There are in this agency: one industrial school, Emmanuel College, at Prince Albert, a boarding school, at Duck Lake, with one hundred pupils in attendance, one day school at John Smith's reserve, and one at James Smith's reserve. The industrial and boarding schools are doing good work. The day schools are doing fairly well, but they will improve as the Indians begin to see the advantages of an education, surrounded as they are by the great number of people coming into the country.

Religion.—Those belonging to the Church of England number three hundred and thirty-two, the Presbyterians, sixteen, the Roman Catholics, one hundred and seventy-eight, and pagans, eight; in all six hundred and six. They have an Anglican church at John Smith's reserve, as also at James Smith's, One Arrow's is close to the Roman Catholic church at Batoche, and those on Okemassis' and Beardy's attend the Roman Catholic church at the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in the fall of 1902 had a much improved crop; they threshed ten thousand five hundred and six bushels of wheat, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven bushels of oats, fourteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of barley. They milled for their own use four hundred and fifty sacks of flour, and they realized from the cattle they sold the sum of \$3,426 in cash. They also consumed from their own cattle to the value of \$1,174. Their earnings by labouring and freighting amounted to \$3,160; the hunting Indians realized the sum of \$18,864. They earned from the sale of senega-root, berries, &c., the sum of \$4,872, and got fish for food amounting to \$3,950.

The Indians purchased and paid for three seeders, two double wagons, three ploughs, six sets of double harness, eight democrat-wagons, also cook-stoves and many

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

other minor but useful articles, either from their sale of grain or cattle, or from their earnings.

It will be seen that these Indians have been industrious and have had enough to make them very comfortable and contented. In all this the school graduates have made a very good and satisfactory showing.

Temperance and Morality.—They have advanced considerably in these respects. A marked and favourable change shows itself particularly among One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemassis' bands; John Smith's and James Smith's bands have also improved. The closest attention is given to check and punish all offenders.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, August 3, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

As Indian agent I have the direction and management of five bands of Indians, occupying as many reserves, and am assisted by a staff consisting of a clerk, three farmers and an interpreter. Besides these a physician is employed to look after the health of the Indians, and two day-school teachers attend to the educational needs of their children.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—Upon this reserve are situated the agency office and stores, and here the agent, clerk, interpreter and one of the farmers have their residences. The reserve (marked 'Tommy la Potac's' on the map) lies about eight miles west of Edmonton.

It consists of nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty acres of land, quite equal to the best in the famed Edmonton district in point of fertility and natural advantages.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—One hundred and twenty-nine Indians, members of this band, were paid annuity in October, 1902. The deaths recorded for the year between the payments of 1901 and 1902 numbered four, while the births for the same period reached twelve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band, apart from some scrofulous and consumptive cases, always to be expected, was good. No contagious or epidemic disease touched the reserve since my last report. The usual sanitary precautions were taken in the spring, all refuse and garbage being gathered and burned. The requisite visits by the medical officer were punctually made, and all cases arising in the intervals between visits were prescribed for at his office in Edmonton.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing and cattle-raising continue to be the principal avocations of the band. Ready money is realized from the sale of dead timber for fuel, posts and such purposes, and the returns from sales of surplus hay and beef-cattle are considerable. Some money is earned as wages among lumbermen, and the neighbouring farmers, and some is derived from the sale of berries and wild fruit.

Buildings.—While not much change is noticeable since my last report, the prospects for improvement are brighter. Some have the material for, and others have in contemplation, the erection of more commodious, better lighted and better ventilated houses than in the past. One house, a storey-and-a-half high with shingled roof and well floored, has been built within the year, and is now occupied. The stabling for stock is much improved.

Stock.—The breeding stock of this band now numbers eighty-four cows and up to June 30, forty-nine calves were branded. The remainder of the season will add considerably to the increase, and I look for a satisfactory showing. Surreptitious killing of immature animals continues, but in a decreasing degree. Now that some are turning in steers fit for beef, the price they are realizing constitutes the strongest appeal to the offenders to discontinue the practice, and they are beginning to appreciate it.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve, the children, when they have attained a suitable age, being sent to the boarding schools at St. Albert, Red Deer or Hobbema. The majority of the band profess allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith and are provided with a church and looked after by the priests of that denomination. The remainder are, nominally, Methodists without a settled missionary.

Temperance and Morality.—In common with the majority of our western Indians, the sobriety of this band is largely dependent on the facility or difficulty of obtaining intoxicants. Owing to the display by them of a sort of immoral loyalty in shielding those who supply them liquor, they are always able to procure it, and a conviction of the guilty parties is always impossible. Although more cases of drunkenness have come before me and been dealt with this year than last, I do not think the evil is increasing. With respect to their morality, I regret I cannot characterize it as other than lax.

Progress.—While not entirely fulfilling the expectations based on the splendid equipment secured by them last year, the results, so far, are not discouraging. This year they have three hundred and ninety acres of crop as against one hundred and twenty-two acres last year; fifty-five acres of new land have been broken and two hundred acres more brought under fence. This season, thus far, has been most propitious and the prospects of an abundant harvest are very cheering indeed. Should no unforeseen casualty arise, the success that will come from this year's labour will be a stimulus to those so rewarded, and an inducement to the others who have not wrought or prospered to imitate their example.

Mr. Blewett, the farmer in charge, has been unremitting in his efforts for their advancement.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—This reserve, designated 'Michel Calahoo's' on the map, lies about nine miles northwest of the agency headquarters, but owing to bad roads, twenty-four miles are usually traversed in reaching it. The post office and market are at St. Albert, some ten miles distant. The area of the reserve is twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres, about half of it being good agricultural land. The remainder is timbered with pine, tamarack and poplar of considerable commercial value.

Tribe.—This band may be described as a fusion of the Iroquois and Cree tribes. They are descendants of a small party of Iroquois who migrated from near Montreal about a hundred years ago and have intermarried, more or less, with their Cree neighbours.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Vital Statistics.—At the annuity payments, last October, eighty-six members of this band were paid. The deaths for the preceding year were two, the births for the same period being three.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. The customary sanitary precautions are observed and stated visits made by the physician. Their mode of living and the character of their dwellings are conducive to healthfulness.

Resources and Occupations.—These people are farmers and derive their support from the products of their woods and farms, their pigs and poultry, much as their white neighbours do. They are practically self-supporting.

Buildings.—Their houses are suitable to their condition in life and their stables are adequate for the protection of their stock.

Stock.—Their cattle are well cared for summer and winter, and in consequence they thrive and increase. They could extend their operations had they more horses, but are making the best of what they have.

Education and Religion.—In religion they are Roman Catholics, regular attendants at church and attentive to the services. They appreciate the benefits of education and are anxious to secure its advantages for their children. There is no day school on the reserve, but, St. Albert boarding school being convenient, their children go there.

Temperance and Morality.—Unlike the Indians of the other reserves, these may be characterized as both temperate and moral.

Progress.—These Indians have an ambition to reach a higher level. They see the means to accomplish it close at hand and have, I believe, the energy and diligence necessary to achieve it. They are progressive, as their surroundings testify.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—This is known as 'Alexander's reserve' on the map. It lies to the north of Michel's, from which it is distant but four miles, yet twenty-five miles have to be travelled, when the roads are bad, to reach the house of the farmer in charge. The reserve contains twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres, about equally divided between agricultural and wooded land.

Tribe.—With the exception of a few Stonies, these are Cree Indians.

Vital Statistics.—At the enumeration of last October, the population was one hundred and sixty-eight. The deaths for the year were four and the births ten.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good. Sanitary precautions are taken and the visits of the doctor are regularly made.

Resources and Occupations.—The livelihood of the Indians is chiefly obtained by hunting and fishing. They sell hay and wood and are gradually taking up farming.

Buildings.—Neither their houses nor stables are as good as they should be. They postpone improvement in this direction, hoping to find that lumber and shingles, wherewith to finish their log buildings, will come more within the limits of their ability to acquire than they are at present.

Stock.—The slaughtering of young stock has ceased. The Indians make ample provision of hay for their cattle, and if they would but bestow the proper winter care on them and provide suitable shelter, they would do well.

Education and Religion.—They are practically all Roman Catholics, with a church and a resident clergyman. Their children are educated at St. Albert boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not abstemious from principle nor for conscience sake. They cannot resist the inclination to indulge in liquor and are too often tempted by those who make unlawful gain by trading on their weakness. Their morality stands on about the same plane as their sobriety.

Progress.—These Indians are hunters and fishermen, and have followed these pursuits so long that it has almost become instinct. It is difficult to wean them from a congenial pursuit to take up an alien and distasteful occupation. The process is

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

going on, but, in the nature of things, the evolution must be slow ; still signs of progress are apparent. The deposing of Alexander from his position of chief, which was rendered expedient by reason of his intemperate habits and inefficiency, does not appear to have unsettled his people.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated north of Lac Ste. Anne and west of Alexander's reserve, thirty-five miles being travelled to reach it from the latter place. It contains fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres of land, a great part of which is covered with timber which, before long, is likely to be quite valuable.

Tribe.—With two or three exceptions these Indians are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—At the last enumeration, in October, 1902, the band numbered one hundred and fifty-two persons. The deaths for the year were three and the births five.

Health and Sanitation.—Being hunters, much of their life is spent out of doors in fresh air and sunlight, and in consequence of this their health is good. The doctor visits the reserve and treats such as require his attention.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the occupations followed by these Indians, and, judging from their comfortable appearance, they must be successful.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are quite as good as one, knowing their occupations, would expect. They have twenty head of cattle.

Education and Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. Miss de Cazes still keeps the day school with as great a measure of success as can be expected among a people of nomadic habits.

Temperance and Morality.—As this reserve lies so far from the agency headquarters, and only my monthly visits bring me in contact with the people, it is difficult for me to appraise them in this respect. As far as I can judge, they are on a par with the other bands.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133 A.

Reserve.—Southeastward from the reserve of Joseph's band lies the reserve of Paul's band, marked on the map 'Alexis reserve.' The distance between the limits of the two is about twelve miles, but twenty miles are covered driving to it. Twenty-three miles, in a straight course or forty-five miles by driving eastward, the agency headquarters are situated. The reserve contains twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. About three-quarters of it is timbered, and the remainder is suitable for farming. Mr. A. E. Pattison is now farmer in charge, having taken the place of Mr. Blewett, who was transferred in July, 1902, as farmer to Enoch's band.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—Last October the band numbered one hundred and fifty-five persons. The deaths for the year were five and the births were fifteen.

Health and Sanitation.—The precautions which are taken at the other reserves are also observed here, and the visits of the doctor are regularly made.

The health of the band is good.

Resources and Occupations.—They have begun to farm and are enlarging the scope of their operations this year. They still continue to hunt, and a good deal of fishing is done.

Buildings.—Means have been devised to assist them in the erection of better dwellings, and they are beginning to avail themselves of the opportunity for improvement.

Stock.—While they provide an abundance of hay for their cattle, their stables are not good. The fact that they are turning in steers for beef this year may arouse

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

them to a perception that a part of the returns therefrom might profitably be devoted to improvement in this respect.

Education and Religion.—With the exception of a few Roman Catholics, they are Methodists. The Methodist Church conducts a day school under the regulations of the department, affording an opportunity of educating the children which is not taken advantage of to the extent it should be.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality doubtless exist among these Indians, but as their vices do not lead to brawls or breaches of the peace, they are not brought to my notice. In respect to the virtues of temperance and morality they are much like their fellow Indians.

General Remarks.—At the agency headquarters a new frame stable, 20 x 29 feet, has been erected providing accommodation for six horses. It contains a granary and harness-room and will hold five tons of hay in the loft. The ice-house in connection with the ration-house, has been rebuilt and newly shingled. Beyond the cost of the materials, only \$15.25 was expended for freighting and labour on both buildings, the work being done by employees under regular salary, and by the Indians for rations. All the hay for the agency stock and fire-wood for myself and the employees, all the freighting of Indian supplies, and the carrying of the mail, in short, all the ordinary maintenance and repair of agency property, are done by Indians for rations.

During the year several changes have been made in the staff. Mr. A. E. Pattison came into the service, taking the place of Mr. Blewett as farmer at Paul's reserve. Mr. Blewett, in turn, came as farmer to Enoch's band. Mr. McGee, who had been miller at Enoch's reserve, left the service, Mr. Blewett taking over his duties along with the farming. Mr. Carruthers, who was promoted to be agent at Pelly, left here early in May and was succeeded by Mr. Black in the same capacity.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GIBBONS,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,

HOLLBROKE, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the past year, and to present the agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Agency Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are situated on the Battle river, ten miles below and north of Ponoka.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within this agency: Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of Hobbema, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half-way between the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin, and contains sixty-one and a half square miles.

Ermineskin's reserve, No. 138, lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing near the Calgary and Edmonton railway and extending westerly across the railway line to the Bear Hills lake. It also comprises sixty-one and a half square miles.

Louis Bull's reserve lies to the northwest of Ermineskin's, and is not yet apportioned to the band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Montana reserve, No. 139, also called 'The Bobtail' reserve, lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka, and contains thirty and a half square miles.

The Pigeon Lake reserve lies at the south end of Pigeon lake, and contains seven and a half square miles, and is for the use of all the Indians of the above reserves.

The total area 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 reserves are Crees.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payment was six hundred and seven. There were one hundred and forty-one men, one hundred and seventy-one women, one hundred and fifty-six boys and one hundred and thirty-nine girls. There were thirty-two births and twenty-nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the tribe was not all that could be desired. There was much sickness of a pulmonary nature. It mostly assumed the form of influenza and in some cases developed into bronchitis and pneumonia.

In the spring-time the usual precaution of gathering and burning the garbage was taken; while later on towards fall, before going into winter quarters, the lime-washing of the houses inside and out was done by the Indians.

Of late, since the warm weather set in, the health of the tribe has greatly improved.

Resources and Occupations.—The signs at the commencement of the fiscal year for a prosperous year were good. There was a larger area than ever before under cultivation, a first-class seed-bed combined with a plentiful supply of rain and sunshine, held forth before the Indian mind that eventually a magnificent harvest would be his.

As the season advanced, the favourable augurs multiplied until they seemed about to be fulfilled, then just at the supreme moment an electric storm, accompanied by terrific hail and lasting from twenty to thirty minutes, completely destroyed the crops of the Montana band, the half of Samson's and twenty per cent of Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands. Roots equally with cereals were destroyed. This occurred on August 23.

The heart of the Indian, as he said, 'was on the ground.' What remained of the crops was harvested, grain threshed and crop returns forwarded to the department. But his eggs were not all in the one basket. It was now that the real harvest was to commence.

Much was realized from a bountiful hay crop, ready sales of which were made in Ponoka and Wetaskiwin.

The fishing at Pigeon lake was most successful, and prices very satisfactory. The new settlements around the reserves became excellent markets for fish, and beyond these, three car-loads were sent to Calgary to supply that market. Before this work was completed, a great demand by fur-traders for musk-rat skins opened up another source of income. The Indians caught and traded, after using the flesh for food, thirty thousand skins at an average of eleven cents each and were enabled to purchase, besides necessary groceries and clothing, some wagons, bob-sleighs, and double harness. The augurs in another way were signally fulfilled.

But because just now at the beginning of another year, the acreage under cultivation is not less but a little more than it was a year ago, it would not be correct to suppose that the Indians were not discouraged after the great hail-storm. It took much persuasion and even pressure to get many of them to purchase seed and try again. It was done. The seed is now under the surface of the ground and once more the prospect is good.

Stock.—There was a further source of income from the cattle industry.

The total number of cattle in round numbers is one thousand head, and of cattle-owners one hundred and thirty. The number of beeves slaughtered was a hundred

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and forty, making a total weight of eighty-one thousand eight hundred pounds for food. Of this quantity the department purchased for the old and sick and other incapables forty thousand pounds, and the balance of forty-one thousand eight hundred was used by the owners for feeding themselves and families.

The whole of this beef was taken into the agency stores and distributed in quantities of about ten pounds each, as required.

The herd, while not allowed at present to increase beyond the present number, has vastly improved in quality.

Fine young bulls of good breed were recently purchased, making now a total of twenty-five bulls distributed through the whole band. The stock is in excellent condition and excites favourable comment.

Buildings.—A fair advance has been made in the general comforts of the houses. Eight hundred saw-logs were cut and hauled by the Indians to their own saw-mill at this agency, and with the assistance of one white man, a sawyer, who was paid by the department, these logs were converted into lumber and shingles. Five new houses were erected. Many were improved by repairs and additions, and in many ways the Indian felt the benefit of such useful materials.

Education.—The schools on the reserves are in charge of two denominations, the Methodist and Roman Catholic.

The Methodists have two day schools and the Roman Catholics one boarding-school. The progress of the children in the latter is a treat to see. The attendance at the boarding school being regular and the care and supervision by the teachers being constant, make the progress of the pupils most marked and gratifying, not only to the teachers and parents, but to all who have any interest in Indian education. My monthly visits to the school during the past year have exhibited to me a step-by-step progress which has demonstrated the immense advantage of a boarding school, where the influence of the teachers is constant and the home influence nil, over a day school, where the influence of the teacher is only a few hours a day, while the home influence is constant in another direction. I have been strongly impressed by the significance of the two systems.

Religion.—Only a few of the Indians in this agency are pagans, and they mostly of the Montana band.

The main body of the Indians are now about equally divided between Roman Catholics and Methodists. There is a general interest in religious affairs. The days marked for holy days are generally kept and the religious ceremonies strictly observed, excepting only when such ceremony is in opposition to some ingrained Indian custom handed down from ancient times such as the 'sun dance,' and even in this pagan rite some compromise is generally agreed upon. So they are really and properly Christian Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—Since my last annual report I have had ten cases of drunkenness brought before me. This number in a population of six hundred for the period of twelve months among a people with some taste for 'fire-water' is not excessive. I only regret that in every case I was not able to secure the seller of the intoxicant or the 'intermediate' between the buyer and the seller.

As to the tribe's morality, very little is ever heard against it.

General Progress.—There has been progress both materially and mentally. The material progress is best recognized by the purchasing power the Indian individually has secured.

Purchases from year to year overlap. I have recently made out a list of implements, harness and heifers purchased by my Indians during the last three years. These purchases have together included seventeen wagons, fifteen bob-sleighs, fifteen mowers, nine horse-rakes, twenty-four double harness and thirty heifers, the total amounting to \$3,910. One-third of this, \$1,300, shows the last year's material progress.

So long as the Indians are advancing materially their environment is happily situated for mental progress, and they have also for their guidance the lamp of de-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

partmental experience. I have learned after associating with Indians for twenty-two years not to expect too much. I have also learned the necessity of the continued exercise on my part, first, last and all the time of continual patience.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations in this agency, together with statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND.

Reserve.—The White Bear's reserve is situated at the east end of the Moose mountains, about nine miles north of the town of Carlyle, and comprises an area of thirty thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres. A large portion of this reserve is covered with poplar woods, hay meadows and lakes, in some of which fish are caught, such as pike and pickerel.

The southeastern part of the reserve is fairly level, the soil is heavy clay loam, and is well adapted for grain-raising. The reserve on the whole is well adapted for mixed farming.

Logs of a good size and quality for building purposes are easily obtained.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of sixty-one men, sixty-nine women, forty boys and thirty-one girls, making a total of two hundred and one. There were eight births and nine deaths during the year, and three persons joined the band by marriage, which makes an increase of two for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year, with the exception of the month of March; all through that month grippe was prevalent, but no deaths occurred from the effects of this disease. Dr. Hardy was in attendance, and visited and prescribed for those requiring it. Dr. Hardy is the medical officer for this agency and has inspected the Indians regularly every month during the year; he has been very attentive in the performance of his duties, and has always responded promptly when called upon.

The sanitary condition of the Indian houses and premises has been well looked after; the houses were whitewashed, and the Indians have nearly all provided themselves with factory-made bedsteads. Those who could not afford these articles built raised beds for themselves out of poles and lumber. They have also by their industry been able to provide themselves with a better quality, and more variety, of food than formerly, and I think that this accounts in a great measure for the good state of health enjoyed by the band in general during the past year.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources.—The resources of this agency are the growing of grain and root crops, cattle-raising, sale of dry fire-wood, logs, poles and willow posts. The fish obtained in some of the larger lakes form a valuable source of food-supply.

Occupations.—Apart from farming and stock-raising, and the sale of wood already mentioned, the Indians derive much of their support from the digging of senega-root, dressing cow-ropes for white settlers, and from the sale of fish and wild fruit. A little fur is still obtained during the fall and winter months, but this is not important now. The Indians also earn considerable by working for the neighbouring settlers during the harvest season.

Their main occupation during the summer months, consists in the breaking of new land, weeding their gardens and making hay for the use of their stock during the winter months.

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one for them ; material to construct a fence around the entire reserve, consisting of forty-six thousand pounds of barbed wire, eight hundred pounds of staples, and four thousand seven hundred and ninety cedar posts, had to be freighted from Carlyle to the agency, a distance of nine miles. The work of fence-building was started about June, and the portion of fence already completed (over twelve miles), consists of cedar posts placed thirty-five feet apart, and sunk three feet in the ground, with willow posts between placed about seven feet apart. Four strands of barbed wire are strung on these posts, which makes a very substantial fence. This work was performed by the Indians themselves under direct supervision from the agency staff, and the work has been well and neatly done. The material used in this fence was all paid for out of the proceeds of lands surrendered by the Indians in 1901.

Buildings.—The Indians are gradually improving their buildings ; old houses are being replaced with new ones of a better class, and those who can afford it are roofing their houses with lumber and shingles.

Stock.—The cattle were looked after during the past winter, and very few losses were sustained. The fodder provided was ample for all requirements, and sufficient was left over for use during seeding. Six thoroughbred bulls are used in the herd. These valuable animals were cared for during the winter months by my assistant, Mr. Jack, at the agency headquarters, and they were in the best of condition when turned out with the herd.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have provided themselves with an ample supply of farm implements, which are kept in a good state of repair.

Education.—The White Bear's day school was opened on October 28, last. Miss Edith McDonald is the teacher, and although this has been her first experience at teaching Indian children, she has been very successful. Nineteen pupils are on the roll, and the average attendance has been very good. The pupils look clean and tidy and have made good progress. The school building is a frame structure 20 x 30 feet, placed on a stone foundation, and is well lighted with six windows, and provided with good ventilation. The Indians appear to take an interest in the school and visit it frequently.

Religion.—Mr. Dodds, Presbyterian missionary, holds services for the benefit of the Indians every Sunday at the mission house. The attendance at these services is good ; a number of the Indians attend very regularly, and take a real interest in hearing the Scripture read and explained to them in their own language.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodds are untiring in their efforts to raise the moral standard of the Indians, whose respect and confidence they have succeeded in gaining.

Characteristics and Progress.—I feel justified in saying that most decided advancement has been made in this agency during the past year. This year there are two hundred and forty acres of land under crop, one hundred and one acres of this being land cropped for the first time ; so far sixty acres of new land has been broken up this year. The Indians being more industrious, have increased in personal possessions and comfort. No attempt was made to hold a sun, gift or other objectionable

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

dance during the past year, and I am glad to be able to say that there is not a dance-house in this agency.

During over ten years' experience in dealing with these Indians, I have never known them to be so contented with their lot and treatment. Two years ago councils were frequently held for the purpose of making complaints, and demands for food on the government, but during the past year the tone has entirely changed in this respect. A more united effort has been made to make their own living, and their only requests have been for tools and implements to do this with; this in itself I consider an evidence of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had to deal with a single case of intemperance amongst these Indians during the year, and have had no cause to complain of their moral conduct.

General Remarks.—The buildings at the agency headquarters have been put in a good state of repair. Some additions were made to the stabling, and stone foundations were placed under the granary and farmhouse. Two convictions were obtained against white men for offering Indians liquor. I am pleased to say that in both cases the Indians refused to take the liquor, and by notifying me they assisted in bringing the men to account. Mr. L. J. A. Leveque, inspector of Indian agencies, audited the books, and made a thorough inspection of the agency in March last, and appeared to be well satisfied with things in general.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1903.

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, 1903; also a tabular statement of statistics and an inventory of government property under my charge.

The following are the reserves belonging to this agency: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasias, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo's, No. 121; Puskeeahkeeweein's, No. 122; Keeheewin's, No. 123; Chipewyan, 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, NO. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, and is situated to the north of Fort Pitt on the Saskatchewan river. The northern portion is hilly and is wooded with poplar and pine. The centre is flat and has some marshes from which, in favourable seasons, a considerable quantity of hay is procured; to the south there is fairly good pasture.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and seventy-six, made up as follows: fifty-nine men, seventy-four women and one hundred and forty-three children and young people under twenty-one years. Eleven births and thirteen deaths occurred and three were added to the band through migration.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

WEMISTICOOSEAHWASIS BAND, NO. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins Seekaskootch reserve on the western side, and contains fourteen thousand and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light and it has numerous poplar groves and some good hay swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-six, made up as follows: twenty-three men, twenty-four women and forty-nine children and young people. Three births and ten deaths occurred, and a further decrease of four was caused by migration.

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. The southern portion is hilly, and has numerous poplar groves intermixed with spruce; towards the north it is less hilly, and all over the soil is sandy loam. Hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-two, made up of twenty-two men, twenty-eight women and forty-two children and young people. Six births and seven deaths occurred and one was added to the band by migration.

PUSKEEAHKEEWEEIN'S BAND, NO. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the west side of Frog lake and adjoins Ooneepowhayo's reserve on the north and partly on the west. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres of undulating land interspersed with poplar and spruce. The northern portion is swampy and in favourable seasons there are many spots where hay can be cut in considerable quantities. The soil is sandy loam.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-one, made up of four men, ten women and seventeen children and young people. There was one birth and no deaths took place.

KEEHEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

This reserve is situated about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake, and contains an area of seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. A large alkaline lake extends into the northern portion, which contains an island wooded with spruce and some birch. The southern part is hilly and covered with poplar, with here and there a few clumps of spruce. The interior is undulating land of rich loam.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-two, comprised of twenty-five men, thirty-two women and sixty-five children and young people. Six births and six deaths took place, and an increase of one is due to migration.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to the five reserves so far described belong to the Cree nation and are dealt with as one band under the head of 'Seekaskootch band, No. 119.'

The most industrious of these Indians have been collected on the two reserves adjoining one another, known as Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasish reserves; on the former of which the agency headquarters are situated. On these two reserves the Indians do a little farming and keep a considerable number of cattle. The remaining members of the band derive a fairly good living by hunting, fishing, collecting senegaroo, and freighting and doing other kinds of work for traders and settlers.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good and there are but few, with the exception of the very old and the blind, who are not able to do work of some kind; but scrofula and consumption are more or less evident in the majority of families. Mortality has been chiefly among the young children. The

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

reserves have been free from epidemics, and particular attention is given to the clearing up of refuse and filth in the spring, which is so apt to collect during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—The main industry of these Indians is cattle-raising, and the greater part of their surplus stock is profitably disposed of locally to the Hudson's Bay Company and the respective missions, also to some of the settlers; and this year the Indians supplied the greater part of the beef required for the agency; they also occasionally butcher an animal for their own use. Farming is carried on only to a small extent, but the grain that is raised meets with ready sale locally. A small crop of wheat was raised, from which seventy-two sacks of flour were derived besides the proportionate amount of bran, which was traded for flour and other provisions. Potatoes sufficient for their own requirements were grown; but with regard to other root crops, few were gathered. Hunting is not altogether disregarded by these working Indians, and the women gather roots, which they trade for provisions, clothing and other necessaries. An additional source of income has come within the reach of the Indians in the sale of lumber to the British colonists settled south of Fort Pitt. During the winter and the early part of spring the Indians hauled logs to the department's saw-mill, some from the department's timber limit and some from other Dominion lands. In the neighbourhood of seventy-five thousand feet of lumber was cut in the spring, and the first sales, amounting to about twenty thousand feet, were made during the month of June just ended. It is expected there will be a ready sale for the remainder.

Buildings.—There is an improvement noticeable in many of the Indian houses, but there is still much room for more. One very substantial house has been erected under the supervision and with the help of an agency employee. The erection of this was chiefly undertaken to set an example to the rest of the Indians, who have the same advantages at their disposal, and it is hoped they will follow it. There is not much improvement in their stables, but two good stables will be put up during the coming fall.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the Indians are well bred and are usually in first-class condition. The number at last round-up was five hundred and twenty-three. There is also a government herd, numbering six hundred and seventy head, cared for by these Indians, but it is intended to distribute about three hundred and seventy of these among the Indians, and after making provision for three years' beef-supply to dispose of the remainder by sale. With the increased number of cattle in the hands of the Indians, it is hoped that they will, before long, be able to beef enough for their own requirements, which means the discontinuance of beef rations except, perhaps, to a few old and helpless people. Two young thoroughbred bulls were supplied this year by the department. There has always been feed enough to support these cattle, but last season the hay-lands on the reserves and in the vicinity were severely taxed to get what was required.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have at present implements sufficient for their requirements. Three mowers, one horse-rake and two wagons have been purchased out of their earnings during the past year; two first-class bob-sleighs were also purchased.

Education.—There are two boarding schools situated close to the agency headquarters—one under the management of the Church of England and the other under the management of the Roman Catholic missions. Eighteen Indian children attend the former and forty-five the latter. In addition to these, however, there are some half-breed children boarding at the schools, and a few day scholars from the immediate neighbourhood attend. Satisfactory progress is being made at both schools and in most cases the advantages gained by the pupils are appreciated by the parents.

Religion.—At both the Church of England and Roman Catholic missions there are churches which are fairly well attended. The latter denomination predominates, and in each there are certainly some who take an interest in the worship.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and although they do not farm much, still many of them find work in the neighbourhood and are always on the look out for an opportunity to earn something. I can safely say that at present they are in better circumstances than they have been since I have been in charge here.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to think that any of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants ; but with regard to morality, it is a virtue upon which they do not place sufficient importance.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Reserve.—These Indians are settled about sixty miles north of the agency headquarters in a district through which flows the Beaver river and in the vicinity of Cold lake. They have not yet been allotted a reserve, but one will be surveyed for them during the coming fall.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and fifty-six, made up as follows : fifty-two men, seventy-one women and one hundred and thirty-three children and young people under twenty-one years of age. Twelve births and eleven deaths have taken place and two have been added to the band through migration.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have not been troubled with any epidemic during the past twelve months, several of them are afflicted with consumption and among the aged there are many blind ; otherwise the band may be considered fairly healthy. Many of the houses are kept nice and clean, while others are the reverse. In spring there is a general cleaning up of all the rubbish and filth that have accumulated round the houses during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians receive very little assistance from the department, but procure a good living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working for the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. They also keep cattle, from which they derive their beef-supply, but they only kill when they cannot get animal food by hunting.

Buildings.—The Chipewyan houses are of a superior kind to those of the Crees of this agency ; they all have pitched roofs and some good workmanship is displayed in the building. The stables, with few exceptions, are remudded every fall and made snug for the winter.

Stock.—Considering that these Indians are left almost entirely to their own resources, they look well after their cattle. It is true that some of them ran short of hay last winter, but it had been an unusually long and cold one and many of the places where formerly they used to cut were last fall too wet to mow. The number of cattle owned by these Indians at present is about three hundred and twenty-six.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which they have purchased with their earnings.

Education.—There are at present six children of the Chipewyan band boarding at the Roman Catholic school at Onion Lake, there not being any school in the neighbourhood. Formerly there was a day school at the settlement, but it was closed on account of the poor attendance. It is a noticeable fact that most of the Chipewyan Indians speak Cree, while it is a rarity to find a Cree who can speak the Chipewyan language.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church, under the auspices of which there is a mission and church in their midst. They seem devoted to their religion, and paganism is extinct amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyan are a well behaved and law-abiding people. They are good hunters and trappers, and in such pursuits they are industrious,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and owing to their good fortune in that direction, they have been in good circumstances during the past twelve months.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is not a vice of these Indians; and morally they conduct themselves in a manner that compares favourably with most Indian bands.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,

MACLEOD, August 30, 1903.

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, 1903, 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 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 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 season.

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 nineteen, consisting of one hundred and sixty men, one hundred and sixty-eight women and one hundred and ninety-one children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Peigan Indians has been somewhat better during the year than it was last year, though some twenty-five deaths have been reported since the annuity payment in November. That scourge of the Indian race, consumption, in its various forms, notably that of scrofula, is responsible for much of the heavy death-rate.

Resources and Occupations.—The cattle industry has been chosen as the principal occupation of the Peigans because their reservation is so peculiarly suitable for that business and also because the people themselves are naturally inclined to the care of live stock.

Cattle.—The disastrous snow-storm which occurred in May had the effect of reducing the calf crop throughout the whole district including this reserve. Our branding

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

numbered three hundred and sixty-three calves, which is estimated to be about one hundred short of what would have been branded but for the May snow-storm.

Following the custom adopted five years ago, the Indian cattle were counted this year, and were found to total seventeen hundred and twelve head as compared with fourteen hundred and twenty-three last year, a not unsatisfactory showing, taking all things into consideration. As an indication that the Peigans have in late years used more intelligent methods in the handling of their cattle, it might be noted that these Indians 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, nine hundred and fifty-seven in 1900, twelve hundred and six in 1901, fourteen hundred and twenty-three in 1902, and over seventeen hundred this year, making in all a five years' record 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 quality of the cattle on this reserve has been greatly improved by the introduction of thoroughbred bulls from Ontario. In fact it is recognized that the Indian cattle compare well with ranchers' herds in this important respect.

Buildings and Implements.—The continuous home consumption of lumber from our saw-mill is making its mark on the reserve, and frame houses are becoming more conspicuous on every hand. Among the many Indian houses erected during the last year are Bad Boy's cottage, 30 x 30, and Henry Potts' house, 30 x 30, with a full half-storey upstairs.

Some wagons were as usual purchased during the year, and a number of mowers and rakes as well as harness.

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.

Fence.—The fencing of the reserve was completed this year by the erection of twenty miles of fence on the north and west boundaries. The Peigan reserve is now completely inclosed by fifty-two miles of four-wire fence, substantially built with red-fir posts and interlaced droppers at intervals of a few feet, each dropper being fastened with baling wire to all the fence wire, thus making a strong durable fence.

Hay-making.—In addition to the usual supply of hay for the wintering of their own cattle, the Indians put up by contract a large quantity for white people. Sixty Indians cut, hauled and stacked fifteen hundred and nineteen loads in twelve days' actual work, though some of the hay was stacked twelve miles from the cutting ground; the best day's work was one hundred and fifty loads, which measured more than seventy-five tons.

Saw-mill.—On account of fence-building and other work the saw-mill cut was smaller this year than usual, one hundred and thirty thousand feet being the quantity manufactured, of which fifty thousand feet was made into matched flooring and siding. Since the saw-mill was purchased four years ago, it has been in operation each spring for a short period of from one to three months, the quantity of lumber manufactured aggregating one million one hundred and twelve thousand feet.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLY AGENCY,
CÔTÉ, July 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report from this agency, together with the tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

I arrived here from the Edmonton agency on May 27, last; consequently my report will necessarily be limited.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency, viz. : Côté's, No. 64; Key's, No. 65; Kisickonse's, No. 66. The total area of the three reserves is seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres; about thirty-one thousand acres of this is nearly all covered with small poplar, unfit for timber, but on the west side of Key's reserve there is considerable good spruce, suitable for log buildings. All the reserves are well watered, there being numerous small lakes and creeks, the latter flowing from the Duck mountains and emptying into the Assiniboine river, which bounds the three reserves on the west. Most of the soil is a deep clay loam, with the exception of a small portion of Kisickonse's reserve, which is sand, known as 'The Sandy Knolls.' The country is rolling and part of it is park-like and picturesque.

CÔTÉ'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve.—The nearest or south edge of this reserve lies forty-five miles north-east of the town of Yorkton, and comprises fifty-six and a-half square miles, or thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sauteaux nation.

Vital Statistics.—The actual number of souls in this band, taken at the annuity payments completed here this month, was two hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-seven men, sixty-three women, seventy-four boys and sixty-one girls. There were, during the year, eleven births and sixteen deaths, thirteen of these being infants; the three adults died from consumption.

Health and Sanitation.—I learn that the health of the Indians in the agency has been good during the year, there having been no epidemic. There are the usual cases of the Indian's bane, scrofula and consumption, to be found amongst them. Tuberculosis appears to have carried off most of the children. Dr. Cash, the medical attendant, who has just been up for the annuity payments, appears, from what I have seen, to be very painstaking and careful in his work.

Education.—The children of this reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school, which is situated close to the southeast corner of the reserve. A few are at the Regina industrial school.

Religion.—One hundred and sixty-four of these people are Presbyterians; they have a church on their reserve, which they attend very regularly. Rev. Mr. McWhinney, the principal of the Crowstand school, is their pastor. There are twenty-three Roman Catholics, who attend the church on Kisickonse's reserve, and sixty-eight pagans.

KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.

Reserve.—This reserve lies three miles west of Fort Pelly, and is about seventy miles from Yorkton; its area is thirty-eight square miles or twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Tribe.—These Indians are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of seventy-five, made up of seventeen men, eighteen women, seventeen boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there were six births and five deaths, all adults, one from old age, one from heart disease and three from consumption.

Education.—The children attend the day school on the reserve very regularly.

Religion.—There are thirty-three members of the Church of England on the reserve ; they have a very neat little church under the charge of the Rev. Owen Owens, who is missionary and school teacher. There are six Roman Catholics and thirty-six pagans.

KISICKONSE'S BAND, NO. 66.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins Coté's on the north and runs two miles northeast of Fort Pelly, bounded on the east by the Duck mountains and west by the Assiniboine river. It is about sixty-five miles from Yorkton. It contains twenty-eight and a-half square miles or eighteen thousand three hundred and four acres.

Tribe.—These people are Saulteaux, the same as Côté's band.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and forty-eight souls in this band, comprising thirty-four men, forty-two women, thirty-five boys and thirty-seven girls. There were eight births and five deaths during the year ; four children and one adult died from cancer.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve, the day school having been closed about a year ago. A large boarding school which is being built by the Roman Catholic Church is nearing completion ; it is situated just off the east edge of the reserve, and should be ready for pupils by September.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented on this reserve as follows : sixty-seven Roman Catholics, sixteen Anglicans, sixteen Presbyterians and forty-nine pagans. The Roman Catholics have a church on the reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Father de Corby. The services are well attended. The Rev. Father contemplates moving the church and his own residence up to near the site of the new boarding school. This will not be so convenient, as it will be four miles from the majority of the people.

Resources and Occupations.—I would say from what I see that the Indians on the three reserves have, in the past, made their living by cattle-raising and hunting, helped by the little fishing they do in the Assiniboine river. A good deal of sugar is made for home consumption from the maple-trees that grow along the river bank. Farming has been gone into to a small extent. They had a very good crop of oats last year, which gave them encouragement to increase the acreage from two hundred and thirty-three to three hundred and two acres. A number of the young men earn considerable money in log-driving on the rivers and working in saw-mills and for surveyors. The Canadian Northern railway, which is now grading its new road through the south part of Coté's reserve, is giving a large amount of employment to Indians who have horse-teams to put on the work. This work gave these people a good market for hay they had over from last winter, which sold to the railway company at \$7 and \$8 a ton. The women earn a good deal of money from the sale of bead-work, which they sell in the towns of Yorkton and Swan River. However, as I have said, cattle-raising is their chief means of living ; during the past year they sold to a cattle-buyer ninety-four head of cattle, comprising sixty three-year-old steers, thirty cows and four oxen, for which they were paid in cash \$3,777. Besides these, one hundred and three head were sold or killed and consumed for food, at a money valuation of \$3,000, making a total derived during the year from their cattle of \$6,867.

Buildings.—These are of a very fair class taking them as a whole ; they are nearly all one and a half storeys high ; there are two which are two storeys and five have shingled roofs, the remainder being thatched.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—The cattle on these reserves are a splendid lot, as may be judged from the average weight of the sixty three-year-old steers sold last year, viz., 1,270 pounds, the best one weighing 1,520 pounds, which brought the owner \$54.72. These steers sold at \$3.60 per hundred, live weight. The average weight of the shipping steers was 1,346 pounds. I took over from my predecessor six hundred and fifty-eight head of cattle on the three reserves, not counting this year's calves. There are seventeen pure-bred shorthorn bulls on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—I find these people very short of the most necessary farm implements; they may have had sufficient to answer their requirements in the past, but now upon the advent of the railway, I trust to see them settle down to steady farming. They have been so generously treated by the government in the past, in the supply of implements, which were allowed to rot, that I have been trying to impress upon them to buy what they require for themselves, and cease asking the government to 'Pay, pay, pay.' I am pleased to be able to report that my efforts have not been all in vain, as the Indians have got me to purchase for them already, four ploughs, four disc-harrows, a wagon, a mowing-machine, three horses and a new twelve-horse power for their threshing-machine.

Characteristics and Progress.—From what I have seen, I should say these people are a law-abiding, quiet lot, seemingly very willing to have their condition improved. They go neatly dressed and keep their persons very clean and tidy; as they do the large majority of their houses. I cannot speak of their progress, owing to my short sojourn amongst them, but I have induced them to break up over one hundred acres of new land, which area would have been much larger, had it not been for the railway work going on on the reserve, where all men who had good horse-teams were working. It may be thought progress on the part of the Indians that two of them got me to insure their crops for them against hail this year.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret I cannot write favourably on these subjects, as I find there is considerable intemperance on the reserves in this agency, especially on Côté's reserve. Certainly my short experience points that way, for already I have had five convictions; fortunately I have been able to get to the source of the trouble, and get convictions against the hotel-keepers who supplied the Indians with the liquor, both in the towns of Yorktown and Swan River.

Their morals compare favourably with other bands, but there is much room for improvement.

General Remarks.—It is said that wheat will not grow here successfully, although the Doukhobors ripen it across the river; therefore I consider that with proper cultivation it can be grown here. Oats are the only grain sown here this year, and at the date of writing most of the fields look very promising.

There are a number of school graduates in this agency, who are very anxious to begin farming, but have not the necessary implements or horses to do so. I trust that some arrangements can be made whereby these young men can get an outfit on pay-back-so-much-a-year system to start them.

As can be imagined, the Indians are much excited over the advent of the railway and talk of the company wanting a piece of land on Côté's reserve for a townsite, where the road crosses the Assiniboine river.

The staff here consists of a clerk, Mr. F. Fischer, who also acts as interpreter and storekeeper, an Indian labourer and myself.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CARRUTHERS,

Indian Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA,

QU'APPELLE AGENCY, August 17, 1903.

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, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

The following are the reserves included in this agency : Piapot, No. 75 ; Standing Buffalo, No. 78 ; Pasquah, No. 79 ; Muscowpetung, No. 80 ; Peepeekesis, No. 81 ; Okanase, No. 82 ; Star Blanket, No. 83 ; and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the whole of township 20 and a portion of township 21, in range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains a total area of fifty-eight square miles. The farming land on this reserve is light, and in dry seasons it is difficult to grow grain. The valley portion of the reserve contains an enormous amount of hay, a large portion of which is cut by the Indians every year, to be fed to the stock or sold at a high price in Regina and elsewhere.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band, with one or two exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-five, consisting of forty-four men, fifty-three women, twenty-six boys, and twenty-two girls. There were two births and seven deaths during the past twelve months.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band for the past year has been good. The sanitary regulations of the department were carried out as far as it was possible to do so.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising and putting up large quantities of hay for stock and sale are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings here are not large, but they are comfortable. During the year a great many houses and stables were torn down and new ones were built on different locations, and I am pleased to say that in many cases the Indians have built off by themselves, away from the village.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a fine lot and are increasing steadily. The natural increase this year will be even greater than it was last. The Indians of this band own a great many ponies which are of little or no use ; in fact they are a drawback, as time is lost in putting up hay and feeding these animals.

Education.—These Indians are perhaps taking a little more interest in the education of their children. I am quite safe in saying that the opposition to schools on this reserve is not nearly so strong as it was a few years ago.

Implements.—These Indians purchased six new wagons, six bob-sleighs and a seed-drill during the year, all of which were paid for by the Indians themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can safely say that this band has made good progress during the year. Their crop last season amounted to six thousand three hundred and eighty-six bushels, which was far more than was grown any previous year. The fact that they sold a large quantity of cattle, beef, hay and wood in addition to their crop shows that the Indians have worked well during the year, and it is a satisfaction to know that the proceeds of the sale of this grain, beef and hay, &c., were well spent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

No rations were issued to these Indians excepting to a few old women who are unable to provide for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the year. The liquor was supplied by half-breeds in most cases.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Qu'Appelle river, between Piapot and Pasquah reserves, and contains an area of fifty-eight square miles. That portion in the valley of the Qu'Appelle contains a large quantity of hay, and the upland portion is first-class farming land, being far superior to the land on Piapot reserve adjoining.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, thirty-one women, seventeen boys and eighteen girls. There were four births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band throughout the year has been fairly good and the sanitary regulations of the department are well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are about the same as those of Piapot band, viz., mixed farming, stock-raising and putting up hay for sale, &c.

Stock.—The Indians of this band have a fine herd of cattle, some two hundred and sixteen head, an increase of thirty-four head over last year, after deducting what was sold and beefed for their own use. This band had a large crop last year and the area under crop this year is nearly doubled. Sufficient grain was sold last year by these Indians to equip themselves with several new ploughs and other small implements. They sold quite a few cattle to buyers, and as a result had quite a sum of money to spend during the winter, with which they purchased provisions and clothing. About one hundred and seventy-five acres of new land were broken this spring and about one hundred and fifty acres of land ploughed last fall, and a large amount of new wire-fencing was built. The stock was well cared for last winter and came through in fine order.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are small but comfortable.

Education.—These Indians take very 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.

Implements.—The band is now fairly well equipped with implements, which are carefully housed every fall.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have worked well during the year; many of them have ploughed new fields and built new wire fences, and from the fact that no assistance whatever has been given to them by the government, although they have lived better, taken better care of their stock and doubled their acreage, I think I can safely say that substantial progress has been made. A glance over the reserve will show this at once.

Temperance and Morality.—I have pleasure in saying that no cases of intemperance or immorality in this band have come to my notice during the year.

PASQUAH 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 about eight miles and covers an area of about sixty square miles. A large portion of this reserve lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, and, although the supply of hay is not so great, still there is sufficient for what stock the Indians have. The upland portion of the reserve contains some beautiful farming lands. There is quite a lot of timber on

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

this reserve and the Indians have no difficulty in obtaining suitable logs for building purposes as well as a large quantity of fire-wood for sale.

Tribe.—The Indians here belong to the *Saulteaux* tribe with a slight admixture of *Cree*.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty-one men, fifty women, eighteen boys and thirty-five girls in this band, making a population of one hundred and thirty-four. During the year there were five births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. The Indians of this band are, as a rule, very cleanly in their habits, the women keep nice clean houses and their children are always neat and tidy. Nearly all, if not all, of these Indians are vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend almost entirely on mixed farming for a livelihood and some of them are now what would be classed as well-to-do farmers, growing from twelve hundred to two thousand bushels of grain each year. They have broken over a hundred acres of new land this spring, as well as ploughing a large amount of summer-fallow. They have also built a large quantity of new wire fencing, and the reserve has quite a thrifty appearance. Last year the Indians had a record crop, and the prospects for a much larger one this year are good, as the acreage under crop is considerably increased.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are far superior to those on the two reserves first mentioned; in fact they are quite as good as many of those of the white settlers surrounding. As I said before, the reserve contains some fine timber and the Indians can easily obtain good building material.

Implements.—This band is well equipped with farming machinery. During the year three wagons, three seeders, one binder, two sleighs, one gang-plough and three sets of disc-harrows were purchased and paid for by themselves out of the proceeds of the sale of their crop and cattle.

Education.—The Indians here take more interest in the education of their children than either of the two bands above-mentioned; there is hardly a child of school age in the band that is not attending school.

Stock.—The cattle here are shorthorn grade stock and are a fine lot. Many of the Indians own good horses, there being three or four teams owned on the reserve that could not be bought for \$400 to-day.

Religion.—Most of these Indians profess Christianity, and the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies have neat little stone churches on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole have made good progress during the year. I may mention particularly Thomas Stevenson, who threshed twelve hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, three hundred and seventy-two bushels of oats and ploughed about one hundred acres of land. This man owns five or six heavy horses and twelve head of cattle. Sam. Cyr threshed fourteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of wheat, and three hundred and thirty-eight bushels of oats. With the proceeds of his crop he purchased a fine team of heavy Canadian mares, valued at \$375 and a set of disc-harrows. He also purchased lumber for a new addition to his house. George Thorne, Pierre McDonald and Wm. Dubois have also made good progress during the year, each having increased his farming operations considerably.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of seven square miles. The soil is light, and unless the season is wet, it is difficult to grow grain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Sioux or Dakotas, and many of them were formerly residents of the United States.

Population.—This band has a population of two hundred and twelve.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians here are very healthy ; in fact there is less sickness on this reserve than on any other of the eight reserves in the agency. I notice very little scrofula or consumption among them. The houses are exceedingly clean and the yards and premises are thoroughly cleaned and the debris burnt every spring. On no reserve in the agency do the Indians keep themselves neater and cleaner than do these Sioux, and this remark applies to every man, woman and child. They are certainly a neat and clean lot of Indians, and it is a pleasure to visit them in their houses.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely on grain-growing and working out for white farmers as a means of earning a livelihood, there being no surplus wood or hay on their reserve that could be sold. As farmers they have been fairly successful, and last year was a very prosperous one indeed for them, they having threshed out the largest crop they ever had, and the area under crop this year has been increased by one-half over what it was last year, and from the present outlook I should say that the crop will be equally as good. This spring a large area of new land was broken, which means that there will be a still larger area under crop next year. In the fall a great many of these Indians go out to work for farmers and receive as much as two and a half dollars a day for their work. These people are energetic and are never in want, as they can always find work in the neighbourhood and command good wages. A large amount of wire fencing was put up this spring and the reserve has a business-like look about it. These Indians take good care of their cattle as a rule, and I never have occasion to find fault with them for neglect of their stock. The Sioux women are good gardeners and nearly every old woman on the reserve has a potato and corn patch, which is well kept.

Buildings.—On account of not having building logs on the reserve, the houses are not very large ; they are very comfortable, however, and are well built.

Implements.—The band is well supplied with farm implements and during the past twelve months two new binders and several wagons were purchased by the Indians. The Sioux take good care of their implements.

Religion.—Most of the Indians of this band profess the Roman Catholic faith, and many of them are regular attendants at church.

Education.—Nearly all, if not all, of the children of school age belonging to this band are attending school. Many of the Indians of this band can read and write, and it is not a difficult matter pointing out to these people the advantage of having their children educated.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

FILE HILLS BANDS.

Reserves.—The Indians of these bands occupy four reserves, viz., Peepeekeesis band occupies reserve No. 81; Okanase band, No. 72; Star Blanket band, No. 83; and Little Black Bear band, No. 84. The four reserves comprise a total area of one hundred and twenty-six square miles, situated 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 is two hundred and fifty souls, made up as follows: seventy-three men, sixty-seven women, forty-three boys and sixty-seven girls.

Twenty-five Indians returned to the reserves during the year and seven left the limits of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of these reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity. The main occupation of the Indians here is

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

mixed farming, at which they have been most successful. The herds of cattle have largely increased, after selling a large number of steers to buyers and beefing what cattle they require for their own use. They also grew some fourteen thousand five hundred bushels of grain and with the proceeds of sale were able to purchase for themselves a new J. I. Case threshing engine, separator and tank, all of which were paid for at once, and in addition to this many of them purchased new wagons, mowers, binders and other articles of machinery.

The Indians of Peepeekeesis and Okanase bands, as well as those in the school-boy colony, have worked well during the year, and as a result the area under crop this year will be nearly double what it was last year, and this spring over seven hundred acres of new land have been broken, which means that the land ready for crop next spring will be increased largely over that of this year.

We have five or six young men in the school-boy colony who have only been in the colony one year and yet have from forty to fifty acres of crop, and there are three young men who have only been in the colony two years who have over ninety acres of crop and are still increasing their acreage each year. A number of the boys in the colony are putting up new buildings and are paying for the same out of their earnings through work, or from proceeds of their crop.

About six new lumber granaries, each 16 x 20, and three new log stables will be built next month, the material being now on the ground. Several hundred acres of new land were broken in this colony this spring and several of the boys who were allotted eighty acres have broken this up and are now on their second allotment.

The Indians of these bands have built a large pasture fence, inclosing some fourteen thousand acres of land, at no expense whatever to the department. The cattle are now inside this fence, and I expect to have very little trouble in the future hunting up cattle.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians is improving steadily in quality and the herd now numbers some ten hundred and fifty head. These Indians have been using a thoroughbred Clyde stallion for the last two years, and, as they own a fine lot of heavy brood mares weighing from ten to fourteen hundred pounds, they should, in a short time have a fine lot of young horses.

Education.—These Indians are taking far more interest in the education of their children than they did formerly; in fact there is now no opposition to schools. A large number of children attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school and about sixteen attend the File Hills boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice since my last report.

In conclusion I can say that the Indians of the whole eight reserves in this agency have made good progress during the year. Little or no assistance has been asked for from the department, and still the Indians were never in such a prosperous condition.

The whole staff has worked hard and faithfully and the work of the agency has greatly increased during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1903.

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, 1903, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125 (INCLUDING BLUE QUILL'S, NO. 127).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie-land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. There are numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay; of timber, poplar groves abound all over, with an occasional clump of spruce. One of the best features of the reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. Saddle lake is situated close to the northern boundary about midway between the northwest and northeast corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, numbers two hundred and forty-five souls, consisting of sixty-four men, sixty-eight women and one hundred and thirteen children. There was an increase of two persons as compared with the previous year, accounted for as follows: the births numbered fifteen, deaths fourteen, two Indians joined the band by marriage and one left the band through marriage.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of the Indians of this agency was good, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping-cough, and pneumonia, which was prevalent amongst the children this spring, many of them dying from it. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse, and white-washing, and an improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industry followed by these Indians is stock-raising, and from it they derive a considerable portion of their revenue. But it entails a great deal of work; in summer the securing of a sufficient quantity of hay, and in the winter, the hauling of it from long distances keep the stock-owners busy.

The grain crops were very fair last year. A portion of the wheat was ground for the Indians, making about sixty-nine sacks of flour. When not engaged in farming pursuits, some of the Indians get work freighting, and during the latter part of the winter and spring a large number of them devoted their time to hunting musk-rats, which were exceedingly numerous.

Buildings.—During the year one house and two stables were erected on this reserve. The dwellings are of log, and well built. In summer few are occupied, as the Indians prefer living under canvas in the warm weather.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band are in good condition, and during the year there has been a fair increase.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a very fair supply of machinery, and during the year purchased one mower, three ploughs, one wagon, two sets of double harness and three sets of ox harness, with moneys derived from freighting and other earnings.

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 only

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

moderate success, on account of irregular attendance, due chiefly to the indifference of the Indians.

On that portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, is situated a Roman Catholic mission in connection with which a boarding school is successfully conducted. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution.

Religion.—The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve are principally Methodists. Mr. Chas. W. Leonard is in charge of the mission, and regular services are held in the school-house. The members of Blue Quill's band nearly all belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. Father Balter is the resident missionary, and the Indians regularly attend the Sunday services.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians may be called industrious, but the majority are not so inclined; still they may be said to be progressing. They show a strong tendency to improve the condition of their dwellings, and spend their earnings judiciously in the purchase of implements, thus bettering their condition. They are a quiet and law-abiding people, and are clean and well dressed in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come before my notice, and the general morality of the Indians has improved.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and occupies an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south along the shores of Goodfish lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating, and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

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

Vital Statistics.—This reserve has a population of three hundred and twenty-seven, made up of seventy-nine men, one hundred women, and one hundred and forty-eight children. There were fourteen births and eighteen deaths in the band during the year, being a decrease of four souls.

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 and spring of whooping-cough, and pneumonia. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed by the people of this reserve. The grain crops last season were fair, and about one hundred and eighty-five sacks of flour were produced from a portion of the wheat crop grown by the Indians, and ground at the grist-mill on the reserve. Stock-raising must, however, be regarded as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians, and the country is well adapted for it. Outside of their usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men in the northern part engage in trading and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats. Others do a little hunting. A good supply of fish is generally taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people during the winter-time.

Buildings.—Four new log houses have been built this year, and an improvement is quite noticeable in the appearance of the same. The houses are warm and comfortable when occupied.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is in good condition and the increase satisfactory.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake, towards the south end, and the other at Whitefish lake, towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the management of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year there has been a good attendance at both. They are doing good work and the progress is satisfactory.

Religion.—The Methodist mission is situated at the north end of the reserve, and the majority of the Indians belong to this denomination.

The Roman Catholic church is located near Goodfish lake, about the centre of the reserve, the Rev. Father Comire in charge. Divine services are well attended by the members of their respective churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, generally speaking, are industrious, and of rather an independent spirit. They are law-abiding, and always anxious to improve their mode of living. During this spring they increased their crop area twenty acres over last year.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers fourteen persons in all, consisting of two men, four women, and eight children. Since the last census there has been one birth, two deaths, and one person left the band through marriage, making a decrease of two. The people are all half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

This band of Chipewyan Indians lives in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number seventy-nine persons, made up of fifteen men, twenty women, and forty-four children. During the year the band has increased by nine; there were three births, two deaths and eight persons joined the band. Hunting, trapping, and fishing are their chief means of making a living.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and make a living hunting and fishing. The population at the last treaty payments was eighty-nine, composed of twenty-six men, twenty-three women, and forty children. The band has decreased by ten during the year. There were two births and seven deaths, and five women left the band through marriage.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, August 12, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1903, together with agricultural and statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th annual meridian, and contains an area of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The land is generally rolling and in the eastern portion is suitable for grain-raising.

It is a good stock range, and every advantage is taken of it as such. The agency headquarters are on the Fish creek some nine miles southwest of the town of Calgary.

Tribe.—These Indians are said to belong to the Beaver tribe from the far north; they speak a distinct language from the Blackfeet and other southern Indians and mix but little with them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and six, being an increase of three over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking; the health of this band is good. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year. Every attention is given to the rules laid down by the department regarding sanitation, and the Indians are, I am pleased to say, getting more particular each year in this respect.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming, haying, working for white settlers and selling hay and wood to townspeople, keep these people busy throughout the year, and many of them are improving their condition.

Buildings.—Several new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected during the year, some of which have shingled and painted roofs, all their own work.

Stock.—Live stock is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report the Indians are increasing their herds and taking more interest in stock than formerly.

Farm Implements.—Each year the Indians are becoming better off in implements and machinery and they are able to handle and take better care of them than heretofore. These things are now procured out of their earnings.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. At present there are fourteen pupils on the roll, seven boys and seven girls, and all are making fair progress. We have also a number of male pupils attending the Calgary industrial school, who are being taught the various branches in that institution; these, I am pleased to report, are doing well.

Religion.—A number of these Indians are members of the Church of England, which has a mission here in charge of the Venerable Archdeacon Tims. Services are held regularly on Sundays and at other stated times. The pupils and many of the Indians are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, like the majority, are naturally indolent; even the most industrious require constant supervision. On the whole, however, I am pleased to report that considerable progress is observable and many are improving their condition and getting better off each year.

Temperance.—The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they procure occasionally in Calgary; the traffic, however, during the past year has decreased considerably. Their great horror of the Northwest Mounted Police guard-room tends to keep them sober.

General Remarks.—A number of visitors from all parts of the world visited the reserve during the past year to see the Indians and obtain relics, and also to learn how they are progressing and to get their history. The Indians are always glad to see visitors, and they like to chat with strangers.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, July 28, 1903.

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, 1903, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve is situated in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary, and is divided by the Bow river, Jonas's band on the north, Chiniquay's and Bearpaw's 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 is covered with timber, Douglas pine, jack-pine and poplar.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation. They have intermarried largely with the Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is six hundred and forty-seven, made up of one hundred and forty-two men, one hundred and seventy-six women, one hundred and eighty-five boys and one hundred and forty-four girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, there having been no epidemics during the year. A few have died during the year from consumption, which is always amongst them.

Chief Bearspaw, head chief, died of old age. The Indians all live in tents and teepees during the summer.

The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been enforced as far as possible.

Dr. Lafferty makes frequent visits to the reserve, and prescribes for those who need his care.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are : cattle, horses, timber, fur, bead-work and working for ranchers.

Last year they realized from their beef \$1,615, horses \$2,000, fire-wood \$5,000, furs, \$3,500, bead-work \$1,000; the latter is sold to curio dealers at Banff for tourist trade.

When they are not hunting or working around their homes, they are getting out fire-wood, which is hauled to the railway and shipped to various points east; they receiving cash for it.

They have sown more field seed this year than ever before, having sown three hundred bushels of oats.

Last winter the Indians got out five thousand saw-logs to have cut into lumber for their own use, in addition to fire-wood.

Buildings.—Nearly all the houses have shingled roofs, but the outbuildings are not very good. As the Indians have their own lumber now, I expect to see these greatly improved.

Stock.—The stock has done very well this year, but owing to bad storms in the spring, the number of calves is not as large as expected.

The stallions purchased by the department are proving a success; we have quite a number of colts from the stallion purchased last year, and the Indians are taking more interest in seeing that the young cayuse stallions are attended to. This alone will help to better the class of horses. They have a few good stallions, purchased from settlers round the reserve.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased six new ploughs this spring and twelve new wagons, all from the proceeds of the sale of fire-wood and beef.

Education.—The McDougall boarding school has been accommodating forty pupils. Under the able management of Principal Niddrie and the teacher, Miss Walsh, the boys and girls show considerable improvement, both morally and mentally.

No. 1 day school has been open since last January and has had a good average attendance.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists. They attend church regularly every Sunday morning, and have services at several of their homes in the afternoon.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving in their ways of living; some of the younger ones do not spend their money as judiciously as they should, but most of them are getting more careful and do not want to spend their money as soon as they get it, as they have been in the habit of doing.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come under my notice, although I have heard that some of the young men have got liquor while off the reserve.

As a rule these Indians are moral.

General Remarks.—I consider these Indians have behaved very well under certain restrictions put upon them in connection with their hunting in the National Park; this was a hard blow to some of the old hunters who have hunted over this ground all their lives, but the majority see the benefits to be derived from this preserve in years to come.

Inspector McGibbon inspected the agency on the first of the month.

On January 1 of this year I started handling the wood got out by the Indians, and paid them cash, through a loan made by the department for that purpose, which has met with general satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

KUTAWA, August 10, 1903.

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, 1903.

Reserves and Tribes.—There are seven reserves in this agency, namely, Muscowequan's, No. 85, all Saulteaux, with the exception of a few French half-breeds; George Gordon's, No. 86, Crees, with the exception of a few French and Scotch half-breeds; Poor Man's, No. 88, and Day Star's, No. 87, all Crees; and Fishing Lake, No. 89; Nut Lake, No. 90, and Kinistino, No. 91. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux. The four 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, namely, 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,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

excepting Kinistino reserve, of fifteen square miles, in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the second initial meridian.

Muscowequan's and Gordon's reserves are located in the Little Touchwood hills; Poor Man's and Day Star'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 is sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, eighty miles from Qu'Appelle station, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and eighty miles from Regina.

The Dominion telegraph office, known as 'Touchwood,' is three hundred yards from this office. The Dominion land office is also here at Kutawa, and the Kutawa post office, where we receive our weekly mail, is also next to our office. The mail comes to Kutawa 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, rivers and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes, and the Red Deer and Barrière rivers are the only ones that contain fish, such as pike, pickerel and dorée.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is as follows: two hundred and seven men, two hundred and twenty women and four hundred and fourteen children and young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of eight hundred and forty-one. There were thirty-six births and twenty-eight deaths; twenty-six left the reserves and seven entered the reserves, making a decrease of eleven souls during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the seven bands has been good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had, with a few cases of scrofula. The usual sanitary precautions, such as keeping premises clean, and whitewashing the walls of the houses, inside and outside with lime, have been closely observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, haying, working for settlers, hunting and making bead-work, also doing odd jobs for ranchers, freighting and supplying wood and hay for the agency.

In general, the Indians of this agency have very few chances of earning money, as all work done for traders, such as freighting and supplying wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade; we are yet too far from the railways and towns and villages, being from the nearest between sixty and eighty miles.

Cattle-raising and farming are the most reliable occupations at present, and at last, the Indians begin to understand their position, and in consequence, we have a much greater acreage this year than last, and the Indians are purchasing improved implements of all kinds so as to be able to keep abreast of their fellow Indians on other reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—Amongst a great many improvements on the different reserves, I may mention the following cases:—In addition to purchasing all their horses, harness, ploughs, mowers, rakes, wagons, sleighs, binders, threshing-machines, small tools and other implements, they have purchased wire this year and fenced in five thousand acres; three thousand five hundred acres as a run for stock and the rest for farming land.

The Indians are becoming more industrious and law-abiding, and they are improving in the way of spending what they earn more judiciously, and are getting better off and becoming cleaner in their surroundings.

Buildings.—Nearly all the new houses have shingled roofs; they are built of hewn logs, floored, and in many cases with partitions, ceilings and good large windows, the material for which has been purchased from the proceeds of their beef. A better class of stables has also been built, and they have been kept cleaner.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Stock.—The cattle are still improving, owing to our thoroughbred bulls; and a better class of good heavy horses have been purchased by the Indians from proceeds of beef sold.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are becoming better equipped each year with mowing-machines, rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness, binders, seeders, besides all the necessary small implements; and all these are their own property.

Education.—There is a day school at Day Star's reserve, well attended, with fifteen names on the roll, being all the children on this reserve of school age. Progress is fair and attendance regular. The parents are interested in the education of their children. Mrs. Sarah M. Smyth is in charge of the school and gives very good satisfaction with the girls.

On Gordon's reserve there is a large square 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 boarding pupils are well looked after and contented, and the progress made is good. The buildings inside and out are always kept 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, such as mending and sewing; cooking and baking always a specialty.

At Muscowequan's reserve there is another boarding school; this is also a very large stone building and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is Father Thibaudeau. 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 also thirty pupils at school, which is the complement; and I would beg to report that the same remarks as to the different branches taught, the cleanliness of the children, the good condition of the buildings and surroundings in Gordon's school, also apply here.

There is a model farm attached to this institution, where farming is carried on, and the boys instructed by a competent lay brother, and as a result, they have the best crop in the vicinity, and with their cattle, pigs, fowls and garden stuffs they expect to have nearly enough to supply the school with a living.

At Fishing Lake reserve we have built a new comfortable school-house of one and a-half storeys high, with shingled roof and on a stone foundation, and built by our own Indians from Gordon's reserve; it is the best building put up yet at Fishing Lake, and vicinity. There will be a day school started there at an early date under the auspices of the Church of England.

In conclusion I beg to say that after many years' experience and from what I have seen of day, boarding and industrial schools, I have no hesitation in saying that for final results the boarding school on the reserve is much superior to either of the others.

Windmill.—At Muscowequan's boarding school they have improved their windmill so that it will make flour out of their own wheat raised this year at the school model farm, besides sawing fire-wood, making lumber, crushing grain and pumping water to the main building, and with no expense to the institution.

Religion.—There are still only two denominations working here amongst the Indians, the Church of England and the Roman Catholic. But the majority are still pagans and now attend their pagan ceremonies quietly, but, I am glad to say, they have abandoned their feasting ceremonies of old.

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 the Indians on all the reserves of this agency, excepting Nut Lake, have made advancement. They have cost the government very little outside the salaries of employees, and certainly everything points to great results next year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

I have been greatly assisted by the farmers on the different reserves and by Mr. J. H. Gooderham, my clerk, who is kept constantly employed with office work, which has much increased during the year.

I have, &c.,

H. A. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, September 14, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended June 30 last.

While the various agencies and reserves will be treated of separately below, yet there are certain observations of a general nature which apply equally to all.

That the condition of the Indians of this inspectorate is improving, and somewhat rapidly, is undoubtedly true, and it is not surprising in view of the progress and prosperity prevailing throughout the district.

Their industries are becoming more productive and are contributing more largely towards their maintenance. At the same time, along with the spread of education and the adoption of civilized modes of life, their wants are becoming more numerous and more exacting.

The approach of settlement to the borders of reserves that have hitherto been isolated from contact and association with the white man, while on the whole bringing much advantage to the Indians, nevertheless increases the cares and responsibilities of those whose duty it is to direct their affairs and look after their well-being. In this connection I have no hesitation in saying that at every agency within the limits of my duties the interests of the Indians are well safeguarded, and all business is conducted with a view solely to their welfare and with close regard to the department's instructions.

Among other hopeful signs for the future independence of the Indian is a tendency to calculation and economy which has always been conspicuously wanting. Two Indians in the Battleford agency were found to have their debts paid and with upwards of \$100 on hand, which they were saving in each instance for a definite purpose. It is not unusual to find Indians who spend their money prudently and are never without ready cash.

The Christianizing of the Indians of this district is progressing steadily. Some improvements have been made and are being made in the places of worship, most of which are now of a very suitable description. The services are well attended by the Indians. Through these and other means there is a noticeable improvement in morals. Conjugal infidelity, though still of frequent occurrence, is not general.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Agency Staff.—Mr. W. E. Jones continues in charge of this agency. John Desmarais is his interpreter; while J. H. Price does most of the clerical work in addition to the supervision of the adjacent reserves.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

BEARDY'S AND OKEMASSIS' BANDS.

In directing the affairs of these reserves Mr. Prince receives from the agent that substantial assistance of his personal influence with the Indians which every farmer is entitled to in the discharge of his perplexing duties. The result of this combined effort is apparent in an increasing degree of prosperity and contentment in these bands.

Farming shows a steady improvement as regards the area and yield of crops. The grain, however, is of a very mixed sample and commands but a poor price in the market. A complete change of seed is desirable.

During the past summer eighty-nine acres of new land was broken, of which fifty-five was back-set. About fifty acres of fall-ploughing was done. This preparation for the following season is a great improvement on the past. It is true these bands get much practical encouragement which is not enjoyed by those more remote from the agency headquarters.

The Indians' herds show a net decrease of thirty-three head in the past two and a half years. At the completion of the third year, however, this will be more than made good by the natural increase for the season. The cattle are well managed and carefully wintered, and there has been no loss of any account for some seasons, except from straying. From this cause there has been a loss of twenty-four head. As settlement is now crowding in upon the borders of the reserve on all sides, it is evident that the fencing of the whole, or at least a large portion, of the reserve cannot long be postponed.

An abundance of well cured hay was found on hand. For all they have to spare the Indians will find ready sale at Duck Lake, about three miles from their stacks, at from \$4 to \$5 a ton.

Among ex-pupils of industrial schools who are living on this reserve I consider Napoleon Sutherland, Walter Little-Pine and Andrew Okemahsis, graduates of Regina school, as very creditable and promising. All are married, the first two to ex-pupils of Duck Lake boarding school, and all have neat and comfortable houses, which they built for themselves. All had good crops last season and they have a fair number of cattle. These boys have been a special care to the agent and farmer and are showing a fair appreciation of the help and direction they have received.

With a few exceptions the entire band is fairly prosperous and progressive. Sandy Thomas, formerly and for many years interpreter at this agency, is doing well with his farm and stock, and is as comfortable as when he had \$30 a month and rations. Joe Gardapie, is, however, the most prosperous on the reserve. All are contented; they frequent the agency office but little except on purely business matters; rations are issued only once a month and then only to a few old people; and not a word of complaint is heard in any quarter.

ONE ARROW'S BAND.

This reserve was inspected on February 5. It is in charge of Mr. Lotis Marion as farmer.

A few of these Indians continue to live by hunting, and so are generally abroad from the reserve. Twenty-three children belonging to the band are in the Duck Lake school. Thus the actual resident population is less than sixty. Of these there is a fair proportion of able-bodied working men and a very small proportion of infirm and helpless. All are located within two miles of the farmhouse, and their work could be inspected twice a day, as was done with excellent results on Sweet Grass reserve when Charles Nolin was farmer there.

Agriculture shows a slight improvement. Last season's grain, which is mostly wheat, is of a fair sample and clean, and several families will have a fair supply of flour for the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The farmer's return shows fifty acres as prepared for crop, mostly summer-fallowing.

There is a satisfactory increase in the Indians' herds. Losses from any cause have been but slight.

These Indians support themselves to a large extent by the hunting of the muskrat and the digging of senega-root, both of which employments have latterly been very profitable.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND.

This reserve is in charge of Mr. J. S. Letellier as farmer. It was inspected on February 11 and 12.

While the inhabitants of One Arrow's reserve, and also for the most part of Beardy's and Okemassis', are full-bred Indians, those on this reserve come from the Red River valley and are of half-breed origin. Nearly all speak English, and in their manners and dress as well as in their mode of living they show many of the characteristics of white people.

Sod-roofed houses are not seen here; a few are thatched, but most are shingled. Some improvements have been made in this connection. Philip Bear, with the help of his sons, who were educated at the Battleford industrial school, and who are skilful workmen, has provided himself with a very comfortable dwelling. The house consists of several apartments; it is willowed and plastered inside and outside, and all the woodwork is painted.

Agriculture shows some progress. The yield of grain last season was considerable, in all about six thousand bushels. In order to get rid of certain noxious weeds with which the older fields are infested, much new land has been broken. Several new granaries have been built, two of which have shingled roofs.

The natural increase of cattle has been good, and the net increase since June 30, 1900, is fifteen head, notwithstanding heavy items of decrease, seventy-six head beefed, forty-six sold, and thirty-five died.

Nearly all these Indians milk their cows and some make butter for sale. One consequence of this is that the calves are somewhat neglected and I found them in the winter small and thin.

There are on the reserve twenty-two sheep, but the flock, on account of ill management is not increasing. There are also a few hogs and about three hundred hens.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND.

This band occupies a reserve at Fort à la Corne, which until recently consisted of two reserves, namely, James Smith's, No. 100, and Cumberland, 100 A. The latter being disproportionate in area to the numerical strength of the band, a portion of it has been surrendered and sold, while the two bands have been amalgamated.

The industries are directed by Mr. A. J. McKay, who receives his instructions from the agent largely by letter, and whose position is one of much responsibility on account of the extent of the reserve and its remoteness from the agency headquarters.

The inspection occupied three days, from February 12 to 14. Scarlet fever prevailed on the reserve at the time, and in consequence but few houses could be entered. Dr. Connor, of Prince Albert, was present in the place of Dr. Reid, the regular medical attendant, and was painstaking in his efforts to check the spread of the disease. His work was arduous, as the thermometer ranged from 30° to 50° below zero.

There is a distinct improvement in the dwellings of the Indians here and increased evidences of comfort. This, in so far as it implies increased earnings or income, is not attributable, I regret to say, to progress in their industries, for this is but slight, but rather to favourable temporary conditions.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Agriculture continues to receive but little attention. The climate and soil are favourable and last season's crop was encouraging, but nothing has been done to extend the area of cultivation. The stock of work oxen has been allowed to go down, until it is entirely inadequate, there being but thirteen head on the reserve, while ninety-three head of steers have been sold during the past three seasons.

There have been in the past serious discouragements to farming at this and similar remote points. But now that railway construction is approaching the borders of the reserve, bringing a permanent market to the door and a demand for feed grain in particular, together with the prospect of a grist-mill and other facilities, there can be no lack of motive to the extension of farming. It is preëminently an agricultural district.

There is a heavy decrease in the Indians' herds, amounting, in fact, to one hundred and fifty-eight head in two and a half years. This will be partially, but it cannot be fully, offset by the natural increase for the present season. This decrease is due in part to the difficult attitude of the Bighead section of the band with respect to the care and management of their cattle.

Chief James Smith died recently. The leading, most progressive, and most exemplary members of the band are now Benjamin Constant and his sons, all of whom speak English and aspire to live like white men; also Neesopahtawein, a well-to-do Indian, who lives comfortably and independently, and is satisfactory in his conduct and dealings.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The agency staff comprises: Mr. J. P. G. Day, agent; Mr. C. J. Johnson, clerk; an interpreter, a blacksmith, and five farmers.

RED PHEASANT'S AND STONY BANDS.

These bands occupy adjacent reserves, which are in charge of Mr. R. Jefferson, and were inspected on April 28 and following days.

But slight progress has been made in the industries. Farming has come to be considered a failure here, even coarse grains not being grown with success. This is really due, however, to late sowing and inferior methods of cultivation.

The Indians' herds show a slight decrease on both reserves. In two seasons one hundred and thirty-nine head have been beefed, forty-six head sold, twenty-seven head have died, and twenty-one head have been lost. The natural increase on the Stony reserve has been extremely small, owing apparently to the straying of cattle during summer in small bunches over a wide area.

Both bands have been able to secure a sufficient supply of hay. The Stonies could safely winter more than twice their present number of cattle.

During the early months of spring most of these Indians devoted a portion, some the whole, of their time to the hunting of the musk-rat. Though this was a further interference with their farming, yet for the time being it was highly profitable, an active hunter being able to make, single-handed, from \$3 to \$4 per day.

A number added to their earnings by freighting for the agency, for the stores and implement dealers in town, and for the incoming settlers.

Thus while agricultural industries have lagged, the Indians have in the meantime been deriving a good livelihood from temporary sources.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

This band occupies a large and valuable reserve on the Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford. Mr. A. Nolin is the farmer. The inspection took place on May 8.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Though once numerous, the band now numbers only about eighty souls. Of these there are only sixteen able-bodied men. Several of various ages are feeble and diseased. Edward, a man of about thirty-five years, one of the best men of the band, died recently of consumption.

During the past year the industries have been only moderately successful. The acreage of grain was large and the yield was fair, but much was frozen. This season there was a shortage of seed-oats, and a small area was left unsown. This, however, was summer-fallowed.

Last fall, prairie fires consumed upwards of fifty tons of hay, and as the feeding season was somewhat longer than usual, the supply became exhausted early in the spring, and there was a consequent loss of some twenty head of cattle. There was a large quantity of good wheat and oat straw, most of which was saved and turned to account for feed.

The day school on this reserve was closed at the end of March, the attendance being practically nil. Several children of school age are in the industrial and boarding school, and those remaining at home are scarcely healthy enough to be admitted even to a day school.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

The inspection of these bands occupied three days, from May 5 to 7. The farmer in charge is Mr. S. Warden, who succeeded Mr. S. Simpson only a few weeks prior to the inspection, but who for several years was occupied with similar duties on Red Pheasant's and Stony reserves.

The direction of these reserves is a heavy charge, as the bands number conjointly about two hundred and twenty souls, and their industries are extensive.

The interest in farming is not diminished, and about four hundred acres is cultivated. A portion of the old cultivation has been abandoned, but it has been replaced by new land, so that the acreage of crop remains about the same as for the two preceding seasons.

Rails for the fencing of the new fields were for the most part taken out during winter.

Here, as at Sweet Grass, fires raged during the fall over all the surrounding country, destroying several stacks of hay and leaving the prairie bare for miles, so that while hay was scarce in spring, it was weeks after the end of the ordinary season for feeding hay, before there was sufficient grass to support cattle on the prairie. There was, in consequence, a considerable loss during April, and the total strength of the herd is slightly reduced as compared with June 30, 1901, the date when my last balance sheet was made.

For three years past these reserves have obtained the greater part of their hay from government lands lying to the west and southwest of Little Pine reserve, and within a distance of fifteen miles. Now, however, these lands are likely soon to be occupied by settlers, and the Indians will be obliged to look to more distant quarters for their hay, probably at the Ribstone creek, sixty miles west, where for several seasons in the drier years a supply of excellent hay was obtained for about five hundred head, which were taken there to winter.

Some sixty head of sheep and thirty pigs are kept on these reserves and are found to yield a good profit to their owners.

MOOSOMIN AND THUNDERCHILD BANDS.

The inspection of these bands occupied from May 13 to 15.

For some years they were under the direction of one farmer. The arrangement, however, notwithstanding the best efforts, was an imperfect success, and at the beginning of the last haying and harvesting season a farmer was appointed for Thunder-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

child's reserve. Mr. W. Dewan is now in charge of this reserve, while Mr. M. L'Heureux continues in charge of Moosomin's.

The health of these bands is much better than at my last visit, and the Indians in consequence show a livelier interest in their affairs.

Though the spring was backward, yet seeding began in reasonable time and was followed up with much diligence. The work was done with greater care than formerly.

The cattle wintered well and there was a small quantity of hay left over in the spring, as well as considerable straw, which it was not found necessary to use. While the Indians all live south of the river, the greater part of the cattle continue to be wintered, as a matter of necessity, on the north side, and some at the Round Hill hay reserve, twenty miles distant.

These Indians are prospering in their industries, and with a farmer for each reserve a very great improvement may be expected.

Whitecap, of Moosomin's band, is one of the most independent Indians to be found anywhere. His income, derived from various recognized industries, is considerable, and his farming equipment is equal, if not superior, to that of the average well-to-do settler.

The route of the Canadian Northern railway as now located west of Battleford crosses these reserves, and with the inrush of settlement the Indians are awakening to a very lively appreciation of the value of their inheritance.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The surplus beef cattle of the Indians brought last season unusually high figures, three-year-old steers sellings at \$40 to \$50, and fat cows at \$30 to \$40. From this source the Indians are realizing from year to year a considerable revenue. A large part of this is expended on the purchase of wagons, mowers, ploughs, etc., so that their stock of farm implements is becoming fairly complete.

Great vigilance has been exercised during the past year with respect to the use of intoxicants by the Indians, and several arrests have been made and convictions secured. The facilities for the obtaining of liquor by the Indians are much greater than formerly owing to the presence in the district of many survey parties, land-seekers, and other new-comers, ignorant of our laws in this respect.

Increased office accommodation is an urgent necessity. At present all records are kept and much business transacted in a single room 15 x 16 feet, which also serves the purpose of a dispensary.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Staff : G. G. Mann, agent ; Miss B. E. Mann, clerk ; S. Whitford, interpreter ; J. Batty, farmer ; P. Tomkins, farmer and engineer.

SADDLE LAKE AND BLUE QUILL BANDS.

These bands occupy the large reserve on which the agency headquarters are located. It consists of one hundred and twenty-nine square miles. The soil in the central southern portion is light and gives good crop returns only under the most favourable conditions ; other portions, especially in the northwest, are too broken and hilly for cultivation ; but the greater part of this large reserve has a moderately level surface, and a soil of black, mellow clay loam, producing a rich vegetation. There is an abundance of good water, favourable ranges, hay meadows of considerable extent, and on the whole good facilities for stock-raising, especially if it were developed along with the growing of grain and roots.

Farming is being extended but slowly. The area of oats and barley is increased, but that of wheat diminished. A few fields were well prepared and promised a heavy

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

crop, but many others are dirty and indicate most careless cultivation. In a few instances the seed was evidently at fault, and the crop was very thin.

The fact that wheat has this year been abandoned to some extent in favour of oats is due to (1) that many Indians were engaged in profitable rat-hunting until it was too late to sow wheat; (2) the demand for oats is increasing steadily, while for wheat there is practically no market; (3) the grist-mill is too far away, namely thirty-five miles from the reserve.

The sheep, in the hands of two of the best Indians, have been carefully protected from destruction by dogs and wolves, and have exactly doubled in number between January 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903.

Some further improvements have been made in the Indians' houses, which are of a good class. During the past winter three thousand saw-logs and six sets of house-logs were taken out, and during June and July the former were cut into lumber and the latter sided at the saw-mill.

These Indians are always earning more or less by freighting, day labour, and running scows down the river, and such-like. These earnings take the place of money derived from the sale of beef and grain in other agencies, and for the present they are nearly or quite equivalent in amount, and the Indians in consequence live comfortably with but little relief. There is a constant improvement in the dress and general appearance of both men and women. At a gathering of some four hundred near the agency headquarters on Dominion day, I remarked that the old Indian features of their dress, as to material, make, and colour, had quite disappeared, and they differed but little in this respect from a white community.

The farm buildings show further improvement. There are now a good store-house, and good cattle and horse stables. Provision is also made for a new dwelling, which is much needed.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND.

The band of Chief James Seenum, or Pakan, occupies for the most part the reserve extending along the eastern side of Whitefish lake. It is in charge of Mr. P. Tomkins, and was inspected on June 18 to 22.

The soil of this reserve is extremely fertile and the vegetation is rich and varied. But the surface is very much broken with hills, ravines, and sloughs, and is generally covered with heavy scrub or bluff.

Nearly all the fields under cultivation are small patches, with little prospect of being materially enlarged. Thirty-five farming Indians have a total of one hundred and seventy acres in grain, or less than five acres each.

The grist-mill is located near the farmhouse and is operated by the farmer, who has recently qualified as an engineer. The gristing for the past season lasted only about six weeks, but the flour turned out was of a very fair quality. The mill would, however, serve the requirements of the agency much better if located on the Saddle Lake reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians' herds show an increase of twenty-eight head for the eighteen months ended June 30. This includes practically the whole of two years' increase, and certainly the whole of two years' decrease, as the six months ending December 31, usually includes about one-fourth of the year's natural increase and about three-fourths of the year's decrease from sales and beefing.

The Indians' cattle at present furnish their private beef-supply, and in some instances milk and butter for home use, but contribute little towards their support

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

in any other way. During the past twelve months the department's beef contract for this agency was filled as follows :—

	Lbs.
From government oxen beefed.....	1,406
Purchased from Indians.....	1,795
Purchased from outsiders.....	15,116
Total.....	<u>18,317</u>

The work of inspection was facilitated by the completeness and accuracy of all office records and returns. The promptness with which business is transacted must be a source of satisfaction alike to the department and to the public who have dealings with the agency.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. William Sibbald is Indian agent at this point, and has the assistance of Joseph Taylor as interpreter, L. G. Lovell as farmer and engineer, and J. T. Slater, as stockman.

The agency comprises five bands of Cree Indians, whose reserves are located as follows : two at Onion lake, the agency headquarters being located near the dividing line between them ; two at Frog lake, twenty miles west of Onion lake ; and one at Long lake, forty miles northwest of Frog lake.

Besides these there is a band of Chipewyans, who occupy a settlement on the Beaver river, near Cold lake, about sixty miles by trail from Onion lake.

CREE BANDS.

The Cree Indians are not, however, for the most part, located on their own reserves.

About one-half of them are settled on the reserves at Onion lake; of the remainder a small number have their abodes on the other reserves, while about two hundred who follow hunting live at Island lake, Moose lake, and other points in the region favourable for their occupation.

Those at Onion lake only have in the past received the care and attention, except in a very general way, of the officers of the department. They accordingly live largely by the recognized industries, supplementing their earnings from this source by freighting overland and upon the river for the agency, the missions, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

These Indians are as comfortable and prosperous as those elsewhere, and are rather uniform in their condition in this respect. Rations, it is true, are still dispensed, but the time has come when a change in this regard can be effected without hardship. Indeed, some of the more independent have deliberately renounced the ration-house.

For some years farming has been almost discontinued here. It is now slowly reviving, but under adverse conditions. The threshing power, a steam engine, also used for the grist and saw-mills, is stationary, and all grain has to be hauled to one point to be threshed.

Much of the soil of the reserve is too light for profitable cultivation; while all the oldest fields are infested with noxious weeds, including wild oats and ball mustard, which are said to have been introduced several years ago along with seed grain. In the interest of the reserve, as a matter of duty towards prospective settlement in the neighbourhood, and in compliance with the instructions of the department and the ordinances of the Northwest Territories in this regard, a strenuous effort will be made to exterminate these weeds and to prevent their spread.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Roots and vegetables are still a meagre crop. Few Indians pretend to raise a full supply of anything except potatoes. The garden plots are small, poorly cultivated, and in need of thorough fertilizing.

In connection with the maintenance of their herds these Indians display much industry and thrift. They comply readily with all directions of the agent and farmer regarding the management and care of their cattle.

Haying for the current season was begun on July 30, and though the sloughs were full of water so that not a load of hay could be saved from them, yet the Indians set to work so diligently at cutting and curing ridge hay that there seems little doubt they will secure a sufficient supply for their herds as at present augmented by the issue of agency cattle as explained below.

While their cattle are a success and contribute largely towards their support, the same cannot be said of other classes of live stock. Neither hogs nor poultry are kept on the reserve; and sheep, which were supplied originally by the department, and which were a continued failure, have recently been sold.

Horses, which are coming to be much valued by the Indians everywhere, on account of the need for their use in connection with their industries, and especially on account of the high prices they now command and the consequent difficulty of obtaining them, are now handled with greater care and used to better advantage than formerly. By the use of the agency stallion, a grade Shire animal of a very suitable description, the Indians are endeavouring to improve their stock of horses and to avoid the necessity for buying.

Hitherto, with one or two exceptions, the Indians' houses, though warmly built, and neatly constructed as regards the walls, were still mere flat-roofed shanties. During the past year one dwelling has been erected of quite a model description as to material, plan and workmanship. This may mark a new departure.

The hunting Indians, though living miserably in some respects as compared with those settled on the reserve, have nevertheless been healthy and prosperous during the year, the hunt being more than ordinarily good. Their livelihood is, however, only a temporary one, as the richest furs are becoming rarer from year to year, and it is a question of but a few seasons until hunting in this district will no longer be a living employment.

CHIPEWYAN BAND.

These Indians were visited on July 20 and 21. They number two hundred and fifty in all, and occupy a large tract of unsurpassed fertility. The locality affords large advantages for stock-raising, and the Indians keep, as they have done for some years past, upwards of three hundred head of cattle. Except for a few months after the rebellion of 1885, when there was a farming instructor in charge of the band, they have never had any supervision apart from annual or semi-annual visits by the agent. Apart from the revenue derived from their cattle, they live by hunting, while for food they have resort at times to the excellent fish of Cold lake. The health of the band is good and the annuity pay-sheets show an increase in their number.

GENERAL REMARKS.

For the past fourteen years there has been maintained in connection with this agency a government herd of cattle, from which for a number of years the agency beef-supply was derived, while in addition a certain amount of cash was realized from the sale of surplus beef cattle, which was expended in the purchase of implements and supplies for working Indians.

The difficulties in connection with the management of the herd have of recent years been very great, particularly on account of the inundation of the hay reserve, set apart specially for its support. The expense incurred was accordingly very con-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

siderable and was increasing in proportion to the profits derived. At the same time the maintenance of the herd necessitated the employment of from ten to fifteen able-bodied Indians during a great part of the year, who were in this way held in the position of day labourers and prevented from engaging in industries independently.

In accordance, therefore, with the Commissioner's instructions I assisted the agent in the distribution of the herd, giving out all breeding cows, heifers and calves, and making provision for the keeping of the steers to furnish the agency beef-supply for 1904 and 1905. Twenty-five head of steers and fat cows were set apart for the present season's beef-supply, while arrangements were made with Agent Mann for filling the beef contract of the Saddle Lake agency with a similar number.

On July 17 and 18 I assisted in making the annuity payments to the Cree bands who assembled at Onion Lake for this purpose. I also attended the payments of the Chipewyans on July 20 and 21. The pay-sheets are kept with great accuracy and contain all necessary information.

Mr. Lovell's duties as farmer, engineer and miller, are very varied, and his time is very fully occupied. The operations of the grist-mill for the past season occupied only about two weeks' time; but those of the saw-mill were more extensive. During the winter a large number of logs were taken out and in May and June some eighty thousand feet of lumber was cut, a portion of which was, by authority, disposed of to the British colonists south of the river.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency, which in respect to number of reserves, area and population, is the largest within this inspectorate, was not visited by me during the year, but was visited by Inspector McGibbon, as was also the Moose Woods reserve, near Saskatoon.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
CALGARY, September 5, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of agencies from October, 1902, to August 31, 1903.

Moose Woods reserve was inspected on October 28, 1902, and following days.

The reserve is a small one and the population is about fifty in number, composed of Sioux. Since I was here in 1896, the Indians have moved to the southern end of the reserve, where hay was more plentiful. The reserve is about sixteen miles from Saskatoon, on the east side of the South Saskatchewan river. Dundurn is the nearest railway point. These Indians have built good houses on the ridge, and built the stables in the valley below, where water is plentiful and easy of access and where there is good shelter. Some good stables were noticed.

The houses had all wooden floors and good doors, and were well furnished, double iron bedsteads in nearly all of them, rocking and other chairs, tables, bureaus, etc., and the graduates from the Regina and Brandon industrial schools and from the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

reserve day school seemed to vie with each other as to who should have the neatest house. The roofs of the houses are all made of sod and rails, and they leak when it rains, and an effort was being made by the Indians to have their houses shingled. I was much pleased with the neatness and cleanliness of their houses and surroundings, and the well-dressed men, women and children. I noticed flowers in some of the windows.

The cattle industry is the main one on this reserve; farming is not attempted, but the Indians have good gardens, and raise corn, which they are fond of, and potatoes and other vegetables for use and for sale in Saskatoon.

The cattle keep up in number very well. In 1896 the herd numbered two hundred and sixteen head, and in 1902 it was two hundred and nineteen; the increase in calves about equalled what were sold, and killed for beef for their own use. These Indians get very little help, a few bags of flour and a few pounds of bacon to help them in haying-time.

Twenty-two three-year-old steers and one cow were sold in Winnipeg in the fall at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound live weight. The total weight was twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-five pounds or an average of only one thousand and seventy-two pounds. This small average I attributed to the fact that the cattle had been dehorned.

Cattle grazing on the same pasture, in fact mixed with the reserve steers, were sold in Dundurn at the same time, and the average was one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, but they were not dehorned. The cattle were rounded up and the number was found correct. These Indians take good care of the stock, no losses of any kind had to be reported. Six hundred loads of hay had been stacked, which, with not too long a winter, will be sufficient. The Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and other implements. They are industrious, peaceable and law-abiding.

Mr. Tucker's books were examined and found correct. The proceeds of the cattle sold went to pay accounts due, and at the time I was there, their whole indebtedness would not exceed \$150. Besides cattle money, they earned a good deal by working for settlers, hunting, etc.

Mr. Tucker is doing very well with these Indians, and their advancement is the best proof of the care bestowed upon them by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. The Indians pay for their implements, wagons, etc., themselves.

After completing my work at Moose Woods, I proceeded to Duck Lake agency, on special business, and then left for Birtle agency.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on December 2, 1902.

Staff:—G. H. Wheatley, agent; S. M. Dickinson, clerk; M. Gunn, interpreter and teamster; E. H. Yeomans, farmer, Oak River reserve.

After auditing the books since last inspection, all of which I found correct and neatly kept, I proceeded with the inspection of the various reserves, and before reviewing them, I would state that 1902 was the most successful year the Birtle Indians ever experienced, and prosperity and progress could be noticed all along the line. The crop of wheat and oats totalled over sixty thousand bushels, principally wheat, of the best quality; this was no estimate, but actual thresher's measurement. The cattle increase was also satisfactory, being eight hundred and twenty-two head September 31, 1902, as against six hundred and seventy-four head March 31, 1901. The root crop on the whole agency was six hundred and eighty-seven bushels of potatoes and turnips. The gardens were not a success as a rule. The hay crop was poor, owing to constant wet weather and the difficulty in curing it, two thousand and eighty-six tons were stacked on the whole agency; this, with the straw, would feed the stock during the winter.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

This band has a population of sixty-seven. It was found in its usual comfortable condition, and the Indians were in splendid spirits over their fine crop. The houses and stables were all visited and found neat, clean and comfortable, some of the houses being nicely furnished.

The following were put up since last inspection: two new frame buildings, one and a half storey, shingled roofs; two new log stables and three granaries; and the following were purchased and paid for by themselves: two seed-drills, one binder, one fanning-mill, five driving-sleighs, two pairs of bob-sleighs, one double wagon, one threshing-engine and boiler and one separator. One of the band shipped a car of wheat, and others were prepared to do the same, but could not get cars. This band had eight thousand and thirty-nine bushels of wheat and two thousand and thirty-two bushels of oats. The total average under crop on this reserve was six hundred and thirty-six. The threshing of grain was done by themselves, and they paid the engineer without any expense to the department, and some of them were asking if a few of the industrial school boys could not be trained to run the engines. These Indians are thrifty, industrious, good workers and are well behaved and give no trouble whatever, and they know how to spend their money to the best advantage. They take quite an interest in their little church and attend the services regularly. There is a Ladies' Aid in connection with the congregation and over \$40 was raised last year by selling bead-work, &c., which they gave for the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church. A Christmas tree entertainment was given, and it was a grand success, the whole being managed by themselves.

The live stock consisted of eighty-seven head of cattle in the hands of sixteen of the band, six pigs, one hundred and twenty poultry and fifty-six private ponies and horses.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58 (SIOUX).

This band has a population of two hundred and forty-nine. This reserve was also found in a prosperous condition; the labour of the Indians had been generously rewarded in the largest crop they ever had; in wheat they had thirty thousand and forty bushels, and oats five thousand three hundred and forty-eight bushels, barley ninety-eight bushels. During the year they built three frame houses, two frame stables, four log stables, seven implement-sheds, four granaries, and they added to their equipment four ploughs, two seed-drills, three cultivators, one disc-harrow, one mower, nine binders, three horse-rakes, one fanning-mill, six driving-sleighs, six pair of bob-sleighs, five double wagons, one threshing-engine and boiler; and a syndicate of three of the band was arranging for a second steam threshing outfit. The wheat was chiefly of the best quality and they were getting the highest market price going. It was encouraging in visiting the homes to find wheat everywhere; granaries full, sheds fitted up and filled, and portions of the houses partitioned off for the same purpose. In one place the man had his house filled to the ceiling, windows, blocked up, and a lot, besides, in bags piled outside, and he had a temporary lean-to for his wife and family to live in.

All the houses were clean and comfortable; the new frame houses have separate rooms. We camped in one of them and would ask no cleaner or more comfortable quarters. The cattle were looking well; the herd numbered one hundred and fifty-three head, held by thirty heads of families. Twenty wells had been dug in various places on the reserve, and proved a success in supplying water, and this saved driving the cattle a long distance to the river, or perhaps getting no water at all.

A meeting was held one evening in the school-house and nearly every Indian was present. On such occasions they have generally a number of small matters to get straightened out with the agent. I took occasion to tell them that they should place a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

part of their earnings in the bank for a rainy day and not spend all in one year. The band seemed to be working agreeably. There usually had been friction between the two factions, the Christian and the pagan, chiefly on the dancing question, but the good crop seemed to have a soothing effect, as dancing was never mentioned nor any other difference. The health of the Indians was good at the time. The total under crop was one thousand four hundred and seventy-five acres, and new breaking was done to increase this in 1903. Mr. Yeomans, the farmer, was doing excellent work among these Indians.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59 (SIOUX).

This band has a population of sixty-five. This reserve was also in a satisfactory state. The houses and stables, as a rule, were in good order, and houses were cleanly kept and stables were warm and dry. The crop harvested by this small band was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven bushels of wheat, and forty of oats. The cattle numbered forty head in the hands of eight families.

The band purchased the following during the year: one seed-drill and three pairs of bob-sleighs; and they built four frame houses. We had a meeting in the church, where we camped, and a number of matters were talked over and settled by the agent. The band is about equally divided in regard to Christianity, one party belongs to the church and the other is pagan. The Christian party were making preparations for a Christmas tree and social on Christmas eve, and the pagans, not to be outdone, were going to have a grand pow-wow and dance the same evening, and for this purpose they were building a large dance-house in the bush, where no one could see it. We went to the place and found the building nearly completed, the logs being green oak. We had two Indians with us and three axes, and in a short time the building was levelled and the timber given to Indians for fire-wood. The ring-leader in this move was a visitor from over the line, and he was told to behave himself properly or get out. No more dancing-houses will be heard of at this place.

In conversation with merchants at Pipestone, they said the Indians of Oak Lake and Oak River had paid their bills fully better than the white people, and they were always willing to trust the Indians for a reasonable amount, knowing that they were honest and would pay the last cent.

Rev. Mr. Speers of Pipestone, Presbyterian, has charge of Oak Lake mission, and services are held regularly every Sunday. A young lady graduate of Birtle boarding school is the interpreter.

KEESEKOOWENIN BAND, NO. 61.

The population is one hundred and forty-nine. These people are Saulteaux. This reserve was in its usual good condition as regards comfortable houses and stables, the reserve has always been considered one of the most advanced in every way, but I did not observe the usual life about it on this visit, from what cause I am unable to tell.

The crop harvested was: six hundred and seventy-six bushels of wheat, four thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels of oats and one hundred and seventy-five of barley. These Indians promised to go more into wheat. Some of the band are doing very well and are progressive; such men as George and John Bone, Joe Boyer, Antoine Bone also, and David and Solomon Burns do a little in farming.

The chief is too old to attend to a farm and has only a garden. He has a nice bunch of cattle, and these are attended to by his two daughters and his son when at home.

The herd of the band numbered ninety-one head and the private herd eighty-nine, making a total of one hundred and eighty. The band added to its equipment during the year one wagon, one set of bob-sleighs, two driving sleighs, one disc-harrow, one

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

fanning-mill, two binders, two ploughs, two sets of harness; and four log stables were put up.

Logs were on the ground for a church, which they propose building the coming summer; in the meantime the school-house is used for church services.

These Indians were afraid that the railway going through the reserve would be harmful to them, especially to the young men.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO BAND, NO. 62.

This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-nine. These Indians are Saulteaux. This reserve showed capital progress during the year, and there was an activity about it which was pleasing, and the younger men were taking quite an interest in farm work, and more will be done in this direction than ever before.

Some good houses have been built and there was an air of thrift and progress on the reserve that was encouraging.

The following improvements had been made since my last visit: eight log houses, one and a-half storeys, four of them having shingled roofs, tongue and grooved flooring, panel doors and good windows; five log stables, four granaries; and the following added to the equipment: one plough, three sets of harness, one cultivator, one mower, two binders, one horse-rake, ten driving-sleighs, three sets of bob-sleighs and one wagon. I found many of the women busy knitting and making moccasins, and I only found one house that was untidy on the whole reserve. The little Presbyterian church was getting a bell, the money being provided by the Indians.

The cattle were in good condition, the herd numbered one hundred and sixty-seven, held by thirty heads of families.

Frank Seaton, a Regina graduate, is the interpreter for the missionary. He has some cattle and had a crop, but in his absence cattle broke in and destroyed all. He said he would be more careful in the future. This young man is in a fair way of getting along. He has a neat little house and was getting out logs to build a large one. There were four or five other graduates and other young men, all anxious to make a beginning, and the agent was doing his best to help them along. Frank Seaton learnt the trade of harness-making at Regina school, and could do some work of this kind, if he had the tools. These Indians make a good deal selling wood and were getting good prices. The crop harvested was seven hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat and seven hundred and thirty-two bushels of oats, and considerable new land was broken for a larger crop next year. It was encouraging to see loads of wheat going into Birtle to be exchanged for flour and other necessaries.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

This band has a population of seventy-eight. These Indians are Saulteaux. This reserve is eighty miles from Birtle, and we usually drive, but on this occasion we went by rail via Gladstone, Dauphin and Grand View, and had only to drive some sixteen miles. The reserve was in its usual condition, the houses and stables are good ones.

These Indians do no farming, but have gardens, and they look fairly well after them. The chief and headmen are anxious to begin farming and hoped to spend some of the money obtained for the right of way, in buying implements. The railway running through the reserve somewhat demoralized them; there was nothing but dancing during the time of construction, and there is no doubt that liquor was introduced.

The cattle numbered sixty in all and were in good condition. The band got, last year, three wagons and a set of bob-sleighs; three log stables and three log houses have been built during the year. The cattle, especially those under private control, had become reduced in number by about twenty head.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, NO. 63.

John Tanner is the only Indian living on this reserve, the rest of the land having been nearly all sold to settlers.

John Tanner has a thrifty-looking place, good house, well furnished, commodious stables, has some fine heavy horses and a good supply of farm machinery, in binder, mower, rake, seeder, plough, &c., and had two thousand and fifty bushels of wheat and three hundred and fifty bushels of oats, and had forty head of cattle. Tanner is looked upon as one of the most prosperous farmers in the district. He built last year a large implement-shed, two granaries and a piggery.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

This band has a population of one hundred. These Indians are Saulteaux. This band made considerable progress during the year and has made a step in advance in farming, having harvested five hundred and eighty-four bushels of wheat, one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight of oats and fifty of barley, and preparations were made for a larger acreage in 1903.

The Indians living in the north end of the reserve are more backward than those in the south, and Mr. Wheatley was endeavouring to get them out of the bush, and locate on the open, where the land is good. The Indians on the south side have all fine houses and are beginning to have good farms.

The following buildings had been put up during the year: three houses, four stables and two granaries; and there were added to the equipment one wagon, one plough, one set of harrows, two binders and four driving-sleighs.

There has been a change in the missionary in charge, Dr. Gilbert, of Toronto, having succeeded Mr. Wright. The doctor was doing good work, not only in a missionary way, but was called upon also in a medical way, and he was ever ready to attend to the wants of the Indians.

The herd numbered seventy head. The office work is well done by Mr. Dickinson, who is particular and accurate in all his work. The cattle records were particularly well kept. I have pleasure in testifying to the splendid work done by the agent, Mr. Wheatley, and to the ability shown in conducting this large and scattered agency. His long experience and practical knowledge of farming peculiarly fit him for this agency, where there is only one farmer, at Oak River, consequently the other reserves are under the immediate supervision of the agent himself.

The health of the Indians at all points visited was good.

This agency is self-supporting in the fullest sense of that term, and the Indians pay for their own machinery and implements.

This was my last report from Qu'Appelle inspectorate.

On February 4, I left Birtle for Winnipeg, and after inspecting supplies for treaty No. 8, and selecting standard samples for contracts for Manitoba and the Territories for 1903-4, I left for my new inspectorate, calling first at Fort Qu'Appelle to transfer my office and its contents to Mr. Leveque, my successor.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I began my inspection of this agency on March 6, 1903.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk; John Foley, teamster and interpreter, and W. G. Blewett, farmer for Enoch's reserve and engineer for saw and grist-mill; A. E. Pattison, farmer on Paul's reserve, White Whale lake; D. Bard, farmer, on Alexander's reserve.

The agency buildings and surroundings were in fair order. A small temporary blacksmith-shop had been put up since last inspection; a new ice-house had also been

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

put up, but was not quite completed; a new root-house, 30 x 16, was built last fall, and it kept the roots very well; a new horse-stable, frame, with a good loft for hay, three double and one single stall, and a harness-room and grain bins were also built.

The old wind-mill had been taken down and rebuilt near the lake, dispensing with the wind apparatus and substituting steam power instead. There were one thousand five hundred logs on the ground to be sawn as soon as the saw-mill was ready for operations. The Indians had no grain to grind.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133 A, WHITE WHALE LAKE.

This was the first reserve visited. It has a population of one hundred and fifty-five, composed of Stonies. The farm buildings were in a good state and everything around the place was neat and tidy. Mr. Pattison had only been in charge for a short time. I could see no progress in farming since I was here five years ago. Some new houses had been put up, but they were miserable little shacks, and I told the farmer not to allow any more of such places to be put up. These small houses are principally at the upper end of the reserve, along the lake-shore and are occupied by hunters. There are of course some good houses on the more settled parts of the reserve, and ex-Chief Paul had a good house and was building a second one, both having shingled roofs. The stables were fair and some of them were not mudded. The crop put in in 1902 was sixteen acres of grain and six and one-half acres of roots; the reported harvest was one hundred bushels of grain and one hundred and thirty-seven bushels of roots; eight acres of new breaking had been done and six acres of fall ploughing. The farmer was to get as much as possible under crop this year, 1903. There was room for far more farming here, as the land is the best in the country and it was a pity to see so much of it lying idle.

The cattle were looking very well. The number on hand, after a careful count from stable to stable, in which I was assisted by Mr. Carruthers, clerk, was ninety-eight, as compared with one hundred and eight on July 1, 1901. There was room for more care in having stables in proper state. The Indians here look too much to the ration-house, instead of depending on themselves. The farmer is a young man and seems to be active, and he has a good chance to show what can be done in improving the herd and raising crops, and thus making visits to the ration-house less regular.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

These Indians are principally Stonies. The population is one hundred and fifty-two. Most of the Indians were away on the hunt, which is their chief occupation. Their houses are good ones, and any I could see were clean and comfortable and the Indians were warmly clothed. The only crop here was five and a half acres of roots, and one hundred and eighty-three bushels of potatoes and turnips were reported.

The cattle were all in one place and looked after by one man. The number was sixteen, as against twenty-one in July, 1901, and any calves born in 1902. The little stopping place at Lac Ste. Anne for the agent when visiting the reserve had been taken down, and a new one built, with a stable, on the other side of the trail. We camped one night in this shack and it was thirty-seven below zero, and our pile of wood was much smaller when we left than it was the day before. These Indians are thrifty and are comfortably well off, and get little or no help in the way of food-supplies.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-eight, composed of Crees. This reserve showed least signs of progress of any so far visited; in fact had gone backwards. The most progressive man on the reserve (Beaverfoot) had removed to Enoch's reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The farmhouse and buildings were in fair order; the house was very comfortable, but stables and sheds are getting old and require continual putting in order, and the house re-shingled.

The crop put in here was eighty-six acres of grain and eight acres of roots; and there were harvested four hundred and seventy-four bushels of grain and one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of roots. The farmer expected to have one hundred and seventy acres under crop this year (1903); twenty-six acres of new land had been broken; there was no summer fallowing or fall ploughing. The farmer put up some good bridges over bad crossings on the reserve; a few houses had been taken down and rebuilt; four new stables had been built. There is not stable accommodation for all the cattle and many had to winter as best they could during the coldest of weather, and what was as bad, or worse, I found cattle in stables unmulled and as cold as outside, more like a rail fence. The herd numbered one hundred and thirty-one head as against one hundred and twelve in July, 1901, a pretty fair showing considering the bad stabling. Hay seemed to be sufficient. The chief and headmen agitate for a saw-mill; it seems these Indians are going the wrong way; farming and the raising of cattle are the main industries for this band, and a saw-mill would only be a bill of expense and keep them from more legitimate work.

The band had more cattle five years ago than it has now, and eighty-six acres under crop in 1902, and none at all in 1901, is a poor showing on this fine reserve, and the best of land. The farmer, Mr. Bard, is young, active and intelligent, and has experience in farming and should make a good showing, if he gives his undivided time to the duties of the position. The Indians promised to break one hundred acres this summer.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

This band has a population of eighty-six, composed of Crees. This is the most prosperous reserve in the agency, and was found in its usual good condition of excellence—houses good and cleanly kept, stables ample and in a good state, and cattle in good order.

The members of this band are self-supporting, and a request was made that they be put on the independent list, which means that they be free to manage their own affairs—to sell hay, grain and cattle, without reference to the agent, and they to ask for nothing henceforth from the department. I think, myself, that the time has come when this band could with advantage be let out of apron strings, and I am sure it would not abuse the freedom asked for.

The crop put in by this small band was three hundred and thirty-two acres of grain and five and a half acres of roots. There were harvested three thousand and ninety-seven bushels of grain and three hundred and forty-two bushels of roots, and a large quantity of grain was destroyed by hail.

The cattle numbered eighty-eight head as against ninety-six in July, 1901. The band is in good circumstances and the members are comfortably well off. The Callihoo brothers and the chief have as fine places as any white settler, and are well supplied with heavy work horses and machinery of all kinds.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-nine, composed of Crees. The agency buildings are on this reserve. The general appearance of the Indian houses was not as tidy as I used to find them. They had not been whitewashed; the reason given was that lime could not be got in time. The houses, as a rule, are good ones and are kept very well. The chief has a good house and stable, and he had his flag up. Most of the houses on this reserve have open fireplaces. Alexander is one of the most enterprising of the young men, and he has a nice, clean house, bedding which

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

looked clean, a large new cook-stove, tables, chairs, &c., a good stable, granary, shed for thresher, implement-shed, thrifty-looking place, nice field well fenced, no open chimney, but, the house being large, the want of a chimney was not felt. He has twenty-four head of cattle.

Wm. Ward has a large house and it was in fine order, clean and tidy, and well furnished. The stables are large and comfortable, with good sheds and corrals, he has thirty-three head of cattle after deducting four that were missing. Hay seemed to be plentiful and some of the Indians had hay to sell.

Beaverfoot from Alexander's reserve had selected a pretty location and had built a fine house one and a-half stories, a good stable, a hennery, and had logs on the ground for an implement-shed; he has twenty-four head of cattle, and a large quantity of hay. Beaverfoot is industrious and pushing and is prospering, he has a large field and rails were laid all along to fence it.

The crop put in on this reserve in 1902 was one hundred and fourteen acres of grain and eight acres of roots. There were harvested one thousand five hundred and ten bushels of grain and five hundred and fifty-three bushels of roots.

The herd numbered two hundred and nine as against two hundred and twelve in July, 1901. The band expected to have four hundred acres under crop this year, 1903; two hundred and thirteen acres of new land broken were reported, sixty acres of summer fallow, twenty acres of fall ploughing, and there would be one hundred acres of spring ploughing, in all three hundred and ninety-three acres.

The Indians surrendered fourteen square miles of the reserve, and a portion of the proceeds of the sale, namely, \$10,000, was allowed them to purchase implements, &c.

With this increase in their outfit they are now well supplied, and every acre of land on the reserve should be under cultivation, outside of pasturage. The list of new implements, &c., is as follows: twenty-four heavy horses, two of these had been disposed of and two died, leaving twenty on hand at time of inspection, and these were in good order and were being well cared for by the Indians, in whose hands they were placed; sixteen sets of double harness, thirty-eight new ploughs, twenty-three wagons, twenty-three pairs of bob-sleighs, seventeen sets of harrows, seven mowers, two binders, one thresher, seven disc-harrows, six horse-rakes, four seeders, ten sets of ox-harnes six grindstones, eighteen spades, eighteen shovels, eighteen hoes, eighteen garden-rakes, thirty-six hay-forks, twenty-four axes, sixty boxes of axle-grease, also a buckboard and harness for the chief. Fifteen old women got each a dress, shawl, blanket, boots and stockings. Eleven old men got each a suit, overcoat, blanket, hat, boots and socks. All the above is in addition to the equipment already held by the band, so that there is no excuse now for want of wherewith to do the work required.

The fencing of the reserve is an improvement and when completed will be twenty-one and a-half miles. Nine miles have been finished, three miles have the posts put in, and posts are on the ground for the remainder, nine and a-half miles. The fence is a strong one with three strings of wire; the posts are tamarack seven feet long, two feet in the ground and twelve feet apart; the top rail is of spruce, fastened on top of posts with spikes. A five hundred acre field had been fenced in for the agency stock, with a rail fence, which is a convenience to the agency.

Sawing lumber for outsiders is proposed, and I do not think farmers' and Indians' time should be taken up in this kind of work and farm operations neglected.

The average weight of cattle here is very small, five hundred and ninety-two pounds for steers and four hundred and eighty-nine for cows, dressed, which is about equal to nine hundred and fifty pounds live weight for steers; some two-year-old steers had been killed for beef.

The office work was examined from July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1903, and found correctly done by the clerk, Mr. Carruthers; it is scarcely necessary for me to say this, as Mr. Carruthers has always been considered one of the most painstaking and capable officials in the service.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Mr. Blewett, farmer on Enoch's reserve, was doing very well, and was active in his work and acquainted with the condition of the Indians and of the cattle on the reserve.

The agent accompanied me in all my visits and seemed ever anxious and interested in what was going on.

I should not omit to mention that the interpreter and teamster, Mr. John Foley, is a most reliable man, a good interpreter and takes good care of the horses, and keeps the storehouse in good order. The usual inventories and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg. I hope to see great improvements on my next visit. It is time these Indians were out of the old rut; it is a reflection on the country to have to send flour or beef to feed these Indians, with all the magnificent land at their disposal.

The total number of cattle in the whole agency on March 31, 1903, was five hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and seventeen native horses or ponies and twenty heavy horses, seventy-two sheep, seven pigs, and one hundred and twenty-eight poultry.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Having some special business to attend to at Macleod, my next point was the Blood agency, commencing my inspection there on April 7, 1903. I confined my work principally to auditing the books, from November 1, 1900, to March 31, 1903.

The staff is as follows:—James Wilson, agent; T. J. Fleetham, clerk; Fred. Rhodes, issuer; David Mills, interpreter and teamster; R. C. McDonald, stockman for No. 1 farm; W. Damon, stockman for No. 4 farm; J. A. Webb, stockman for No. 3 farm; Jas. Wells, scout at agency; Joe Aberdeen, scout at No. 3 farm.

I checked the beef-books from the killing and weighing, certified to in each case by the issuer, agent or clerk, and a representative of the contractor to the final entry in the ledger and the vouchers for payment. I found the accounts very well kept and everything done in a business-like manner. I also checked vouchers with receipt-book and ledger and took an inventory of all property on hand at agency headquarters and at the farms. The cash-book was carefully gone over and all moneys received were duly entered and accounts and receipts for all payments were on file. The money transactions are large and are daily increasing; the transactions from November, 1900, to March, 1903, filled one hundred and eighty-one pages of a large cash-book; hay contracts, beef money, coal contracts, freighting, sales of ponies, wages as scouts and other earnings have all to be entered up in the individual Indian's accounts, of which there are over two hundred and fifty. The earnings up to March, 1903, from July 1, 1902, were over \$29,000. Treaty money is not included in this. A cash statement is sent every month, also a balance sheet of the standing of each Indian's account, the whole causing considerable labour, but Mr. Fleetham was quite equal to the task, and has his work promptly done up to date and is never behind in his returns. None but a thoroughly qualified clerk would do for this place, as the agent requires all his time out on the reserve, visiting the farms and looking after cattle, and the many other matters requiring his attention.

On the occasion of my last visit here, in 1895, the number of cattle held by Indians was seventy-four head, the holders being Chief Red Cow (now dead), twenty-three; Crop Ear (now chief), twenty-three; Sleeps on Top, eighteen; Blackfoot Old Woman, ten; and at the round-up, held in July, of which I will take notice later on in this report, the number was three thousand three hundred and eighty-six, after deducting what were killed for beef, deaths, losses, &c., and the number of holders was two hundred and eight, a separate account for each Indian being kept, a list of which I furnished the Commissioner, with the number held by each, also the classification of the cattle.

The cattle-books I left until my return in July, to be present at the round-up, which is the only time a correct count can be made.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The ration-houses at the lower and upper points were examined and found in a cleanly state; butchering was done in proper style and the issuing carefully made.

The hay industry on this agency has grown to large dimensions. When hay was selling in Macleod in the old days for \$20 a ton, thousands of tons were rotting on the prairie, because of the distance to haul and the want of wagons. I remember when the Indians had only ten wagons, and now they have two hundred and fifty; they had then only four mowers, and now they have forty-five; all paid for by themselves out of their earnings, besides harness, tools, lumber and shingles for their houses, so that they put their money to good use, and no Indians in the country are better off than these in good houses, horses, rigs, equipment and in dress, and not a word of complaint, a contrast to what it was in early days, when women came for rations on train-aux drawn by dogs; this was the practice in 1886, when I first visited this agency. Farming is not now attempted, beyond a few potato patches; it was tried over and over with little success; of course this was in the dry years, and I fancy farming might do better now; but cattle raising is a sure industry, and it has put these Indians on their feet. Two large ranches have been put up for beef-cattle and weaning calves near the agency headquarters.

As I have stated, I returned here on July 2 to attend the round-up and check the cattle records and also to inspect the schools.

This reserve is forty miles long and on an average is sixteen miles wide, and when it is considered that over three thousand cattle are scattered over this space, some on the prairie, some in coulees and ravines, and others in thick willow bluffs on the bottoms, it may give an idea of what a round-up is. First, the Indian cattle had to be separated from ranchers' stock, and the latter driven off the reserve; then the Indian cattle were collected into central points, where corrals were placed. After this was done, the round-up commenced. The outfit consisted of ten cowboys (Indians), a wagon with a cover on it, with provisions, a cook, a day and night herder for the horses; the cowboys change horses two or three times a day, as the riding they have to do is enormous. I have often seen one of them riding full gallop after some little brute of a yearling steer or heifer running like a deer. Mr. Damon was in charge of the outfit, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, agent, mounted on a spanking broncho. I took a safer conveyance and drove with the interpreter. Off we started, gipsy-fashion. The first thing to do is brand the calves, then count the cattle one by one, and enter up each Indian's to his own account, then move on to another point and go through the same operation. When dinner-time came the cook, who went ahead, had all ready and we all took dinner at the same table (on the grass). After dinner the cowboys saddled up fresh horses, and another start was made and more work done, until night, when we had supper and camped in a tent. At four o'clock in the morning Damon's voice could be heard, 'Up, boys,' and about half-past four or five we had breakfast, and every one was on the move before six. This lasted nine days before the round-up was completed.

It is an easy matter to check off a lot of cattle when they belong to the same person or company, but when we had two hundred and eight owners, and to classify each man's cattle, it is a different story, and it has to be done in order to locate the individual losses. Mr. McDonald, the other stockman, was away at the Cochrane round-up looking for strays belonging to Indians.

I wish to mention here that six of the cowboys were graduates of Elkhorn, Dunbow and Calgary industrial schools, and having known most of them as boys, I felt proud of them; they were splendid horsemen, capital ropers, and were active and intelligent, and could handle branding irons as well as any white man.

The number of calves branded was six hundred and fifty-three, and was under what was expected; but no doubt a good many perished during the big storm in May. Probably some hundred or so more births will have to be added in the fall. Mr. Damon proved himself to be an experienced hand at the business and had his men always well under control, and everything went on without a hitch. The cattle on the whole

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

were a fine lot and were in prime condition, and some of the cows were the best I had seen anywhere. The older bulls were a fair lot.

The cattle record-books are very well kept; Mr. Wilson gives these his personal attention, and is therefore familiar with each man's holdings. The Indians take quite an interest in their cattle and they keenly watched that their calves were properly branded.

When I was here in 1895, only one or two houses had shingled roofs; now I am safe in saying that two-thirds of the houses have them. The houses were not occupied, but it is my intention to make another visit in winter and inspect every one of them. I have not space here to notice many, but I give one or two samples.

Weasel Fat has a new frame house, 33 x 18, and a lean-to kitchen, large sitting-room, two good-sized bed-rooms, large kitchen, two factory-made bedsteads, tables, chairs, oil-cloth on tables, window blinds and curtains, two nicely framed pictures of the King and Queen. The flooring was made with matched lumber, a contrast from the uneven hewn log flooring of the old house, with mud roof, size 16 x 16, and all in one. There was a nice cupboard with a good supply of dishes neatly placed. This family makes butter. The son is an Elkhorn graduate, and is another proof of the influence of graduates on a reserve, when properly handled. This is a sample of raising the old people instead of falling into the old habits and customs. Weasel Fat invited us to dinner, but it would have delayed the party, and we had to move with the rest. This man's place is a pretty one, and is at the lowest end of the reserve; there is a nice grove of trees on the bank of the river, which winds round and round the bottom.

The chief's house is the last at the upper end of the reserve, and nearly opposite the Cochrane residence, on the other side of the river; the house is frame with shingled roof, and painted; a wing is used as a kitchen. The house has a pretty appearance in the valley. Two brass-mounted iron bedsteads were to be seen with mattresses, blankets, sheets, quilts and pillows; a fine new carpet, costing one dollar a yard, was on the floor, both downstairs and upstairs, and a big roll of the same kind of carpet was unused, a very nice cherry what-not, and a cabinet in which the chief keeps his papers; a large picture of the King, well framed, was on the wall; rocking and other chairs, curtains on windows, papered ceiling and walls, and wainscoting all around, panel doors. I noticed a Daisy churn upstairs, but it had not the appearance of having been used. The chief had a garden and a small field of oats. His place is an ideal one for cattle; sheds and stable are in a grove of tall trees, and a stream of water runs through it, which never dries up or freezes in winter. He had a herd of one hundred and forty-one head and has about four hundred horses, and is considered a wealthy man. He was one of the first to take cattle and change ponies for heifers.

Bumble Bee has two good houses with shingled roofs, window and door frames painted red, curtains on windows, usual furniture; he has a good stable and corral and the place is tidy and clean.

Black Plume has a nice place, old house used as a store-room, new house shingled roof; factory-made bedstead, three chairs, a maple-wood bureau, rocking chair, lamps; a small garden; a neat, tidy place.

These are specimens of hundreds of others; the farm buildings at Bull Horn's village were to be removed lower down the river to a place where there is a never-failing spring; a new house was to be built; a pasture here, one and a half miles square, had been fenced for beef cattle at this end of the reserve. The Indians all appear to be well off and are cheerful and contented, and on the whole are well behaved. Since I was here in 1895 I notice quite a difference in their mode of living.

Their interest in the education of their children has not kept pace with their material prosperity and a few of them embrace Christianity.

The Indians purchased in 1902 wagons, harness and saddles to the amount of \$4,400; mowers and rakes, \$860; wire for fencing, \$200; and in 1903, horses and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

saddles, \$970; wagons, twenty-two at \$64.50, \$1,419; wagons, six, \$90, \$540; lumber and shingles, \$1,200, making a total of \$9,589.

These are the main items of their purchases. The total number of Indians is one thousand one hundred and eighty-five; a little over two hundred are totally destitute, being orphans, blind, lame, or very old people.

The agent is ever on the move, and there is no official in the service that I know of who does the work he performs, and not by fits and starts, but constantly; in this, however, he has the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with abundant success.

The hospital on the reserve was inspected and found in excellent state. The building is the same as I have previously described. There were only three patients in the building, two men and one woman, none of them serious cases. Sister St. Eusebe is matron and is assisted by two other Sisters.

There is a small garden managed by the Sisters. I took an inventory of the property and sent it to the Commissioner along with agency inventory and the usual detailed report and statements.

HOBBEA AGENCY.

The next agency inspected was Hobbema. The staff is as follows: W. S. Grant, agent; John Hollies, clerk; E. Chandler, farmer, Louis Bull and Ermineskin's reserves; T. W. Lucas, farmer, Samson's and Montana reserves; Henri Blanc, interpreter and teamster; occasionally a blacksmith and sawyer, a miller; John Baptiste, mail-carrier.

The agency buildings were found in splendid condition, all whitewashed and roofs painted red. A good many improvements had been made, including a new office, adjoining the old one, which is now used for Indians to meet in, and a portion for the medicines. Many repairs had been made and nothing seemed to be out of order.

Evergreen-trees are planted around the agent's and clerk's houses, and these give a pleasing appearance to the place. Good gardens, nicely laid out, are also a feature of the agency. Large and pretty fields are to be seen close to the agency headquarters, and these give an impression of good farming. One of these fields is the agent's twenty acres, to raise oats for the stock. The whole surroundings reflect credit on the good taste of Mr. Grant. I have not met with a better laid out agency for carrying on the work than this one, not an implement that was not under cover. The grist and saw-mills were also in good order and ready for operation at any time.

SAMSON'S BAND, NO. 137.

The population is three hundred and thirty-two. These Indians are Crees. The reserve is in a fairly progressive condition. The houses are good ones and some of them have shingled roofs, and as a rule are kept clean; nearly all were whitewashed and the shingled roofs were painted red. The Indians were busy in the fields. I found in one afternoon twelve teams ploughing and harrowing, some had oxen, others three ponies on a plough, and where horses were larger, only two. Other Indians were making fences, and there seemed to be an air of activity about the reserve. The season was backward and cold in early May. This reserve had in crop, 1902, one hundred and sixty-four acres of wheat, one hundred and fourteen acres of oats, thirty-nine of barley and four acres of roots. Owing to hail-storms the results were poor, eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of wheat, eight hundred and seventy-three of oats and five hundred and forty of roots. The acreage of 1903 would be about one hundred and ninety-six acres of wheat, eighty-three of oats, ten acres of roots. Twenty-six Indians have farms ranging from five to eighteen acres each; they had sixty-five acres of new breaking and forty-five of summer-fallow.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The cattle were in fairly good condition; the grass so far was poor. The herd numbered four hundred and five head, without the calves of 1903.

Since I was here last, a new Methodist church has been built on this reserve, also new mission buildings. The church is 50 x 30, and finished inside with British Columbia dressed lumber and up-to-date comfortable pews. The church has a commanding view from all parts of the reserve. The Rev. Mr. Germain is the missionary, and in his absence the young chief, Samson, takes his place.

Seven new houses and six stables were built during the year; also ten granaries of more or less size.

One pleasing feature was that seven young men, beginners, commenced farming this spring. These Indians felt a little discouraged at the loss of so much crop last year, which looked so promising until cut down by hail; they hope for better results this year.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND, NO. 138.

The population is one hundred and fifty-five. The work going on here was much the same as on Samson's. Some pretty fields and well kept homesteads were noticed. The farm buildings were not so tidy as they should be. I have always insisted on agency and farm buildings and surroundings being kept in the best possible order; there is no use in preaching to Indians about keeping their places tidy if one's own are not so.

The chief's house was in fair order, although he apologized for its not being so tidy as usual, owing to the sickness of his wife. Ermineskin is a fine old man.

The crop put in in 1902 was forty-three acres of wheat, eighty-three acres of oats, six and a half of barley and four acres of roots. These Indians fared better than Samson's the results being seven hundred and fifteen bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight of oats, sixty-eight of barley and two hundred and ten of roots; potatoes were a poor crop all over last year. The acreage this year, 1903, was about fifty-five acres of wheat, one hundred and twenty-four of oats and eight of roots. Forty-five acres of new land had been broken and thirty-five summer-fallowed.

The farmer had a field of twelve acres for oats for farm stock. Logs were on the ground for new houses and stables. The herd of this band numbered two hundred and sixty-two, exclusive of 1903 calves. The cattle were in fair order for the time of year. I would like to see the acreage on this reserve more than doubled; the band has long enough been wasting its time on a few acres.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND, NO. 140.

The population was seventy-five, consisting of Crees. A number of new logs were at many places for new houses and stables. The chief's house was untidy; I never found it otherwise. The other houses visited were fairly clean. The crop put in in 1902 was: wheat, seven acres, oats, 35 acres, barley, two, roots, three, and one-eighth acres; the crop harvested was: wheat, sixty-nine bushels, oats, six hundred and fifteen, barley, sixteen, roots, one hundred and eighty bushels. The acreage for 1903 was expected to be ten acres of wheat, fifty-two of oats and the usual quantity of roots, twenty acres of summer-fallow and a few acres of new breaking. All the houses on this reserve had been newly whitewashed. The herd numbered one hundred and two head. A good deal of the fencing needed repairs. The Indians were working in the fields, but there was room for more progress amongst them.

MONTANA BAND.

This band occupies Bobtail's old reserve; its population was forty-five.—These are the remnant of the Indians deported from across the line a few years ago. They

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

are doing a little in farming and had some pretty fields. Last year they had thirty-two acres of wheat and not a bushel was harvested. They had five and one-quarter acres of roots and harvested three hundred and twenty-five bushels. The crop put in this year, 1903, was thirty-five acres of wheat, twenty of oats and four of roots, new breaking, twenty-five acres, and summer-fallow, twenty acres. The farmer, young Mr. Lucas, was doing very well overseeing this band. Houses and stables were in fair order. The herd numbered sixty-seven head. Two new houses had been built. One man here has the largest wheat-field in the whole agency; it was strongly fenced, and the land looked as if well prepared, and if the year is favourable, ought to have a large crop.

The agency herd numbers fifty head. The total number of cattle on the agency was eight hundred and eighty-six, and calves of 1903 to add after branding; these are in the hands of one hundred and twenty-eight heads of families.

During the past three years these Indians have purchased and paid for out of beef money: seventeen double wagons, fifteen pair of bob-sleighs, fifteen mowers, nine horse-rakes, and twenty-four sets of double harness.

Thirty heifers changed from one Indian to another; this, of course, does not increase the herd. Besides beef money these Indians earn a good deal from selling ratskins, fish, &c.

The following quantities of lumber were sawn at the mill the past year: eleven thousand feet of lumber and nine thousand shingles, used in flooring houses and repairs; seven new houses were shingled. The flour gristed was equal to sixty-five sacks, from one hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat. The quantity of beef consumed from July 1, 1902, to April 30, 1903, ten months, was seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty pounds. Of this quantity the department paid Indians for thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety pounds and the Indians supplied without pay thirty-seven thousand and sixty pounds or a shade over half, which I consider a favourable showing in the right direction to complete self-support as far as beef is concerned.

The office work is well attended to by Mr. Hollies, who is very painstaking and anxious to have all well done, and I was pleased with him.

The agent, Mr. Grant, was keeping up his reputation of being a careful and successful agent. He thinks of nothing else but his Indians and how he can save a few pounds of beef and flour. He is ever on the move among the Indians and all goes on smoothly without a jar. The agency is in better condition, as a whole, than I ever found it, and strangers visiting the headquarters are struck with the fine appearance. The usual reports and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner. About five hundred logs were near the mill to be sawn when time permitted. A bridge was built by Mr. Grant and his Indians, two years ago, over Battle river, not far from the headquarters, and last year when iron bridges were swept away on this river at various points during the flood, this Indian bridge stood the test and is a good, strong bridge yet.

The bulls were in good condition and were well cared for during the winter. The cattle had also been well stabled during the winter.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on May 14, 1903. The population was two hundred and three.

The staff consists of A. J. McNeill, agent; Geo. Hodson, farmer, issuer and interpreter; Otter, scout and general assistant round agency, also handy doing jobs in carpentry and painting, and Tom Godin, assistant issuer.

The agency buildings were found in excellent state. The following additions and improvements were made since last inspection by Mr. Wadsworth in June, 1900: a covering for the well, a neat little building, and one hundred and fifty feet of hose

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

attached, which can be used in case of fire; meantime it is handy to water the garden; a good ice-house, a coal-shed, two poultry-houses, farm horse-stable removed to a more convenient position and rebuilt, giving room for six horses, harness-room, bin for oats, and a large hay-loft.

The office has been improved also, by changing the door, giving more room. The school-house at the upper village, not being used, has been removed to the farm buildings and is now used as a granary. The clerk's cottage is also used as a granary, but can be used as a house if ever required. The agent's house is surrounded with ever-green and other trees, shrubbery, &c., which add very much to the otherwise neat and tidy agency. Mrs. McNeill is an enthusiast in tree-planting, and this lady does not ask for help in the work, but digs the holes and plants the trees herself and has the best of success, as all the trees were growing nicely. Neat fencing is all around the buildings and garden. Shingled roofs are on the cattle and implement sheds; all implements and tools are under cover.

There is a comfortable little stable near a spring for the bulls (two) and they were looking well, being fed on hay and oats and chop feed. The agent has a good garden.

The Indians have been successful in their farming operations; in 1900 they harvested four thousand four hundred and twenty bushels of oats and one thousand bushels of roots; in 1901, three thousand nine hundred and forty-six bushels oats and one thousand two hundred and eighty bushels roots, and in 1902, one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight bushels oats, two hundred and five bushels potatoes, two hundred and eighteen bushels turnips, eight bushels carrots and eight bushels onions.

The crop put in this year, 1903, will be as near as possible: one hundred and sixty acres oats, two acres wheat, six acres potatoes, four and a-half acres turnips, one acre carrots, and thirteen gardens, of more or less size. The earnings of the band from July, 1902, to April 30, 1903, were \$9,000 from sales of beef, hay, farm produce, wood, ponies; buyers were daily visiting the reserves, looking for ponies, and Indians were getting good prices for them as well as by working for settlers, making bridges, hunting, carpentry and painting. Thirty-five acres of new land were broken and twenty-five summer-fallowed. The cattle were in very fair order for the time of year. The Indian herd was one hundred and eleven head, and the agency herd twenty-three, a total of one hundred and thirty-four. The number of private ponies was estimated at one thousand, and poultry at seventy-five. The Indians have built a number of new houses, with shingled roofs, and I found all their houses very clean, and comfortable. The chief has a nice house with stone foundation, three apartments below, and it was kept in good style; he had trees planted around it and also a neat rail fence. Seven new stables had also been put up.

Among the houses the following are samples: Jim Big Plume, married to a graduate from Red Deer industrial school, has a nice house and a wing for a kitchen; two bedsteads, one of them iron, tables, chairs, box and cook stoves, a shelf with a collection of books, among which I noticed a Bible and prayer and hymn-books; oil-cloth, fancy lamps, clock, curtains on windows; the whole place was bright and clean; good stable and some poultry; ten acres of oats in a nice field, well harrowed and twelve head of cattle.

John One Spot has a nice new house and a four-acre field. One Spot, father of John, has a good field of oats and half an acre of roots, a lot of poultry, and a fine lot of spring chickens, the largest I had seen this year; he had four hens hatching in one corner of the kitchen and had two pails of eggs packed, wrapped in paper, to take into Calgary. This is a thrifty man, but he has always refused to take cattle; after talking to him for awhile he said he would buy some cows out of his crop, but he would take no cattle on loan.

Dick Starlight, son-in-law of One Spot, has a nice house, iron bedstead, an oak one also, Brussels carpet, ornaments on walls, brackets, clock, &c., and a six-acre field of oats.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Sleigh and Crow Child both had clean, tidy, little houses. Crow Child had poultry, and has fifteen head of cattle, a nice field and has two wagons and a top buggy; he has three children in the boarding school and three at home. He has a nice place beautifully situated.

Pat Grasshopper was building an addition to his house; he is a handy man with tools, and had a lot of tools hung on the walls of his house, all bright and shining. He had eight acres under crop and has thirteen head of cattle; a nice railing round his house and trees, rails whitewashed with lime, fancy gates; shelving, dresser—a good one, all made by himself; ceiling of his house sheeted with dressed lumber.

Dick Night has a neat, little house. His wife is a school graduate; he has a six-acre field.

Otter has a neat house with painted roof; the place was tidy outside and in, and beds neatly made.

Bull Collar, police scout, lived in the chief's old house. His wife is a graduate of Dunbow industrial school. The house was in the pink of neatness, with a carpet and crimson table cover; a comfortable place.

The teepees were also kept in a good state. The occupants had a hard time during the big storm, which lasted three days; some took shelter in houses and doubled up with neighbours, as food was scarce, no provision having been made for such an unexpected storm. We had to dig a passage from the house to the office, the snow filling the road to the top of the rails on each side. The snow would do no harm to the crops; on the contrary, would be a benefit, but some of the settlers' cattle suffered. I heard of one who lost eighteen out of a herd of twenty-four. The Indian cattle came through without the loss of a single hoof; shed room told in a storm like this, and the willow bluffs near the creek served a good purpose also. Fortunately two good stacks of hay were in reserve for the spring work and these came in handy. The band purchased during the last three years and paid for same out of its own funds, eight mowers, six rakes, twenty-four wagons, twenty-five sets of double harness, ten sets of single harness, twelve sets of bob-sleighs, ten light rigs, forty saddles, fifteen stoves, three ploughs, one road-scraper, and many other useful articles for their houses, lumber being a considerable item.

When I was here last, April, 1895, four persons only had cattle to the number of ten head, namely, Big Crow, four head, Crow Child, two head, Jas. Big Plume, one, Sleigh, three; on March 31, 1903, seventeen of the band had cattle to the number of one hundred and eleven head. I would like to see them have one thousand head; they have the hay, the grass, and the timber for sheds, and should with very little trouble provide their own beef, and sell cattle besides for flour.

The health of the Indians was good. There is a mission church, the Ven. Arch-deacon Tims being the missionary, and services are held every Sunday, Indian service in the morning and English in the afternoon. The Indians attend fairly well.

The office work is done by Mr. McNeill himself, and he does it well, as I did not find one error in going over the three year's transactions.

Indians' getting liquor is not on the increase; every precaution is taken in this respect. These Indians are practically free of debt. There is a quiet, contented demeanour about these Indians I never found before. The general tone of the whole agency is pleasing, and is one proof of advancement, in addition to the increase in cattle and a fair amount of farming, with better houses and equipment than ever before.

The chief said at a meeting in his house that his people were on friendly terms with each other, never quarrelled, and all were friendly with the agent; their only trouble was getting whiskey and landing into the lock-up occasionally. He said the fault was not theirs, that liquor was one of God's creatures and the white man gave it to them. I advised the chief and his men never to touch liquor and they would keep out of the lock-up.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Crow Collar did not want to part with any portion of their reserve. He said the agent was a good man and made money. I asked if he meant the agent or the Indians made the money. He said the Indians; that the agent helped them to make money.

The Cree said all was going on well and he was perfectly satisfied.

The agent is to be congratulated on the good condition of the agency and on the progress of the Indians.

I must not omit to mention that George Hodgson, one of the oldest officials in the service, is as faithful as ever, and is the only help the agent has.

Mr. McNeill drove me to Calgary. The usual detailed report and statements, returns, &c., were sent to Winnipeg.

STONY RESERVE, MORLEY.

I commenced my inspection here on May 28, 1903. The population was six hundred and thirty-five.

The staff consists of H. E. Sibbald, agent; H. Nichol, clerk, issuer and store-keeper; P. Masson, herder.

The agency buildings were found in good repair. Some new buildings had been put up since last inspection, in July, 1900, by Mr. Wadsworth. A good horse-stable and carriage-shed a storehouse, and other small buildings have been erected. All are whitewashed and roofs painted red, and looked very well. There are neat fences around the premises and more were to be added this year. The slaughter-pen and ration-house were being repaired.

Farming is on a small scale here, only green feed being raised. In 1902 the Indians had one hundred and sixty-four acres of oats, all cut green for feed. The agency had thirty-six acres of rye and ten of oats, all cut green. A good many of the Indians have gardens and raise potatoes. This year, 1903, the crop put in is one hundred and seventy-five acres of oats by Indians and sixty-one by the agent. The fields were looking very well and the land seemed to be well ploughed and properly harrowed. Some nice land was broken and the ploughing by the Indians was well done, the furrows being even and straight.

The hospital is a new building; it is situated on the bank of the Bow river, near the bridge; it has not yet been used, not being quite finished, and there is no equipment of any kind in it.

The cattle were in fair condition. I had a satisfactory round-up. I suppose not less than one hundred Indians, well mounted on good horses, scoured the reserve on both sides of the river and railway track for three days, to get all cattle into corrals, the result being that I counted five hundred and seventy-six Indian cattle, sixteen agency stock and eighty-one calves of 1903, a total of six hundred and fifty-five. The books called for six hundred and seventy-three, showing a discrepancy of eighteen. The crop of calves up to June 3, the day I counted them, was eighty-one, from two hundred and seventy-two cows, and it is probable a good many perished in the May storm. The cattle here are generally on the small side. The individual cattle record books had not been touched since I left them in 1895, and cattle had been kept bunched and jumbled together in one account. I have given orders to have the individual accounts reopened, and each Indian's cattle classified properly, and I hope to find this done on my next visit. These Indians should have a much larger herd; it is their main industry and somehow it has not received the attention it should in the past. The pasturage is the best, and clear running water easy of access the year round.

Cattle-sheds and wind-breaks are needed at various points, and I have asked Mr. Sibbald to see to this, now that the Indians have lumber. The Indians' houses looked very well, but were all vacant. It is my intention to visit them all in the winter. The Indians, men, women and children, are well dressed, and all have horses and seem to enjoy riding about.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The beef-books were carefully examined and found correctly kept.

The butchering was well done, and except a misunderstanding in taking the offal, the entries were properly made.

The agent and Indians started a wood speculation in December last, by shipping dead wood in carlots to Calgary; the department advanced \$500 as capital to work the scheme. Up to May 31, 1903, the Indians had earned in furnishing wood, hauling, cutting and other labour, \$2,114.70, and the balance sheet up to that date showed an apparent profit of \$146.30. The wood is sawn into stove-lengths and shipped to dealers in Calgary, who make a handsome profit in supplying families. The scheme is a good one, as it gives the Indians a chance to earn money; but I have cautioned Mr. Sibbald that it is not to be carried on to the neglect of the cattle, as this is more important than sawing wood for Calgary people. The Indians cut last January and February a number of logs, two thousand three hundred on the south side of the river and two thousand five hundred on the north side. The logs were being sawn into boards and the Indians give one-third of the boards for the sawing, and if boards are planed, two dollars per thousand extra. About fifty Indians have more or less logs and the boards will be used in repairing their houses, stables, &c. The scantling will make good wind-breaks. These Indians have purchased and paid for out of beef and wood money, sales of ponies, &c., the following: fifty saddles at \$10, \$500; sixteen wagons at \$74, \$1,184; sixteen sets of harness at \$30, \$380; three cook stoves, \$90; one house (mission), \$200; furniture, \$200; four mowers and rakes at \$85, \$340, and six ploughs at \$21, \$126, making a total of \$3,120. I understand they are out of debt.

The office work is fairly well done. The clerk, Mr. Nichol, is capable, but this being his first experience in an office, some of the work was new to him, but on the whole he was doing very well, and now that he knows what is expected, I am satisfied all the work will be properly done. His beef and flour accounts were particularly well kept.

The agent is energetic and hard-working, and is doing very well, and on the whole I was pleased with the inspection. The earnings of the Indians from July 1, 1902, to date were over \$8,000 for beef, wood, ponies, fur, labour as guides, &c. Mr. Luxton, merchant, from Banff, purchased one day I was at the agency eight ponies at an average of \$25 each, and gave \$50 for one for his own use.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on July 30, 1903. The population was five hundred and thirty.

The staff consists of R. N. Wilson, agent; G. H. Race, clerk and issuer; C. H. Clarke, stockman; Thos. Scott, interpreter, and Pard (Indian), scout and mail-carrier.

My last visit to this agency was in 1895, and I noticed wonderful changes in the general appearance of the place since that time. The Roman Catholic boarding school is a prominent addition to the place, although not forming part of the agency buildings; a new cottage had been put up for the clerk, a neat and comfortable building; also a small house for the assistant stockman, and one for the interpreter; a large horse-stable, and a hay barn, implement warehouse and sheds. The old buildings are Mr. Clarke's quarters, office and rooms for mechanics when working at the agency, medicine-room and blacksmith-shop.

The agency warehouse has been removed to the bench on a line with the agent's house, where there will be no danger from damage by floods. A new office was being built adjoining the warehouse, the old one being low, cramped and difficult to reach in flood-time, unless on a raft or boat. The old slaughter-house was on the bank of the river, and it was washed away during the flood of 1902; a new one, with a ration-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

house, has been built further back on higher ground; a good well supplies all the water required to keep the place clean. All the buildings, except the slaughter and ration-houses, which are painted terra-cotta, are whitewashed and roofs painted red, and have a neat and pretty appearance. The same pleasing appearance is to be seen in visiting the Indian houses from the lower to the upper end of the reserve, on both sides of the river, a distance of twenty miles; over twenty new frame houses had been built and some neat log ones, stables, sheds, corrals, hay barns, &c. None of the frame houses are less than 30 x 18 and contain separate rooms; two houses are 30 x 30 and have each four rooms downstairs, and two apartments upstairs, and all had shingled roofs. At many of the places I noticed special sheds for implements, which showed good care and management. The slabs from the saw-mill are made good use of in putting up sheds and corrals.

The following are a few specimens of the houses: Henry Potts' new frame house, 30 x 30, well finished in every way, six rooms in all, a neat porch at the entrance; the house is on the bench and the stables and corrals are in the valley. This man is well-to-do and has a larger number of cattle than any other Indian here or in the Blood agency. His herd numbers two hundred and sixty-one head.

At Bull Plume's camp, where we had a few hundred cattle corralled, there are two frame houses, both 30 x 18, and six log houses, good corrals and horse-stables, and compartments for calves; but the larger cattle are not stabled, although at the homesteads there are stacks of hay provided, so that cattle do not suffer during a storm or when they cannot find feed on the prairie. There is capital shelter along the river banks, where willow bluffs and cotton-wood are thick.

The following also have new frame houses: Little Plume, Little Moustache, Running Eagle, Wolf Child, Wolf Robe, Strikes-with-a-Gun, and others whose houses I did not see. At nearly all the above places I noticed patches of potatoes looking well, and there is no reason why all should not have them and plenty of them, as there is always a market for them in Macleod, and it would give the women something to do, hoeing and weeding them.

These Indians are well-off and have improved in their mode of living since I first visited them in 1886; it was only a reserve at that time and was worked in connection with the Blood agency, a farmer only in charge, and the buildings consisted of one little shack, a warehouse and a stable. The men are neatly and well dressed; the women are more backward in this respect and appear to be careless in their personal appearance and cleanliness. These Indians have added to their equipment during the past two years the following: six mowers, two horse-rakes, nine double wagons, six democrat-wagons and four sets of harness.

The bull-stable is at the entrance of a large ravine or coulee, not far from the agency headquarters; the stable is one hundred feet long and is going to be extended forty or fifty feet farther, slabs being on the ground for the purpose; there is a hay barn 30 x 60 feet and twelve feet high; a creek runs past the place, so that water is easy of access at all times. The place is well sheltered and is admirably adapted for wintering the bulls, as they are under close supervision of the agent and stockman.

One of the greatest improvements made is the fencing of the entire reserve, some fifty-two miles in all; twenty miles, to complete the work, were made this summer; the fence is a good one, the posts are red fir, eight feet long, two and a half in the ground and five and a half feet above ground, four strings of wire, no top rail; gates are at convenient points. The cost of this work will be repaid twice over in the saving of cattle, especially unbranded calves, from being lost and stolen, and, if I am not mistaken, the increase in Indian cattle will be greater now than ever before.

The round-up of the cattle was successfully carried out. The work was done in the same way as at the Blood agency, only we could reach the agency after each day's work, and had only to take a lunch with us. It took us a whole week to complete the work. The cattle were collected at about twelve different points from the lower to the upper end, which is twenty miles. The cattle were in fine condition; the number of

calves was not so large as expected, no doubt many perished in the May storm; one man knew of eight in his own bunch, another man knew of six. We branded three hundred and sixty-five as against three hundred and eighty-eight in 1902, and two hundred and sixty-five in 1901. The total number of Indian cattle including calves was one thousand six hundred and twenty-three, and the agency stock eighty-nine, a total of one thousand seven hundred and twelve; the number of agency horses and mares was twenty, and Indians' private ponies estimated at eight hundred. The number on January 1, 1901, was, Indian cattle nine hundred and sixty-one, agency eighty-nine, a total of one thousand and fifty head. The bulls are a fair lot and were in good condition. A list of each Indian's holdings was sent to the Commissioner.

Some wiseacre will no doubt ask how we avoid counting the same cattle twice over. There are two ways of avoiding this; one is to put on a hair brand on those checked off; another is to cut the points of the animals' tails, the hair only, and this is the plan we adopted, and it worked like a charm and was quickly done. I must give credit to stockman Clarke for his able management of the round-up, and for the care and trouble he took in having everything in order. He was early and late at his post, and was ably assisted by the Indian cowboys, ten in number; but Mr. Clarke was the moving spirit, and had the head to guide the operations, and I consider him a valuable member of the staff.

There is a saw-mill about sixteen miles from the agency headquarters up in the foot-hills, on a timber limit set apart for the Indians. The mill has been in operation for three or four years, and although it has given a great deal of extra work to the agent in its management, it has been a boon to the agency, and the result in every way was most satisfactory; it has given the Indians an opportunity of earning considerable money, hauling logs and lumber, and working round the mill, and it has given them cheap lumber to build the houses I have mentioned. The Indians placed the amount received from the railway company for right of way through the reserve (\$2,139) in the hands of the agent, with the consent of the department, of course. The agent had to do all the financing himself at his own personal risk. The results are a net profit on July 31, 1903, of \$2,336.37, all accounts paid, and deducting the amount invested by the Indians. A separate set of books is kept for the mill transactions, and the whole business is conducted in a proper manner, and every detail is attended to by the agent himself. Besides the benefit to the Indians in building good houses, they are enabled to make many repairs, put up partitions in the old houses, also flooring, make tables, beds, new doors for houses and stables. The whole business reflects credit on the management of Mr. Wilson.

The office work is well done by Mr. Race, who is a capable clerk. I checked all the books from January, 1901, to July 31, 1903, agency and saw-mill, and found them generally correct. The cash-book was carefully examined and receipts were on file for all payments. Each Indian has an account, and when money is received, it is placed to his credit, and when he is paid, he is charged with it and a receipt taken. All these accounts were carefully examined and found correct.

I was much pleased with my inspection of this agency, which is being conducted with much ability and success by Mr. Wilson.

I returned to Calgary on August 26, and left for Morley on the 28th to settle a financial matter at the McDougall Orphanage, and returned to Calgary the same evening.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE, September 8, 1903

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my first annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, beginning from my transfer to this inspectorate.

This inspectorate includes six agencies, namely, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Pelly ; all situated in the district of Assiniboia, Northwest Territories.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on March 6, and the following days : Thos. W. Aspdin, agent; W. S. Grant, interpreter and teamster; Eahsicham, labourer.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency, comprising a block of land on ranges 11 and 12, townships 15 and 16 ; it extends eight miles by nine ; about six miles directly south of the village of Sinaluta on the Canadian Pacific railway, and is well adapted for agriculture and stock-raising. Timber, although fairly culled over, is in sufficient quantity yet for fuel and building purposes.

Population.—The population upon this reserve is supposed to be two hundred and ten souls, but the number paid according to the pay-list of 1902 was one hundred and fifty-nine, consisting of forty-one men, sixty-one women, thirty boys and twenty-seven girls ; the above number are permanently resident on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—There are twenty-three heads of families engaged in farming, and nineteen of them in cattle-raising also ; the remainder have but small gardens planted with potatoes and other small roots. This reserve being surrounded by an old farming settlement, a great number of this band, during the summer season can always obtain work, and prefer this mode of life to farming for themselves. In the winter they make a good sum from the sale of dry wood.

Crops.—The crop put in in this agency was three hundred acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats, and twenty-seven of roots ; although unfavourable weather prevailed during harvesting, the results were most favourable.

Haying was also interfered with on account of excessive rains, the sloughs being full of water ; however, efforts were put forth to secure hay at other points, so as to have feed for winter.

Above two hundred and twenty-five acres of new land were broken by those engaged in husbandry ; of that quantity one hundred and ten acres were broken by four young married Indians who have commenced a colony of their own in the southern part of the reserve.

Cattle.—This band has a herd of cattle which are well taken care of and were looking well at the time they were counted from stable to stable. I found the stables neat and clean.

On account of the wet season last year, these Indians were unable to procure the necessary quantity of hay, but nevertheless they have managed to secure enough feed to enable their cattle to pull through the winter.

Buildings.—Each house and stable on the reserve was visited, and with one or two exceptions all were found comfortable, more so than I expected after the Indian houses on my last inspectorate.

Three new houses are in course of erection, as well as three stables.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Automony has a fine log house in good condition, the same being furnished with bedstead, cook and box stoves, as well as tables, chairs, &c.; the whole is kept neat and clean.

He has a good well and takes care of eleven head of cattle.

Adam has a log house, 18 x 20 feet, shanty roof, and good floor. The house was clean and furnished with bedstead, stoves, chairs, &c. He has a good stable, cleanly kept, and has a well; and looks after fourteen head of cattle.

Chief Carry the Kettle has a commodious log house, 28 x 20, shingle-roofed, the wall neatly mudded and whitewashed inside and out, ceiled with matched lumber, and having good floors. The house is well lighted, clean and tidy.

He has bedstead, cooking-stove, chairs, and other furniture; keeps his table clean and attends to twelve head of cattle.

Rattle Snake, son of the above, occupied the next house. He has a cooking stove, bedsteads, table, chairs, cupboards, crockery; and the house is neatly kept.

Geejus has also a double house, similarly furnished. Has a good stable and takes care of twenty head of cattle belonging to himself and a relative.

Daniel Kennedy has a log house, 24 x 18 feet, one story and a-half high, shingle roofed, two rooms on first floor and two bed-rooms upstairs. The house is well mudded and whitewashed outside and papered inside. He has a cooking and two box stoves; table, bureaus, cupboards, chairs, sewing-machine and complete furnishings in the two bed-rooms. The house was particularly clean and tidy.

His stables are large and in good repair. In my opinion this is the best house on the reserve; both husband and wife are ex-pupils of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and are ambitious and progressive, and have this season sixty acres of land under crop.

These Indians are a contented lot, well clothed on the whole, and, with only a few exceptions, make no appeals for assistance.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of their crops they have purchased several implements, lumber, furniture and stoves, to the amount of \$1,488, so their progress is noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints were made as to the morality or temperate habits of the Indians of this agency.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians visited were in fairly good health, grippe was the only serious illness; it prevailed during part of the winter, but those afflicted nearly all recovered.

The majority of the houses are whitewashed inside and out. Ventilation, although attended to, is defective, in the majority of houses, owing to the construction of the roofs.

The water, obtained from wells, is of excellent quality.

The number of births since last inspection was seven, and the number of deaths was seven also, mostly adults, consumption and old age being the cause.

Education.—There is no school in operation in this agency, but twenty-four boys and girls attend the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a resident missionary, and a missionary from Qu'Appelle visits the Roman Catholics occasionally. During my inspection I had the opportunity of witnessing the attendance at both churches, which was commendable.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings are in fairly good condition, all the outbuildings being whitewashed and everything is kept in excellent order. A new storehouse, 30 x 20 feet, on a stone foundation, has been completed, to replace the old one torn down. The work is excellently done under the supervision of Daniel Kennedy, by the Indians of the band in a workmanlike manner.

The books and other papers in connection with the office were checked, inventory and stores compared, and every thing found satisfactory.

I had great pleasure in commending the good work done by Mr. Aspdin, and the attention paid by him to the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on March 21, and subsequent days.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southeast part of Moose mountain, about nine miles north of the town of Carlyle; it comprises thirty thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres. A large portion of the reserve is covered with good-sized poplar, with hay meadows and lakes; some of the latter contain fish, such as pike, pickerel and mullet.

The southeastern part is fairly level and affords a sufficient quantity of good arable land for farming.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this reserve since the removal thereto of Pheasant Rump band, No. 68, and Striped Blanket band, No. 69, is one hundred and ninety-nine; and the number paid at the last payment was one hundred and seventy-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—There are nineteen families engaged in farming, and thirty in cattle-raising; the remainder, eighteen families, have gardens planted with potatoes and other roots; and trap, fish and work for white settlers for a living.

Cattle.—All the cattle inspected, numbering three hundred and thirty-two head, were in good condition and are well cared for in commodious and fairly clean stables.

The wet season last year made it difficult for the Indians to secure enough hay for their stock; but with the help of straw they came through the winter satisfactorily.

Crops.—There were one hundred and thirty-nine acres under crop last year, and ninety-three acres of new land broken up; forty-four acres were broken by young men who are now making their first attempt at farming.

General Health.—At the time of my inspection the Indians were in good health and had been so up to the middle of the winter; but gripe affected them for several weeks and resulted in one death. The majority of the dwelling-houses are whitewashed inside and out. A kiln of lime was burnt at the agency last summer for general use and a fair quantity was used as whitewash by the Indians. The lakes on the reserve are used for watering stock; the Indians themselves depend mostly on rain-water.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births since last inspection was twelve, and there were ten deaths. Of these there was only one male adult, aged seventy-four, and one female adult, aged eighteen; all the rest were children under eight years of age.

Buildings.—There are forty-eight dwelling-houses on this reserve and a house-to-house visit was made to forty-two of them. The remainder were closed owing to the absence of their occupants. All the houses are built of logs and with the exception of five, that have shingled roofs, have pole and sod roofs. Eleven buildings have open fireplaces; the others use stove-pipes through the roofs. The following Indians among the whole are noticeable instances of advancement: Standing Whiteman, Eckeantanga, David McArthur, Good Boy, Sharhaakshid, Red Star, Roy Egg, Fred. Waywinechappo, John Kakakeway and Emile, his son, and Shewack. The men have good substantial buildings, kept clean and tidy, with a certain amount of household furniture. All of these have several head of cattle to attend to.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of intemperance reported in this agency, nor any case of immorality.

Religion.—There is a resident Presbyterian missionary, Mr. F. T. Dodds, on the reserve, and services are fairly well attended every Sunday. The general conduct is favourably referred to and their progress towards improvement is satisfactory.

Education.—A day school has been in operation on this reserve since October 28 last, with a fair attendance.

Agency Buildings.—These are in good repair, all outbuildings are whitewashed inside and out, and roofs painted, the whole presenting a neat appearance.

The books in connection with the agency work were audited, the inventory taken, everything was found correct. Mr. William Murison is in charge of this agency, and James Jack, a general help. Mr. Murison, who has only taken full charge of this

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

agency for the past year, has proved himself very competent for the position and has fully justified the confidence placed in him by the department.

PELLY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on March 31, and subsequent days.

The agency is made up of Coté's band, No. 64, the Key's band, No. 65, and Kiskonse's band, No. 66.

CÔTÉ'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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.

Most of the land is rolling; poplar groves, and numerous small hay swamps abound. A good supply of hay can be procured in good seasons.

The most attractive feature of this reserve is its adaptability for farming and stock-raising.

Tribe.—Most of the Indians are *Saulteaux*.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this band according to the last pay-list was two hundred and fifty-three.

Resources and Occupations.—There are twenty families engaged in farming and cattle-raising, and twenty-nine in stock-raising. Only a few of the latter have small gardens planted with potatoes and other roots.

The remainder trap and hunt for a living.

Cattle.—All the cattle inspected on this reserve, numbering three hundred and fifty-three head, the property of forty-eight members of said band, were in fairly good condition and had been well cared for, there being more fodder than required. The stables are fairly good.

Crops.—The acreage under crop was estimated at one hundred and sixty-nine acres, and produced a decided increase over past years.

Buildings.—There are thirty-two log shanties on this reserve, and most of them were visited, besides the teepees in which many Indians were living at the time of my inspection.

Four buildings are shingled; the rest have thatched or sod-roofs. Most have open fireplaces, besides stove-pipe holes through the roof. The following are the most progressive Indians: Joseph Coté, McKay Sanguish, Thomas Sanguish, Jack Friday, Bald Head, Charles Caldwell, J. B. Coté, P. Cadotte, and J. Severight, their houses being comfortable and tidy and nicely furnished.

Health and Sanitation.—My house-to-house visit afforded me a good opportunity to inspect personally the health of these Indians. On the whole this is good, though there are several cases of chronic scrofula. Some of the dwellings were not too clean, and in many instances whitewashing is disregarded. Attention was called to this lack of sanitary precaution.

THE KEY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles from the agency buildings, and has an area of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

It is generally thickly wooded with poplar and scrub; with groves of spruce and tamarack.

The soil is chiefly of a sandy loam and the stretches of prairie in the vicinity of the river are of a fair quality and fit for mixed farming on a small scale. There are numerous small hay swamps at the northern end.

Tribe.—These Indians are *Swampy Crees*.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this band according to the last treaty payments was seventy-four.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority of this band make their living by hunting and freighting; only a few follow husbandry or cattle-raising for a living.

Cattle.—All the stock inspected, numbering one hundred and twenty-one head, the property of seventeen individuals, were found in fairly good condition; an abundance of hay was left over. Part of this band had been transferred to the Lake Manitoba inspectorate and took ninety-four head of cattle with them.

Crops.—There were about sixty acres of land under crop, which is a slight increase over last year.

Buildings.—There are twelve houses and five shanties on this reserve; and a house-to-house visit was made of them all (as well as to any Indians living in their teepees). All these buildings are of logs. The majority have open fireplaces.

The homes of the following are remarkable for their comfort and neatness: Thomas Brass, William Brass and George Brass, sr.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. Two cases of scarlet fever developed in the family of Rev. O. Owens, resident missionary on the reserve, and ended fatally, but none of the Indians contracted the disease. Outside of the large percentage of chronic cases of scrofula amongst this band they were free from any epidemic.

The majority of the houses were very clean and I observed that this band is the most advanced in this agency in correct ideas of sanitation.

KISICKONSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve joins Coté's, on the east side of the Assiniboine river, and lies between the said river and Lake la Course, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Pelly. Its area is eighteen thousand three hundred and four acres. The northern and eastern parts are covered with poplar; on the southern portion extensive brulé occurs, overgrown with young poplar, willow and scrub, interspersed with patches of prairie. The surface of the country is slightly undulating and slopes gradually to the river. There are several small creeks which flow into Lake la Course. The soil is generally a rich black loam; along the river front it is light and sandy. There is a good deal of meadow-land that could be utilized for hay purposes by a little draining, and made to produce large quantities of hay.

Tribe.—The Indians forming this band are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-six souls, according to the last treaty payment.

Resources and Occupations.—There were only nine families engaged in agriculture last year. They had seventy-eight acres under grain crop; this year the same people have only eighty-three acres under crop and sown with oats only, which is a very small increase in acreage. Twenty-five families have cattle of their own, and most have gardens planted with potatoes and other roots. Hunting is also an important item in their means of livelihood.

Cattle.—The herd of cattle, numbering one hundred and eighty-four head, had evidently been well cared for, and there was a good surplus of hay on hand.

Several head of grown-up cattle, among the stock of the Kitchemoneas family, were affected with anthrax. These were condemned and destroyed, together with the stable. The other cattle were free from any contagious disease.

Buildings.—There are fourteen log houses and ten shanties on this reserve. They are fairly well built, some are partitioned off into rooms; and some will compare favourably with the log houses of white settlers. One, occupied by Kitchemoneas, and recently built, is a particularly fine house.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The houses of the following Indians were the best kept and furnished: Straight-nose, Andrew-Quewezance, Widow Comtois, Quewezance and Keeshene and South Wind.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been satisfactory, no epidemic occurred. There are the usual chronic cases of scrofula.

The majority of these Indians go into teepees in the spring, and move from place to place during the summer, so that the danger of contagion of any kind is minimized. The several creeks running through this reserve afford a fair supply of good water for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—Among the members of the Coté band there have been several cases of intemperance; in fact a large part of their earnings is spent on intoxicants. Among the Key's band there are a few addicted to liquor, and the same remark applies to the Kisickonse band. As regards morality, these bands are more law-abiding in their habits.

Religion and Education.—There is an Anglican church, with resident missionary on Key's reserve; a Roman Catholic church and resident missionary on Kisickonse reserve, and a Presbyterian church on Coté's reserve, which is attended to by the missionary from Crowstand boarding school. There is a day school in operation on Key's reserve, with a poor attendance, and a boarding school at Crowstand, well attended. The school at Kisickonse reserve has been closed for lack of attendance. The Roman Catholic Church has nearly completed a new building for a boarding school near this reserve.

Agency.—After auditing the various books and taking inventories of all property in store and in use, I transferred the agency from Mr. R. S. McKenzie to Mr. H. A. Carruthers on May 31, Mr. McKenzie leaving to take charge of Rat Portage agency.

The agency offices and farm buildings are in fairly good repair, a new log stable for horses has been completed; the premises are neatly fenced and I have no doubt that under the new management and with the advent of the railroad, progress and improvement will take place. Mr. Fischer, the clerk, keeps his books in a first-class manner.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on April 14, but was called to Pelly agency to inspect and transfer it from Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Carruthers; after doing which I resume my inspection of this agency. Magnus Begg, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk and storekeeper; R. H. Cameron, teamster and interpreter; James Sutherland, engineer, blacksmith and miller; P. Hourie, farmer, reserve 74; J. Pollock, farmer, reserves 71 and 72; the agent attends to 73 himself.

The agency is made up of the following bands: Ochapowace, Kakewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimay and Shesheep.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies northwest of Whitewood, running a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley, having an area of fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The southern portion of the reserve is an undulating prairie with numerous ponds, hay swamps, small bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows.

The northern part slopes gently towards the Qu'Appelle river and is thickly wooded with white and black poplar along the valley and ravines of the Qu'Appelle. On the eastern boundary the land is much broken by immense ravines, which extend back from the river and are heavily wooded with poplar, willow, some oak, birch, ash, and maple. On the northern part the soil is gravelly with boulders. On the southern part the soil is a productive loam with clay subsoil, though there are some light streaks.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Population.—The number belonging to this band according to last treaty payments is one hundred and eleven.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming on this reserve is not so advanced as on the other reserves of this agency, although those farming are well paid for their labour. Large quantities of hay are made every season, for which there is a good market at Whitewood.

These Indians roam about a great deal picking senega-root and berries, and selling dry wood and hay.

The reserve is best adapted for stock-raising, and they should be induced to devote more of their time to that industry.

Cattle.—All the cattle inspected were in fine condition and of good quality.

Crops.—The prospect of a good yield this year is very promising.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been satisfactory, though there is the usual percentage of cases of consumption, and scrofula.

As most of the Indians were away from home digging senega-root, but few houses could be inspected. The surroundings were clean.

The Indians all live in teepees in summer and only occupy their houses during the winter. The reserve is well supplied with palatable water obtained from numerous springs and ponds.

Buildings.—There are twenty-seven log buildings on this reserve, most of which are very old and not too comfortable; only two have shingled roofs, a few have open fireplaces. Jacob Bear, Casokoowinan and Pierre Belanger have the best houses, neatly kept and furnished. Pierre Belanger has good outbuildings and keeps his machinery and implements under cover.

KAKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, NO. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Broadview, between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Qu'Appelle river, and joins that of Ochapowace on the west side. A small fishing reserve, No. 72 A, has been set aside for this band at the eastern end of Crooked lake.

The combined reserves contain an area of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. The land is undulating prairie of an excellent quality, interspersed with numerous ponds and hay swamps, with a few scattered bluffs of poplar. Along the valley of the Qu'Appelle river there are excellent hay meadows and stretches of farming land of superior quality.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this reserve, according to last treaty payments, was one hundred and nine.

Resources and Occupations.—There are ten families engaged in farming and cattle-raising, and four raising stock only; with small gardens for potatoes and roots.

The remainder obtain their living by hunting, fishing, digging senega-root and working for white settlers.

Cattle.—All their cattle were in fine condition and of a good grade, but they do not seem to increase as they should do; too many have been disposed of for beef or otherwise.

The majority of their stables are poor, and these Indians do not take the care they should of the cattle (which are all under government control) during the winter; frequently disposing of the hay.

Crops.—The area of land under crop this year is one hundred and fifty-five and a-half acres, being an increase of thirty-one acres over last year. The prospect for the future of these Indians, if handled properly, is good; they intend increasing the area under cultivation.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory. There are some consumptives and scrofulous cases amongst them, but there has been no epidemic. Their houses and surroundings were clean and tidy. The Qu'Appelle river affords a good supply of water for those living along the valley; and good well-water is obtained on the hill.

Buildings.—There are thirty-two log dwelling-houses on this reserve, mostly old and out of repair. The roofs are of sod and poles, except three, which have shingled or thatched roofs. I was unable to inspect the interior of many houses, as the Indians were away digging senega-root. Of the houses I entered, the following were the most comfortably built and furnished: Alex. Kakakarwis's and Mesakamaypenace's. They have also the best stables.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to the south and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kakawistahaw's reserve. Its area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. Weed creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle river, flowing through a broad, deep, and densely wooded ravine. The soil on the hill is of good quality and adapted for growing grain; but much of the reserve is low and swampy.

Tribe.—Most of the members of this band are half-breeds; the remainder are Saulteaux and Cree.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this reserve according to the last pay-sheets, was one hundred and sixty-seven.

Resources and Occupations.—There are twenty-seven families engaged in farming on this reserve; the remainder earn their living by hunting, working for white people and digging senega-root.

Their income is principally derived from the sale of cattle and the produce of their farms. The members of this band being mostly half-breeds, the farming operations are better done than is usual on Indian reserves. They have good heavy horses, and well trained oxen, and are fairly well equipped with machinery.

Cattle.—Their stock is of a very high grade, excellently kept; there was a large surplus of good hay on hand at the end of the winter.

Crops.—The area of cultivated land last year was four hundred and fifteen acres. This has increased to four hundred and ninety-four acres this year.

Health and Sanitation.—My house-to-house visit afforded me a good opportunity to judge of the health of this band; which on the whole was good, consumption and scrofula claiming a few victims. Small-pox made its appearance last winter, but was fortunately confined to one case, a woman, who died. There were several cases of chicken-pox, but by the enforcement of a stringent quarantine, these diseases were stamped out. A good supply of drugs and medicines is always available on this reserve for those in need, and I am informed that the medical officer in charge is very attentive to any serious cases that come under his treatment. The surroundings of their houses are kept clean. This is the more commendable, as the majority of them occupy their houses the whole year. The Qu'Appelle river and Weed creek run through this reserve, and with several wells and lakelets, afford an abundant water-supply.

Buildings.—There are twenty-four log dwellings, and I visited most of them, as well as several teepees. Five houses have shingled roofs, the rest have thatch or sod roofs. Very few have open fireplaces. The following are the most progressive: Zacharie Le Rat, Widow Le Rat, Joseph Le Rat, Ambrose Delorme, William Assaigan, sr., William Assaigan, jr., Widow Esquipuanape. Edward Pelletier, Alexander Gaddes, Batiste Henri, J. B. Sparvier, Wapimoose and Napapinace; their dwellings being clean, comfortable and well furnished.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SAKIMAY'S BAND, NO. 74.

Reserves.—This band has been allotted the following reserves: No. 73 A, 74 and 74 A. No. 73 A is situated about forty miles north of the agency headquarters, and is known as Leach Lake reserve, and its area is six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, comprising hay, swamps, bluffs and lakes, and is valuable to the band, as a hay crop can be relied upon every season.

No. 74 is situated on the west side of the north half of Cowessess reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley.

No. 74 A is on the north side of the lake and river.

The combined area of these reserves is twenty-five thousand two hundred and eight acres. A great part of this is undulating prairie with willow and poplar scrub. In the northern part there are deep ravines heavily wooded. About one half of the land is good loam; the rest is gravelly with some magnificent hay-lands at the west end of Crooked lake.

Tribe.—These Indians are mostly Saulteaux, though there are a few Crees.

Population.—According to last year's pay-list the population was one hundred and seventy-six souls.

Resources and Occupations.—There are apparently three factions who occupy this reserve in common, being followers of Yellow Calf, Acoose and Shesheep. The two former occupy the southern portion of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising. The latter and his party, who occupy the northern part of the reserve, depend on selling hay and dry wood for a living, and, with the exception of three or four families who have recently started farming on a small scale, they cannot be induced to till the soil.

Cattle.—All the cattle on this reserve, numbering one hundred and forty-one head, divided among twenty-two owners, were in good condition and had mostly been well cared for during the winter. Those that had been neglected belonged to Shesheep's band. The corral, half a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide, fenced with barb-wire, near the house of Yellow Calf and having good shelter and plenty of water, is used for winter quarters for the cattle of his followers. Acoose has a similar corral, but rather larger, near his house, where his followers winter their cattle. Shesheep's followers have not provided a corral for their cattle and do not properly attend to them during the winter.

Crops.—There are sixteen families engaged in agriculture, and as far as I could count, there are about thirty-six families who have made no effort in this direction. The non-progressives are principally amongst the followers of Shesheep.

The total amount under crop this year is two hundred and forty-five acres, being thirty-five acres more than last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band has been as usual; there is more scrofula and consumption amongst them than amongst the other Indians of this agency; they had chicken-pox and measles last winter. The houses, excepting one or two, were fairly clean. They are not equipped during the summer season, the Indians moving into teepees.

Buildings.—There are thirty-two log dwelling-houses on this reserve. I visited most of them. Only two have shingled roofs; the rest are roofed with poles and sod. Most of them have open fireplaces, but in those recently built stove-pipes are used.

The following appear to be making the most improvement: Kanawaysequab, Young Saulteaux, Herman Nowekesewap, Yellow Calf, Intecunnepetung and Acoose. Their houses are fairly clean and comfortable, with some furniture. Acoose is the most progressive, being helped by his son, a graduate of Qu'Appelle school.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians in bands 72, 73 and 74 are pagans, with a few Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. In band 73 the majority are Roman Catholics, with a quota of Presbyterians and pagans. There are Roman Catholic and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Presbyterian churches on reserve 73 ; attended by their respective followers each Sunday.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in operation ; one Roman Catholic and the other Presbyterian ; both have a full attendance. In Shesheep's band there are a number of children of school age not attending any school.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the younger men of Shesheep's are addicted to liquor, and, being nomadic, it is difficult to stamp out the traffic in intoxicants.

As to the other bands, with some individual exceptions, they are fairly temperate, considering the great opportunity afforded them of obtaining liquor by the proximity of the reserves to the small towns on the railway. Only six cases of intemperance were dealt with by the agent during the year.

There were a few cases of immorality brought to the notice of the agent.

Agency Headquarters.—I audited the several books and accounts, since my predecessor's inspection, and found everything correct. The inventories were found accurately made up and balanced.

The office work is most efficiently and neatly performed by Mr. Jowett, the clerk, who has everything up to date and has his storehouses clean and in good order ; and must share with the agent the credit of a well conducted office.

The agency house, office and farm-buildings are in a good state of repair. The premises are neatly fenced. The flour-mill has been entirely rebuilt, and remodelled. The new granary attached to the mill will prove most useful as a storehouse for the Indians' wheat.

Agent Begg continues to hold the full confidence and respect of his Indians, and can always be found practically supervising their work.

General Remarks.—I visited every Indian farm on the four reserves and found them properly fenced either with barb-wire or good rails.

The crops have a very promising appearance, and with the exception of one field, all were free from noxious weeds.

The men of this agency who farm are mostly half-breeds and as a rule are fairly good workers.

The acreage in crop on the different reserves is one thousand and thirty-eight acres of grain, being an increase of two hundred and twenty-one acres over last year. They have also new land broken, some summer-fallow and some fair-sized gardens and potato patches.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT FROM
INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8,
OTTAWA, October 5, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for 1903.

I left Ottawa on April 16, and reported at the Indian office, Winnipeg, on the 18th ; on the 19th I left for Edmonton, and, after completing arrangements, set out for Athabasca Landing on the 28th and arrived there on May 1. I engaged transport to Lesser Slave lake by Athabasca river. At the end of the lake I had transport to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

meet me with bob-sleighs and pack-horses. I left for the west end of the lake, about eighty miles around to the Hudson's Bay fort. From there I was accompanied by Dr. West, of the Northwest Mounted Police, and we left the west end of the lake with double teams for Peace River Landing, which took us seven days to reach. Here we met Bredin & Cornwall's transport, which took us to Fort St. John, where we arrived two days before the date appointed for payment of annuity.

The Indians at this place are very independent and cannot be persuaded to take treaty. Only a few families joined. The Indians there said they did not want to take treaty, as they had no trouble in making their own living. One very intelligent Indian told me that when he was old and could not work he would then ask the government for assistance, but till then he thought it was wrong for him to take assistance when he did not really require it.

We left Fort St. John on June 6 and proceeded to Dunvegan, where we met the Dunvegan band on the day appointed.

The Indians of this place seem healthier than usual, as they have had no hard times and apparently had a very successful year in their hunting and trapping. After paying their annuities, we proceeded to Peace River Landing, where we met a small band. These Indians have made considerable progress in farming. They have a number of acres under cultivation and have built comfortable log houses and also little stables and are beginning to house the few cattle and horses they have, and I have since heard that their crops have been excellent. They seem to be in a fair way to make a good, comfortable living.

From here we travelled down the river to Vermilion, where there are three bands, Slaves, Crees and Beavers. These Indians are good hunters, and apparently have done very well. They appear to be happy and contented with their lot.

There has been no sickness to speak of at this point.

We left Vermilion by the steamer belonging to the Roman Catholic mission for the 'Chutes,' and from there went to Little Red river, where we met a small band of Crees on the day appointed. They also had done well hunting and seemed to be progressing. They want to have some garden tools sent in for them, as some of the old men that live around the fort would like to cultivate gardens.

We left here for Chipewyan, two hundred and fifty miles to the north, and in a few days arrived at the mouth of the river. It being night and the wind blowing, we were unable to cross the lake until the next day. We were late at that point one day. We paid the annuities of the Chipewyans and Crees. These Indians also had been very successful in their hunts, as they had sold large quantities of furs to the Hudson's Bay Company and traders.

They had no sickness nor epidemics.

Fish was very plentiful and they were very prosperous, fur bringing good prices.

I visited the Roman Catholic boarding school. Vacation-time had just begun, but I believe that they have an attendance of about eighty pupils. Dr. West inspected the sanitary conditions of the school and found them to be very good.

From here we crossed the Athabasca lake to Fond du Lac by the mission steamer. The Indians received their annuities. They were very successful in their deer-hunts and fur-trapping.

We then returned to Chipewyan and got the Hudson's Bay steamer *Grahame* to Fort Smith, where we arrived on the day appointed. The Indians here were healthy and had had a successful year.

We paid the Smith Landing Indians and crossed to Fort Smith, a portage of sixteen miles, but arrived there three days late to get the steamer *Wrigley*. We paid the rest of the band at Fort Smith and then proceeded down the Slave river to Resolution, where we arrived two days ahead of time. Here I met three large bands. These Indians were also successful in their hunting, but they were unfortunate enough to have had an epidemic last year after the treaty payments and sixty-six of them died. However, this year they were very healthy. There was no sickness worth mentioning.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

We crossed to Hay river, some eighty miles, and met a band of Slaves there. These Indians are very progressive ; they have good log houses and most of them plots of ground, which they cultivated.

The total number of Indians paid by me this year was three thousand three hundred and thirty-four, being an increase over the number paid last year.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, Oct. 30, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the past year.

As a whole, the Indians have been sharing in the prosperity of the country. In 1902, the crops were excellent, grazing good, fishing successful, and hunting remunerative. The prices for cattle, fish, fur, and labour were high, so that all who were able and willing to work had no occasion to be in want. One unailing sign that the times were better than usual was that no extra supplies were asked for during the financial year. Many of the old plain Indians, however, whose one means of support in their early days was the buffalo chase, have not taken readily to the white man's ways, and are still dependent upon the ration-house. But the young men are more susceptible of improvement, and with the aid of the school, the farm instructor and the stockman, not a few of them are falling into line with the industries of the country. During my visit to the Blood reserve in June last, I attended a round-up of cattle in progress, and was pleased to observe that six of the cowboys were graduates of Dunbow, Calgary, and Elkhorn industrial schools. They were bright, intelligent, active young men, who had become excellent horsemen and ropers.

Industries Generally.—The Cree and Sioux Indians of Manitoba and Assiniboia have been the most successful in agriculture. Some of the bands in Duck Lake agency have also done well. This progress is partly owing to favourable conditions of soil and climate; but also, doubtless, largely to their being more amenable than some other tribes to the example and advice of their agents and instructors. Evidence of this advancement will be found in the details given by inspectors and agents in their reports; but I may give a few examples in corroboration of my view. The Birdtail Sioux, who number only sixty-seven souls, raised last year eight thousand and thirty-nine bushels of wheat and two thousand and thirty-two of oats; the Oak River Sioux, with a population of two hundred and forty-nine, had thirty-thousand and forty bushels of wheat and five thousand three hundred and forty-eight bushels of oats. The File Hills Crees, two hundred and thirty in number, threshed twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-four bushels of grain; and Piapot's band of the same tribe, with a population of one hundred and fifty-one, had six thousand and sixty-six bushels of grain; but the latter were beaten by Pasquah's band of one hundred and thirty-seven Saulteaux, also in the Qu'Appelle agency, who raised eight thousand nine hundred and five bushels of grain. This year, though the acreage sown on most of the reserves was larger than last year, the return will not be so good, owing to cold and wet in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

midsummer and the heavy storm and subsequent frost in September. But the price of wheat is higher, and those Indians who have a surplus to dispose of, though less in quantity and in most cases inferior in quality, will probably realize as much therefrom as they obtained from the larger crop last year.

The cattle-raising industry is making steady progress amongst the Indians. If in a few cases herds have not increased, the reason has been, where conditions are favourable, that too many have been sold to pay off debts, or killed for food. A greater willingness is being evinced to undertake the responsibility of caring for cattle, and the department has wisely arranged to supply this demand by distributing year after year a greater number of heifers and thoroughbred bulls. To show how rapid, during the last eight years, has been the progress of this industry on some reserves, I may refer to Inspector McGibbon's report to the department last month, in which he states in his remarks on the Blood agency, that, on the occasion of his former visit there in 1895, the number of cattle held by these Indians was seventy-four head, the holders being only four, while at his visit last July, the number of cattle held was three thousand three hundred and eighty-six, after deducting what were killed for beef, deaths, losses, and the number of holders was two hundred and eight. On the Peigan reserve the cattle held by the Indians in 1901 was nine hundred and sixty-one; in July last it was one thousand six hundred and twenty-three. During the present season, to make the Indians concerned more self-reliant, and give them more cattle to look after and profit by, a change in the system of keeping cattle was made. The bands of the old Muscowpetung agency having arrived at the self-sustaining point, it was not necessary to continue keeping a government herd on the reserves to supply beef; the herd was therefore disbanded, the steers sold, and the cows and heifers issued on the loan principle to Indians desirous of increasing their herds, and to others who are commencing to raise stock. At Onion Lake the government herd was similarly disposed of, as settlers are now going into that district and the Indians will be in a position to obtain work and assist themselves in other ways, so that the end for which the herd was kept up has been reached. At the time this herd was first formed, there was no settlement within a hundred miles, and no means of procuring fresh meat.

The policy of improving the Indians' breed of horses, and thus affording them an important means of self-support, is being kept steadily in view. Some ten general-purpose stallions were purchased last spring for several of the principal western reserves, and these, with the number distributed last year, will materially assist in raising the standard of Indian ponies. From the Blackfoot reserve a number of these native horses are sold every year, the proceeds last year amounting to about \$5,000. On some other reserves in treaty No. 7, a goodly number are also sold, but the fact which Inspector McGibbon mentions in his report, that one day while he was at the Stony agency a merchant from Banff bought eight ponies at an average price of \$25 each and one at \$50 for his own use, shows what a handsome return this industry will bring the Indians when their class of horses becomes greatly improved by better breeding.

Besides the industries of agriculture and stock-raising, the others mentioned in my report of last year are still in progress in the agencies then referred to. It is pleasing to learn that the Blackfeet earned \$4,000 by mining and hauling coal; that the Stonies earned \$2,114 by shipping dead wood, sawn in stove-lengths, in car-loads, to Calgary; and that the Indians of Onion Lake agency cut in the woods and had sawn with their own mill about eighty thousand feet of lumber, which was sold to the British colony south of Fort Pitt, at \$20 and \$18 per thousand. For these new enterprises to aid the Indians to decrease their dole from the ration-house, the agents who guided the work deserve no little credit.

Sickness and Mortality.—It must be admitted that several diseases, chiefly consumption, of which scofula is one of the main causes, are prevalent among our Indians. There were, however, special visitations last year. At Norway House there, was an

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

epidemic of grippe, some say whooping-cough, and pneumonia. The deaths there in a band of five hundred and forty-nine were thirty-nine, or over seven per cent. There was a similar outbreak at Saddle Lake, where over ten died in April and May. There were a few cases of typhoid at Birtle, measles on the Blackfoot reserve, and an epidemic of scarlet fever at Montreal Lake. A mild type of small-pox also found its way into several reserves. A strict quarantine was enforced in each case, and the disease spread but little except on the Blackfoot reserve, where it had gained headway before it was discovered, and several deaths resulted, in most instances, however, where there was a complication of other diseases. Small-pox also appeared among the Indians camped near Yorkton and Maple Creek, and on the Blood, Cowessess, Thunderchild, Moosomin, and some of the Carlton agency reserves; also among the non-treaty Saulteaux at Birch and Turtle lakes north of Battleford.

In short the mortality is so great, in some of the principal bands, according to the latest returns to hand, that, in spite of the fact that the birth-rate among our Indians is generally greater than that of the average European countries, which is about 3.60 per cent, if it continues, their bands must at no distant day become nearly extinct. For example, in the Fort Frances agency bands, though the birth-rate was 3.20 per cent, the deaths were sixteen more than the births; in the Qu'Appelle agency, while the birth-rate was 3.40 per cent, the deaths were eight more than the births; in Carlton agency with a birth-rate of 3.40 per cent, there was an excess of fourteen deaths; in the Pas agency with a birth-rate of 4.30 per cent, the excess of deaths was eight; in Portage la Prairie agency with a birth-rate of only 2.74 per cent, there was an excess of twenty-three deaths; in the Peigan agency with a birth-rate of 4.75 per cent, there was an excess of thirteen deaths; with the Bloods the birth-rate was 3.60 per cent, and the excess of deaths fifty-five; with the Blackfeet the birth-rate was 3.80 per cent, and the excess of deaths sixty-six. This showing proves that in these bands last year the mortality was considerably in excess of 2.60 per cent, the average death-rate in civilized countries. Their case is not easily accounted for, as they are better clad and housed than formerly, good doctors are in attendance, and sanitary precautions are being increased. It is pleasing to note, however, that the following bands have gained in births over deaths, namely, Clandeboye, thirty-three; Berens River, thirteen; Touchwood, eleven; Onion Lake, fifteen; Saddle Lake, six; Hobbema, twenty-seven; Stony, eight; Edmonton, twenty-six; Manitowapah, ten; while Rat Portage, Birtle, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Pelly, Duck Lake, and Sacree bands have about held their own. But in all these agencies in which there is an increase, the statistics, if correctly given, indicate a larger birth-rate than is usual in white communities.

It is my painful duty to mention the sad disaster on Lake Winnipeg last month, by which Rev. J. A. McLachlan, Methodist missionary at Berens River, and an adult Indian and six Indian children lost their lives. They left the above-named place in an open sail-boat for Selkirk on the 11th of the month, and on the following day one of the greatest gales of the season, accompanied by snow, came on, and it is supposed that the boat was overwhelmed by the waves, for the bodies were found near Hnausa southwest of Big River, but the boat was not found. The children were en route to the Brandon industrial school, and in the interest of humanity and to show sympathy with the bereaved relatives who had lost their dear ones after yielding to the request that they should be educated, I ordered the bodies to be placed in caskets and decently interred in the burial-place of their fathers.

Conduct.—Crime, if wife-desertion and virtual bigamy is excepted, may be said to be rare among our Indians. A young Blackfoot, however, was convicted of assault upon a white girl, and sent to the penitentiary last October for two years, but on account of ill health was released about six weeks ago. A Blood was convicted at Macleod for horse-stealing, and one or two other trials for offences against the criminal code also came off there.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

On most of the reserves the morals of the Indians are improving, but some of the women camp around towns for illicit purposes. This evil and intemperance are the two principal vices of the wards of the government. Drinking intoxicants, indeed, is on the increase among bands near towns and villages. The Mounted Police and our agents are zealous in prosecuting those who sell or give them the liquor, but every device is resorted to in order to escape conviction. Bartenders often declare that they do not know they are selling to Indians, and magistrates in some cases hesitate to convict, if led to believe that the offence is committed in ignorance. If ignorance is to be a valid plea in regard to selling intoxicants to Indians, then we may almost as well cease prosecuting rum-sellers for this offence.

Education.—Very little needs to be added to the general remarks contained in my last report, 1902, on this subject. The work is carried on upon the same lines, but I think in a still more methodical manner and with more earnest co-operation on the part of the principals in charge.

It is likely that in the first years little discrimination was exercised in the selection of boarders, something not to be wondered at, considering that only few of those concerned had any experience to speak of in this matter. The main object was to gather all the pupils that could be had, whether healthy or not, or likely to become self-supporting. For this reason a very large number have died without the bands having received the least advantage from their stay at school. Others were taken in when too old and had to be turned out unable to compete with white people, or even such of their own race as had the advantage of a better training. These naturally fell back on old methods and with old associates.

However, there has been a gradual weeding out of the incompetent, a more satisfactory method of selecting recruits, and every year now sees a number of graduates being discharged who are generally a credit to their schools and the government. When we consider also that for the most part the boys and girls of this class intermarry, it will be understood that these having the same aims, with nothing deterrent in their moral atmosphere, are more or less bound to succeed.

As said in my last report, we have advanced a point in making the experiment with the File Hills colony. I am glad to say that this has so far not been a disappointment. Other ex-pupil boys have also been started on several reserves, and, besides, there are a number of graduates scattered over the country, some ranching in treaty No. 7, others farming along the Saskatchewan; others acting as teachers.

To several who have learned trades in school the department has been good enough to provide sets of tools of various kinds, lumber in certain cases, and various pieces of house furniture, &c., for the girls, all of which have generally been used to good advantage.

In regard to ex-pupils, I may say that with the immediate supervision of the Indian agents, and the more indirect attention of the principals, which I am glad to say is a point taken up heartily by such of them as are enabled by easy distances to exercise oversight, I do not see why most of the ex-pupils should not do as well as some of the newly-come white people, who have no ready means to make a start.

I think on the whole that the staffs of the various institutions are composed of a better class of instructors, who not only in ordinary education, but also in manual crafts, have been able to raise the standard of training in all departments. However, I have to a great extent discouraged entering into such arts as printing, fancy carpentering and blacksmithing, and even leather work, except such as may be useful in connection with farm work. In the same manner the girls are taught the more practical forms of housewifery, so that they may become useful helpmates as farmers' wives. Indeed, agriculture and stock-raising will be the most likely pursuits of our future ex-pupils. Work in towns can only be selected by a few who may develop special adaptability for city life.

I would also draw attention to the improved general health in the schools. Fewer deaths have occurred during the last fiscal year, in proportion to the total attendance,

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

than formerly. The utmost care is taken to exclude unhealthy children from the schools.

Day Schools.—In this respect there is no appreciable difference between this and last year. A few have been closed, others have either been opened or re-opened. Those closed were palpably failures. The new ones offer certain chances of success. However, although I think none of those at present in operation should be closed, I am keeping them in close watch and will urge our agents and teachers to improve the attendance.

I may say that, it being impossible to establish boarding schools on all the reserves, day schools, which meet the intentions of the treaties, should be kept open as far as possible. The attendance in such of these schools as are situated in North-western Ontario is not satisfactory. In Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan it is much better, whilst in Alberta it is also bad. The reason is the nomadic life of the Indians which prevails in the extreme parts of the west and north, and in the lake regions.

Boarding Schools.—The quality of the work at the boarding schools is greatly improving; and also as shown in the following schedule, in most cases the schools are keeping up to the provision made.

Nothing much has been done in regard to the buildings, except in improving the water-supply at some places, providing more satisfactory apparatus in case of fire and other minor necessities. Except at the Birtle school, where a rather serious fire occurred, nothing of importance is to be recorded in this direction.

Four new boarding schools have been established—two under the auspices of the Church of England, and two under those of the Roman Catholic Church, all in the district of Athabasca; the four new institutions to accommodate about eighty more pupils.

I am pleased to note that one of the developing features of the boarding schools is that of increasing the amount of outside work. I may say that proper attention to this side of the work would soon place the boarding schools almost on a level with the industrial schools, at least so far as practical outdoor training is considered.

Industrial Schools.—It will be seen by the following statement that, if the attendance at boarding schools has been increasing, on the other hand we have been losing ground in this respect in most of the industrial schools; a few of them have shown a small increase. The main reason for the decrease is that whilst the Indians sympathize to some extent with the boarding schools, which are, with the exception of four, situated right on the reserves, they more and more object to the industrial schools, which are at considerable distances and prevent the parents from visiting their children or *vice versa*.

The policy of transferring older pupils from boarding schools to industrial schools does not work satisfactorily. There are about twenty of the boarding schools practically conducted by women; these ladies feel more or less constrained to discharge boy pupils at the age of from twelve to sixteen, feeling that at that age they to some extent lose control over them. One would think that the policy of transfers ought then to apply without difficulty, but notwithstanding that I have strongly urged such transfers, the parents object to their children being removed to a distance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ATTENDANCE at Boarding Schools.

	PROVIDED FOR.		ON ROLL.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	June 1902.	June 1903.
Norway House, (Meth.)	50	50	58	53
Pine Creek, (R.C.)	55	55	67	59
Rat Portage (R.C.)	30	30	30	31
Cecilia Jeffrey, Shoal Lake, (Presb.)		30		17
Crowstand, (Presb.)	40	40	42	42
Birtle, (Presb.)	40	40	44	45
Round Lake, (Presb.)	40	40	31	30
Cowessess, (R.C.)	35	40	38	40
File Hills, (Presb.)	15	15	14	16
Gordon, (C.E.)	35	30	30	30
Muscovequan, (R.C.)	35	30	30	30
Duck Lake, (R.C.)	100	100	104	102
Emmanuel College, (C.E.)	52	52	53	49
Isle à la Crosse, (R.C.)	12	12	12	12
Thunderchild, (R.C.)	15	15	19	18
Omion Lake (R.C.)	50	50	52	51
" (C.E.)	16	16	21	23
Blue Quill's, (R.C.)	45	45	45	51
St. Albert, (R.C.)	80	80	80	70
Ermineskin, (R.C.)	50	50	50	50
McDougall Orphanage, (Meth.)	40	40	42	39
Sarcee, (C.E.)	15	15	15	14
Old Sun's and White Eagle, (C.E.)	45	50	42	42
Crowfoot, (R.C.)	10	25	18	17
Blood, (C.E.)	50	50	56	49
" (R.C.)	25	25	20	28
Peigan, (C.E.)	30	30	21	26
" (R.C.)	20	20	23	22
Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.)	15	15	15	33
" (R.C.)	40	40	40	41
Smoky River, (R.C.)	15	15	15	18
Fort Chipewyan, R.C.)	40	40	36	35
Portage la Prairie, (Presb.)	20	20	21	20
Wabiscow, (R.C.)		15		27
" (C.E.)		15		15
Hay River, (C.E.)		20		No return.
Ft. Vermilion		15		"
	1,160	1,270	1,184	1,245

ATTENDANCE at Industrial Schools.

	PROVIDED FOR.		ON ROLL.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	June, 1902.	June, 1903.
St. Boniface	100	100	95	75
Rupert's Land	120	120	121	95
Elkhorn	100	100	78	83
Brandon	100	100	114	103
Qu'Appelle	225	225	233	234
Regina	125	125	115	113
Battleford	120	120	90	83
Red Deer	80	80	65	68
Calgary	50	50	38	41
Dunbow	120	120	77	82
	1,140	1,140	1,026	977

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Surrenders.—Last spring Inspector Marlatt secured a surrender of twelve sections of the Roseau River reserve, which, after being surveyed, was sold at auction and realized about \$13 per acre. A surrender of about seven thousand eight hundred acres of the Michel reserve in the Edmonton agency was also obtained in July last. The township of the Cumberland reserve at Fort à la Corne surrendered last year was sold by tender, but the returns have not yet reached this office.

Transfer of Band.—Peter Ballendine's band at Pelican Narrows was transferred this year from the Carlton to the Pas agency. The reason was that it is more convenient for the agent of the latter to reach the Narrows to make the annual payments.

Changes of Officials.—On account of the death of Inspector McColl, Mr. S. J. Jackson, of Stonewall, was appointed in his place, and also in charge of Rat Portage inspectorate; while Inspector Leveque, who held the latter, was transferred to the Qu'Appelle inspectorate, with the exception of the Birtle agency, which was added to the Lake Manitoba inspectorate; and Inspector McGibbon was transferred to the Calgary inspectorate. Mr. H. A. Carruthers, clerk at Edmonton agency, was promoted to be agent at Pelly, and Mr. McKenzie of the latter place was transferred to the agency at Rat Portage. Rev. Mr. Semmens was transferred from the Berens River to the Clandeboye agency. Agent Jones of Duck Lake and Agent Macarthur of Carlton, exchanged places, and Mr. Murison, farmer at Moose Mountain, was promoted to be agent at the same place. These changes, it is hoped, will secure greater efficiency in the service.

Death of Chiefs.—James Smith of Fort à la Corne, died and was succeeded by James Head; Bears paw of the Stony reserve died and was succeeded by his son, Moses Bears paw; White Pup, head chief of the North Blackfoot camp, died and was succeeded by Yellow Horse. A few other changes have taken place among chiefs of lesser note.

Staff.—Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, Assistant Commissioner, has vigorously undertaken the duties of his office, and my efficient secretary and the clerks and other employees in the office are continuing to give high satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

REPORT OF J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1903.

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 the field, in compliance with instructions received.

I left Qu'Appelle on May 6 last for the File Hills and ran the exterior boundaries of this group of Indian reserves (Peepeekeesis, Okanase, Star Blanket and Little Black Bear), also subdividing the southeast portion of Peepeekeesis reserve into eighty-acre lots, ninety-six lots in all.

From the File Hills I proceeded to the Standing Buffalo reserve and ran the north and east boundaries of the same. From the Standing Buffalo reserve I proceeded to the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

Fishing Lake reserve, north of the Touchwood Hills agency, and ran the exteriors of this reserve.

From the Fishing Lake reserve I proceeded to Nut Lake, where I met Agent Martineau. I may mention that no traces of the original survey of the Nut Lake reserve were to be found. The agent, Mr. Martineau, having called the headman and Indians of this band (Nut Lake) together, after the usual time was expended in talk, the headman agreed to point out where the north boundary of the original survey of the reserve intersected the shore of Nut lake. Having obtained the starting point, I ran the exteriors of the old Nut Lake reserve as defined in description, and made the addition as per instructions. Having completed the survey here (Nut Lake) I proceeded by trail through the Red Deer country via the Kinistino reserve to the Cumberland reserve (100A) near LaCorne, where I arrived on August 27 and commenced the survey of the exteriors of this reserve, and completed the same, with the exteriors of the adjoining reserve (the James Smith reserve), also the addition of nine hundred and sixty acres on the northeast corner of the Cumberland reserve by October 20, when, finding it impossible to make headway with the work owing to the country being so cut up with hay meadows and sloughs, in compliance with instructions I paid the party off and returned to Prince Albert to make up the season's returns, &c.

At every mile when possible on all exteriors run, iron posts in mounds and trench were made, and mound and trench at all half-miles. I also made a 'reconnaissance' of the LaCorne reserve (James Smith and Cumberland reserve) and find that the southern portion immediately north of the Carrot river is intersected with numerous hay meadows and sloughs. I made a preliminary survey of the Neeshahputtowan marsh on these reserves, and took the levels from the marsh to the Carrot river, and found there was sufficient fall to drain the marsh into the Carrot river.

There are other large marshes on these reserves that I have no doubt can be drained and a great area of hay-lands reclaimed; but I find there is a large quantity of hay still available that has not been cut or used by the Indians, and am of opinion that expenditure of moneys for drainage here would be premature, there being sufficient hay available on the reserves for many years to come.

Having received further instructions, dated September 13, to subdivide the south portion of the Cumberland reserve (100A), township 46, range 20, west of the 2nd meridian, I reorganized a party on November 6 for this survey. Owing to the unlooked for severe weather, we were detained at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan for several days by running ice. Having completed the subdivision of township 46, range 20, west of the 2nd meridian, we returned to Prince Albert on December 10 and paid off the party.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

REPORT OF A. W. PONTON, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OTTAWA, December, 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 19 for Winnipeg, where I reported myself to the Indian Commissioner.

I was instructed by the Commissioner to visit the Indian boarding school at Crowstand in the Swan River agency, with a view to obtaining information as to the best method of obtaining a suitable water-supply for the school.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

On my return to Winnipeg I was instructed by the Commissioner to visit the Elkhorn industrial school to inspect the water-supply and sewage arrangement, which have proved unsatisfactory. A report was submitted suggesting certain alterations.

From Elkhorn I proceeded to the Blackfoot reserve, where I examined with the agent alternative sites for the proposed amalgamation of the Old Sun and White Eagle boarding schools. A report on this subject was submitted to the Commissioner.

I proceeded to the Bear Hills agency to interview Chief Ermineskin and band with a view to obtaining a surrender of a townsite at Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The absence of the chief prevented anything being done at the time.

From the Bear Hills I proceeded to Edmonton, where steps were taken to organize a party to carry out the subdivision of the northern part of the Stony Plain Indian reserve No. 135, for which a surrender was obtained on January 20, 1902. The subdivision was completed on July 3, and the returns of the survey, plan, field-notes and schedule descriptive of each quarter section were transmitted to the department on July 19.

A second visit was paid to the Bear Hills agency between July 9 and 11, with a view to obtaining a surrender of a townsite at Hobbema siding, which has been already referred to; but I found Chief Ermineskin and his councillors averse to having a townsite on their reserve, and they firmly refused to give a surrender. A separate report on this matter has already been submitted to the department.

Before leaving the Stony Plain reserve, an effort was made to re-establish the south and east boundaries of the reserve, to enable Agent Gibbons to proceed with fencing; but, owing to the heavy rain-fall of the spring, the country was flooded, and the work had to be postponed until the autumn.

On July 25 I left Edmonton for Lesser Slave lake to continue the allotment of lands for such members of Chief Kinoosayoo's band as had not already received their reserves.

Fourteen families, representing fifty-nine souls, decided to take their land in severalty on Swan river, which enters Lesser Slave lake about the centre of the south shore. The land selected by the Indians commences at a distance of from three to four miles inland from a point on the lake known as Wahpah, and extends along the river, from north to south, about ten miles. As it was late in the season before I could visit this district, and as other work claimed my attention elsewhere before the winter set in, I only found it possible to survey the river preparatory to the survey of the fourteen separate reserves, which the Indians desired should all front on it, and to define the boundaries of three reserves while in the district.

The land along Swan river is generally open, high, dry, and level, and the soil of first-class sandy to clay loam. The country is equally well adapted for agriculture or stock. Fine spruce and poplar timber is available along the river.

I left Swan River on October 2, and returned to Edmonton via Athabasca Landing, where I arrived on the 9th.

From Edmonton I proceeded to the Stony Plain reserve to re-establish the south and east boundaries with a view to enabling the agent to proceed with fencing. This work was completed by October 29.

Leaving Edmonton on November 1, I proceeded to the Stony reserve near Morley; but, owing to cold weather setting in, it was found impossible to undertake the irrigation ditch, for which a small sum of money was available. Before leaving this agency, I visited the McDougall Orphanage, and located a pipe line which is intended to furnish water for the institution.

From Morley I returned to Winnipeg, and after reporting myself to the Indian Commissioner, proceeded to Ottawa, where I arrived on November 21.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,

In charge of Surveys in Manitoba and N.W.T.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 18, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping to June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency is the most northerly, 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 Kitselas canyon on the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below this place, terminating beyond its head waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

Reserves.—Collectively, the reserves of this division contain an aggregate of eighteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

The bottom-lands on the Upper Skeena at their varying widths according to the converging slopes of the mountains towards its banks, contain many fine stretches of good soil and natural meadows. The same features obtain along its numerous tributaries.

Exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river and Kisgegas, on the Babine river—three miles beyond the confluence with the Skeena—the other six villages are on the banks of the latter river, ending towards its source with Kuldoe, and in the following account will be dealt with in that order.

Population.—This division's total population is one thousand one hundred and eleven, an addition of five over last year's count.

Tribe or Nation.—The bands under the above caption and located as follows are of the Kitksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons of the coast.

KITWANGAR BAND.

Reserve.—The three reserves of this band are situated nearly equally on the right and left banks of the Skeena, with a total area of three thousand six hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three, composed of fifty-six men, fifty-eight women and thirty-nine children. There were five births and three deaths, resulting in an increase of two over last year's count.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and more of these Indians were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal 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.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern and improved pattern with more than one room. Special care is taken to have them placed on good dry ground.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision for the same is constantly being made.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing and gardening.

Education.—The school is under the direction of the Anglican Church Missionary Society and is centrally located in the village.

The school is making good progress and is endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late years is being appreciated by their parents.

Religion.—The church here is well attended and much interest is being evinced in religious observances.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being in general.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitksun settlements removed from the proximity of the river, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwangar river, twenty-five miles from Kitwanga, and four miles below Lake Kitwankool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population, apart from its quota of one hundred and fifteen, living about the last-named locality, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, numbers sixty-eight, and consists of twenty men, twenty-one women and twenty-seven children. During the year there were three births and one death, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are being observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, as does also the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitksuns, they avail themselves of every chance of useful employment.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, lately constructed buildings are modern and well-placed.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is being made for stock from year to year.

Farm Implements.—Only those for clearing, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education.—There is no school in this village; some of the children periodically attend the same at Kitwangar, Kinkolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Religion.—There is also no church, and no missionary stationed at this village, but the people receive devoted attention in this respect in the last above-mentioned localities.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious, and notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair advance.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no complaints in regard to either intemperance or immorality.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is located on both banks of the Skeena, and contains three thousand five hundred and fifteen acres.

The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the river; the latter about nine miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, bordering upon the new

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

village with the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the other can be considered as abandoned.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population is eighty-nine, composed of thirty men, twenty-nine women and thirty children. There were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed good health. They kept their premises fairly clean, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the main resources of this band. The Indians work for the canneries of the coast, hunt, trap, and chop cord-wood.

Buildings.—With the exception of the old village, which now is counted out, the buildings are very good and located on the healthiest ground to be desired.

Farm Implements.—Only such tools as are indispensable for cleaning, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education.—The school at the old village is closed, and preparations are being made for one, centrally located and of an efficiency to suit entirely new conditions.

Religion.—There is at the old place a well constructed and equipped church, which no doubt will be removed to the new location. The people belong to the Methodist Church, of which they are faithful adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and ambitious. The effect of the removal of the older people—till lately composing the old village—will be a deliverance from hopeless conditions, to which they clung like limpets to a rock.

Temperance and Morality.—Concerning transgressions under both of these heads, I have heard of no instance for complaint.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The reserve lands of this band are situated, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Tsitsks, on Rocher Déboulé—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.

Vital Statistics.—The population, largely composed originally of other villages, numbers two hundred and thirty-seven, consisting of ninety-two men, ninety-five women and fifty children. There were eleven births and thirteen deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good. The usual precautionary measures are observed, and in addition, more of the people were vaccinated.

Pains are taken here and elsewhere to instruct the Indians in regard to the important facts concerning tuberculosis and preventing its dissemination. Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. Horace C. Wrinch. Indians all over the district avail themselves of his services. The indispensable adjunct—a hospital—is being commenced adjacent to the doctor's new residence, now completed and situated in an ideal locality, one and a quarter miles southeast of Hazelton. The undertaking is being pushed with the doctor's indomitable energy, trusting to reasonable support so absolutely essential in the interest of humanity in a district so large and promising of a great future.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter, and catching salmon are the main resources. On account of its location, the occupations of this band are as varied as they are remunerative.

Buildings.—The buildings on the location in severalty, are of splendid pattern and are well placed.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, they were fairly well sheltered and supplied with provender.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Farming Implements.—The implements are such as are generally used for gardening and clearing.

Education.—The school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. The result is much better since the parents of the children are taking a livelier interest in having them attend. The school-house occupies the north end of the Hazelton town site, in proximity to the old Indian village.

Religion.—Interest is taken in religious matters. A fine church-building stands on the townsite, in which the Church of England service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are intelligent, industrious and provident. They have acquired the aptitude for mostly any kind of work and are steadily employed for the season. Their earnings are judiciously invested where doing the most good, with a thought for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—Though the temptation to transgress in both is greater here than elsewhere on the Skeena, reasons for complaint are few.

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. This reserve contains nine hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three and consists of twenty men, twenty women and thirty-three children. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been excellent; the necessary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Besides fishing and hunting and keeping stock, the people are earning fair wages and constantly improving their homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are of specially good pattern and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses, well looked after, are doing well.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements used for gardening and breaking up land are employed.

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, in which Salvation Army service is conducted.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding and industrious. A large tract of land has been cleared. Much of the land has been put into pasture or garden land, thereby largely promoting public good.

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 of the mouth of the Kispaiax river. The main reserve is allotted on that side of the former river, with a special reserve in a westerly direction from the village, and inclusive of Sikedach, connected with the preceding band, contains an area of four thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and nine, composed of seventy-four men, seventy-seven women and fifty-eight children. There were seven births and four deaths during the year, making an increase of three.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter, and catching salmon are the principal resources; working for wages occupies the better part of the season.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—All buildings erected within recent years are of good quality.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, and from year to year better provision is being made for them.

Farm Implements.—The common tools for gardening and breaking up land are in use.

Education.—School is being taught in a house fairly centrally located and improvised for the purpose. When open, it is well attended and the pupils are making good progress.

Religion.—There is a church completed and equipped. It is being well attended. The people belong to the Methodist denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—Once very obdurate of disposition, this band has readily fallen into line for up-to-date improvements, which is evinced in every direction.

Temperance and Morality.—Only rarely occasions arise for censure in either respect.

KISSEGAS 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-three, consists of eighty-nine men, ninety-one women and sixty-three children. Two births and five deaths occurred, resulting in a decrease of three.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed and an additional number of the people with their children were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are: catching salmon, especially in the canyon below the village, and hunting and trapping. These Indians mostly depend on these resources and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old.

Farm Implements.—These Indians use ordinary implements for gardening and clearing; also some scythes. This remark likewise applies to all the preceding bands.

Education.—The mission-building is conveniently located to this village, and is also used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians 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 has been achieved in the general betterment of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena river. The reserve contains four hundred and forty-six acres, almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers thirty-nine, composed of eleven men, twelve women and sixteen children. There were two births and one death, making an increase of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed and more of the people were vaccinated.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources and Occupations.—The river furnishes a good supply of salmon. To so few people, the large hunting and trapping grounds give large returns. They also grow potatoes and gather berries for winter use.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still made of split cedar and are of the primitive kind.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—The ordinary implements for gardening and breaking up land are in use.

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 intelligent; though remotely situated, they are striving for the better by enlarging and improving their potato-grounds, and in breaking up more land.

Temperance and Morality.—With respect to these two subjects, no complaint has reached this office.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Reserve.—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.

The reserves of this division consist of an aggregate of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seven acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

It is anticipated that the Bulkey valley, with its overhanging panorama of pretty landscape, here and there enhanced by a lake and natural park, will in the near future be quickened from its calm repose.

Population.—The total population of this division is one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an increase of twenty-six over last year's census, which will be accounted for later on.

Tribe and Nation.—The bands under this heading are of the Dené nation.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

In dealing with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up, remarks in regard to localities identical in features and conditions.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkey 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-three, composed of fifty-nine men, fifty-eight women and forty-six children. There were four births and one death, making an increase of three.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkey river, and at its main canyon. The reserve in area is almost evenly divided on both sides of the river, and contains one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-seven women and forty-two children. There were two births and five deaths, making a decrease of three.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right shore of the Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a bridge of about two hundred feet in length. The reserve has an area of one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres, partly distributed on each bank.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-four men, fifty-six women and forty-two children. During the year there were six births and two deaths, making an increase of four.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of three thousand and fifty-nine acres.

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

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are located at the head of Stuart's lake, on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage. The reserve area amounts to eight hundred and seventeen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers eighteen ; five men, five women and eight children. There was one birth and no deaths.

TACHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—This village and reserve are situated 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 one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-nine, consisting of nineteen men, eighteen women and twenty-two children. There were seven births and one death, resulting in an increase of six.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of Pintce river. The reserve contains seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-nine, consisting of thirteen men, fourteen women and twelve children. There was one birth and five deaths.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of Taché river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve contains five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The people number twenty-six : eight men, six women and twelve children. There were six births and no deaths.

TSISTLAINLI WITH TSISLY BAND.

Reserve.—The two small villages and the reserves are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain an acre of one thousand two hundred and ninety-one acres.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen; five men, five women and five children. There were two births and no deaths.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and at its discharge, Stuart's river. The area of the reserve is two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-four, composed of sixty-eight men, sixty-six women and fifty children. There were ten births and four deaths, making 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-six, consisting of fourteen men, thirteen women and nineteen children. There were five births and one death.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser's lake and at its discharge, the Natlah river. The reserve area consists of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-nine, made up of eighteen men, eighteen women and twenty-three children. During the year there were seven births and one death, making an increase of six.

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 comprises seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seven, consisting of thirty-nine men, thirty-nine women and twenty-nine children. There were eight births and two deaths.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river, No. 2 is 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 three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, composed of forty-three men, forty-three women and thirty-three children. There was one birth and seven deaths.

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.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers sixty-nine: twenty-five men, twenty-five women, and nineteen children. There was one birth and six deaths.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 band numbers ninety-five, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-nine women and thirty-seven children. There were three births and one death.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BAND OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Members of the former band of Sikanees occasionally come into Fort Grahame to trade, and the latter for like purposes to Connelly Lake outpost. Being nomadic and depending entirely on fresh and smoked cariboo and moose-meat, conditions do not permit their travelling and camping in numbers. Their number principally consists of units of families, and thus they roam over an area of about four hundred miles of mountains, lakes and swamps in the radii to the east of their respective trading posts.

Vital Statistics.—The Fort Grahame band of the above named Indians numbers about ninety-six, and according to the best information, consists of thirty-one men, thirty-two women and thirty-three children. Three births and two deaths were reported.

The Connelly Lake band numbers about one hundred and twenty-three, supposed to be composed of forty-six men, forty-six women and thirty-one children. According to accounts, there were five births and three deaths.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NA-ANEES.

The Na-anees, semi-nomadic likewise, roam under above conditions over a large expanse of mountains and lakes to the north of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands of Indians is reported to be one hundred and fifty-four, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-four women and forty-four children. It is said that there were six births and four deaths.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared.

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources of all the bands are hunting, trapping and fishing. The Indians of the villages own more or less cattle and horses. At Stuart's lake and Fort George they earn some money by boating and canoeing, and in various other ways.

As there is an abundance of senega-root along the lakes, correspondence is under way regarding the precise time of its treatment for drying, and commercial value, with a view of establishing an industry that may prove to the Indians well worthy of following.

Buildings.—Exclusive of the Sikanee and Na-anee Indians with habitat and habits of their own, much interest is being shown in putting up substantial houses of modern style and arranged for comfort.

Stock.—Likewise with the exception of the bands just mentioned, there are cattle and horses—which wintered well—in all the localities.

Farm Implements.—The implements used are still such as scythes, hand-rakes, and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves of this division, but the people have learned the syllabic writing in their own language. By this means, weekly and monthly papers and so forth, are being printed at Stuart's Lake mission.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Religion.—All the Indians of this division belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very devout in their religious observances, of whom those of the out-lying bands are regarded the most zealous. At Stuart's Lake is a large church and a mission, and there are likewise churches at Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Old Fort Babine, Taché, Pintce, Fraser's Lake, Stella, Stony Creek, Fort George, McLeod's Lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are of a peaceful disposition. They are good hunters and trappers. Their potato-gardens are receiving increased attention, and improvements in general are gradually becoming apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing is to be said in the way of complaint under the first item of this heading, and the people can be highly commended for their conduct morally.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

QUAMICHAN, August 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

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.

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. It contains an area of one hundred and sixty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five, consisting of six men, eight women and eleven children. There was one birth, no deaths, and one woman joined the band, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians all enjoy good health and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming and fishing. During the summer they go to the Fraser river for the salmon-fishing and in the fall to the hop-fields in the state of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—All the Indians have good implements and stock. Their buildings, including houses, barns and stables, are in good repair. They take good care of their stock.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve owing to the small number of children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They give more attention to the cultivation and improvement of their land than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are all temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserve.—The 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-six, consisting of twelve men, nineteen women and fifteen children. During the year there have been two births and four deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. The dwellings have been kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming and fishing for the Victoria market. A few go over to the hop-fields in the state of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are fairly good. They have a few cattle and horses of medium quality. They own a few farm implements of good quality.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. A few of the children receive instruction from the white settlers living near the reserve.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics, the others pagans and Shakers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, with a desire to get on.

Temperance and Morality.—Although few of them are addicted to intemperance, they are not what may be termed moral.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families, the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca: their total area is three hundred and six acres. Very little of the land is fit for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is one hundred and forty-nine, made up of forty men, forty-four women and sixty-five children. During the past year there have been two births and six deaths, making a decrease of four.

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 neat and in good condition.

Occupations.—Fishing and working for white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outhouses are in fair condition. Little, if any, stock is kept by these Indians. They have few farm 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.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in Saanich district, viz., the Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquechin, Tsartilp and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being three thousand three hundred and eighteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is two hundred and sixty-three, consisting of sixty-four men, eighty women and one hundred and nineteen children. During the year there have been five births and nine deaths.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking; also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and their premises are kept clean.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are pretty good. They have some improved breeds of stock and take care of them. Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartilp. They take great interest in education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and regularly attend church.

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.—When the Indians get into the city of Victoria, they are exposed to great temptation by unscrupulous whisky-sellers and the result is several of them get drunk. 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, about forty miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Kokasilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of the reserves of the said bands is six thousand and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the seven bands is six hundred and eighty-two, consisting of two hundred and two men, two hundred and twelve women and two hundred and sixty-eight children. During the past year there have been four births and fourteen deaths, making a decrease of ten.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair, there have been no contagious diseases nor epidemics among them during the year, the chief maladies being scrofula, consumption and rheumatism. As there is abundance of fresh water flowing through their reserves, the sanitary conditions are good.

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. In addition to this they work for the white farmers in the neighbourhood and are enabled thereby to earn considerable cash, especially in harvest-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The character and number of their buildings continue to improve. Their dwelling-houses become more comfortable each year. Their stock is very good, the horses are of larger and better breed than formerly, the cattle are 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 district. The farm machinery owned by these Indians is of the most improved pattern.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians—one situated in the Somenos village, the other between the Clemclemaluts and Quamichan villages. Both schools are doing well 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, and as a whole are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them all round, these Indians are of temperate habits, only a few being fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with any Indians on the coast.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from its mouth, and another on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of four hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, ten women and eleven children. During the year there have been no births nor 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.

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 Farm Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are neat and of good construction. They have a few barns or stables; they do not own much stock, but what they have is well taken care of, as are also 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.—These Indians are industrious and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. A few occasionally indulge in whisky.

SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BANDS.

Reserves.—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 these reserves 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 five, made up of twenty-nine men, thirty-two women and forty-four children. There have been two births and one death during the year, making an increase of one for 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.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming, fishing and boat-building being their chief occupations. A number are employed in the town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians keep very little stock, but what they have they take good care of. Their houses are in pretty good condition, especially the larger ranch houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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 seldom get 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-seven, made up of nineteen men, twenty women and forty-eight children. During the year there has been one birth, but no deaths, making an increase of one for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the location of these Indians, they have enjoyed very good health during the year.

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 Farm Implements.—The buildings are all well kept and of superior construction. The Indians do not live now in the old ranch houses as formerly. They have added to the number of their stock by purchasing well-bred animals. Although they have not many farm implements, yet what they have are good.

Education.—There being no school on this reserve, the children of school age attend the industrial school on Kuper island.

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.—Situating as they are at some distance from a town and all its evil associations and snares, they are temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve.—This band includes the Ilmache 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 is two hundred and twenty-three. During the year there have been three births and two deaths, making an increase of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations of these Indians. Not very much farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are in pretty fair condition. There is little, if any, stock kept. They have very few farm 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 missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic, 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 an area of six hundred and thirty-seven acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-four, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-eight women, and ninety-nine children. During the year there has been one birth, and two deaths have occurred, making a decrease in the population of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year. There have been no epidemics among them.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and also earn a lot of money trimming coal in the ships.

Buildings, Stock and Farm 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 supplied with a school and take considerable interest in it.

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).

The reserve of this band is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has a total area of two hundred and nine acres.

There are only thirteen persons on this reserve, namely, four men, seven women and two children. No births nor deaths have occurred during the year. Their chief employments are fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

QUALICUM BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of one hundred and ninety-seven acres.

Only thirteen Indians reside on this reserve, namely, four men, four women and five children. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Not much farming is done by these Indians; they fish a little and act as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river and at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is three hundred and seventy-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-nine, twenty-one men, nineteen women and nineteen children. During the year there has been one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. There have not been any epidemics during the year nor diseases of a contagious character. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, fishing and hunting.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Presbyterians.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have made more progress this year than in any preceding year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings, though few in number, are in fair condition. The quality of their stock is fair. They do not possess many farm implements.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate; few of them drink to excess. Their morality is on a par with that of other Indians.

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.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are boat-building and fishing. There is no farming done on this reserve; a few gardens are cultivated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are a few buildings on this reserve, but no stock.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve 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-eight, consisting of five men, five women and eighteen children. During the year there has been one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs. For the same reason there is no stock nor farm implements on the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on the 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.

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 are at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve, and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relatives on the west coast of the island.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in this agency are industrious and considerably improved in every way. The employment of oriental labour has displaced the Indian in certain lines, such as farm work, cutting cord-wood, &c. Being unable to procure work away from home, except during the fishing season, when they are in demand, the Indians are rapidly copying the methods of the white man and remain at home to cultivate the land, and keep abreast of the improved methods of farming adopted by the white settlers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

They use the latest improved machinery on their farms and earn a great deal of money by cutting and harvesting the crops of the white settlers; especially is this the case in Cowichan district. In this last mentioned district they own no less than six self-binders and one steam thresher. Their stock is greatly improved in quality, which is due to the introduction into the province of better breeds of cattle, horses, swine and sheep.

Great praise is due to the missionaries throughout the agency for their indefatigable efforts to improve the morals of the Indians.

Their education is well attended to by the various teachers employed, and the result of their work is to be seen in a higher tone of morality being observed by the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of 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 this district, comprising a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of three hundred and fifteen, an increase of two since last census. During the year there were ten births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the whole year. Cleanliness is observed in connection with the keeping of their villages, and they have been carefully vaccinated from time to time; to which may be ascribed their immunity from serious and infectious diseases during the year.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agricultural pursuits, doing also some fishing for the canneries during the salmon-canning season; they also earn some money picking hops, and rendering sundry services for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are nearly all frame, and are kept clean and in good repair; they have good outbuildings. Their stock in many instances compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, being much of the same breed and is being improved from year to year. Many of the Indians own their own farm implements and are yearly adding new ones.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Education.—Much interest is taken in the education of the children of the several bands, who attend Coqualeetza Institute, at Chilliwack; and St. Mary's Mission boarding school, at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—They take a firm interest in religious matters and are much attached to their respective churches, viz., Roman Catholic, Methodist and Anglican.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, they are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, with but few exceptions, and are fast overcoming the appetite for strong drink, hitherto possessed by nearly all of the Indian tribes, and which has been in the past a most formidable enemy to them.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of six thousand eight hundred and six acres, are as follows:—Burrard Inlet, No. 3; Kapilano, Skawamish, Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, Mission, Burrard Inlet, and False Creek.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and seventy-three, there were eleven births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year, except that small-pox of a mild type made its appearance on the Squamish reserve during the early part of the year, but was speedily suppressed without loss of life. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition; vaccination also having been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, logging and working in and around lumber mills, loading vessels, &c.

In a small way they also do some mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses, barns and outhouses, and keep them in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and is well cared for.

Education.—A boarding school under Roman Catholic auspices is conducted adjoining the Mission reserve, and the great advantages to be derived by the Indians in sending their children to this institution are duly prized and taken advantage of.

Religion.—They are, with the exception of a few who are not yet Christianized, all Roman Catholics, and take a deep interest in religious matters, regularly attending church.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of them are temperate and moral.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band of Indians is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and two, an increase of two since last census. There were five births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits, and earn some money during the hop-picking season, and at sundry times assist their white neighbours, thereby increasing their income.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—They manifest a decided interest in education, many of the children attending St. Mary's Mission school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one; they have a nice church in their village, which is well attended by them.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison river; Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles up stream; they have a total area of three thousand one hundred and forty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and sixty-one. There were five births and seven deaths during the year, a decrease of two since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, dairying, fishing and hunting; some of them have splendid farms, competing closely with their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of these people have good frame dwellings; they also have very good stables and outbuildings. They have some good stock, which they properly care for.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of a few who belong to the Anglican Church; they are earnest and attentive to the instruction given them by their spiritual advisers.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster; it contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-six; there was one birth and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in fishing and hunting; being near to New Westminster, they supply the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have fairly good dwellings; they do not keep much stock, preferring to make their living by fishing and hunting.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a nice church on their reserve, which they attend regularly.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton; and contain a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is five hundred and six. There were seventeen births and twenty deaths during the year ; being a decrease of three since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, the deaths being largely among the older members of the bands ; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing and acting as guides for mining prospectors, also agricultural pursuits, constitute the occupations of these people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, many of the latter, however, being of log construction. Their horses are mostly Indian ponies ; but their cattle are of the best breeds, and are well cared for, as also their farm implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics ; they have three churches, located at Douglas, Skookum Chuck and Pemberton Meadows, respectively, all of which are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding, simple, good people ; notable among them might be mentioned Chief James, of Douglas, who is largely responsible for their progress and prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral and strictly honest.

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 the two bands is sixty-two ; there were two births and two 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 vaccination has been duly attended to 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 Farm Implements.—Nearly all of them have comfortable dwellings, and good outbuildings, which they keep in good repair ; their farm implements are suitable for their requirements, and are well cared for. Their stock is of good breed and well cared for.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by them in education ; many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Religion.—They are mostly Roman Catholics, a few being members of the Anglican Church. All attend church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and good people, and live harmoniously with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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 same, comprising an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of eighty-six, a decrease of one since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year ; their village is kept clean, and most of them have been vaccinated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing, each family does more or less mixed farming, and fruit-culture is also carried on to quite an extent, as is also poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, and fairly good barns and outhouses; they take good care of their cattle and horses, and put up a good supply of fodder to last them during the winter; they also have a good supply of farm implements, including a threshing-machine.

Education.—The greater number of the younger members of this band have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school; they manifest a keen interest in education.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics; they have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and live better and more like the white man than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of more than average intelligence, and to him is due the credit, in a great measure, for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOMALKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina straits; they contain a total area of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty; there were five births and three deaths during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and logging constitute the occupations of these Indians, their farming being on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly good frame dwellings, a few being of the old-time type; they do not house their stock, which manages to get along fairly well, as the climate is less severe in winter than in many parts of the agency. They keep no horses and possess no implements except those used by hand.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a nice church at Squirrel Cove and another at the mouth of Bute inlet, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, and as a rule provide for their every requirements, seldom asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, not a half-breed being in their band.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-nine; there was one death and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and farming, each family doing a little mixed farming.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and manifest much interest in their education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are continuing to improve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, very few of them having any desire for liquor.

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 being no change in population since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They do more or less mixed farming, and fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They nearly all have comfortable dwellings, good barns and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair and clean ; their horses and cattle are of good breed and are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of them have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school, in which they take much interest.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and attend to their religious duties faithfully ; they have a small church on each reserve, where they attend regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, and are not addicted 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-seven, a decrease of one since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and also fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings, with fairly good barns and outbuildings ; their horses and cattle are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Some of the Indians send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute, others to St. Mary's Mission and Kuper Island schools.

Religion.—They are mostly Roman Catholics ; some few being Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people and are making steady progress.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, and are overcoming the old appetite for strong drink.

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.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-six ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and is in a sanitary condition ; vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings, with fairly good barns and outbuildings ; their horses and cattle receive good care, as do also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take an active interest in educational matters, the younger members of the band having from time to time attended the St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are close attendants at their church. Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of thirty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is sixty-five ; there was only one death and one birth during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; they have all been vaccinated from time to time, and their reserves are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They supply a large part of the fish and game required for the local market, and perform sundry services for the white people of the city.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings ; some own houses outside the reserve, on which they pay taxes ; at Brownsville some small patches of land are cultivated, while gardens are to be found on the reserve near the city. Quite a number of cows are kept by these Indians.

Education.—They manifest a keen desire to give their children an education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where they attend regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—With but few exceptions in the case of those who still retain the appetite for strong drink, they are a temperate and moral people.

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 changes 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 vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are their chief occupations ; most of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the salmon-canning season they fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, and take care of their stock and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They do not trouble much about educational matters ; very few of them can either read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but are a difficult people to interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, and follow old customs in many respects ; hence their progress is retarded as compared with that of other bands ; however, they are making some progress in the face of this.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, but most of them are fond of liquor.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay ; it contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty ; there was one birth and one death during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year ; most of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables, which they keep in good repair ; their cattle and horses are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Only a few of them can either read or write ; they do not seem to take much interest in education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going and harmless people, who give very little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral ; but owing to their close proximity to the American boundary line, they are subject to great temptation as to securing liquor ; however, there is no great reason for complaint.

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 were no changes in population during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, which they keep in good repair ; their cattle and horses are of good breeds and are well cared for.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band ; most of them do more or less mixed farming.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—They take an active interest in education ; most of the children of school age attend the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—They manifest much interest in spiritual matters and have two small churches on their reserve ; one Anglican and one Roman Catholic.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people and get along well with all those with whom they have dealings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and 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-five ; there was one death and no births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time, and their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are their chief occupations ; their farming is of the mixed variety.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings, which they keep in good repair ; their horses and cattle are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They take a lively interest in educational matters, most of the parents being anxious to send their children to school.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist Churches respectively. Each has its own church, and the Indians attend the same regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral, 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 eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-six ; there were five births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and hand-logging constitute the chief occupations of these Indians ; they nearly all do more or less gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings, which are kept in good repair ; their stock runs at large the year round and does fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have an exceptionally fine church on their reserve, in which they take much interest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, strictly honest, and easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, amongst whom drunkenness is unknown.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass on Sumass lake ; and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year ; all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time, and their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; their stock are of good breeds, and are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—Only a few of them have ever attended any school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Religion.—They belong to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches, respectively, and take much interest in religious matters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are 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 four ; there were two deaths and four births during the year and no other changes in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and hand-logging ; only a little gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, which they are improving from year to year ; their stock is of fair breed, and runs at large the year round and does fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very honest people and are obedient to authority.

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

SKAWAHLLOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope ; it contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-two ; there was one death during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, and take good care of their stock during the winter, as also of their farm implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties ; they have a small church on their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, obedient to authority, and live on the best of terms with those with whom they come in contact.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and 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.—The band has a population of forty-six ; there were two births and one death during the year, and no other changes in population.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; nearly all of them have been vaccinated, and their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations ; being near the salmon canneries, they make considerable money at fishing during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; their stock is of good breed, and they have good farm implements, which they properly care for.

Education.—Only a few of them ever received any education ; some few of their children have been sent to Kuper Island and St. Mary's Mission schools.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but are not much given to religious ideas ; they attend church at Brownsville at Christmas and Easter, as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, good people who generally have plenty, according to their own ideas, and take little thought for the morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, but are very fond of liquor, and will get it at every opportunity.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth, and contains eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is eighty-five ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; all of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations ; a few work as section-hands on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; they take good care of their stock as also of their farm implements.

Education.—They take a good deal of interest in the education of their children ; many of whom attend All Hallows school at Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics and Anglicans, the former predominating in numbers.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having only recently taken charge of the important work devolving upon the Indian agent of this agency, I regret having had to compile this report largely from records left by my predecessor, the late Frank Devlin, Esq., as time was not at my dis-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

posal to permit of visiting the numerous bands personally and gathering many notes of interest in connection with the advancement of the Indians. However, enough has been seen to satisfy me that they are making, many of them, rapid progress along the line of civilization, and becoming useful and self-supporting people.

They have much good land given them, and are, in many parts of the agency, applying themselves nobly along the line of getting it into condition to be of practical use to them and their offspring.

In the agency are also some excellent educational institutions, such as the Co-qualetza Institute, at Chilliwack, the largest industrial school in the province, and such excellent boarding schools as St. Mary's, Squamish, and All Hallows, at St. Mary's Mission, Squamish Mission and Yale, respectively; the good results from all of which cannot be over-estimated.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, August 13, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 seventy acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians are said to belong to the Salish and Tinnéh nations. Locally they are classified as Thompson River, Shuswap, and Okanagan tribes, and speak in dialects known by these terms.

Most of the younger ones understand and speak English fairly well.

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 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-nine. There have been seven deaths and nine births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and they have had little medical attendance. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time; 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 a consider-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

able portion of their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, and add to these industries by fishing, hunting and working as labourers in different capacities.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are mostly of logs, and, while comfortable enough, they are not of a very good quality. They have under consideration the means of procuring lumber and improving these.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, which they continue to improve, and some cattle and other domestic stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery of nearly every kind usually found on well regulated and up-to-date farms, self-binders, mowers, horse-rakes, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, democrats, and a small threshing-machine.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some children have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and some have been taught to read and write shorthand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one church building, and are religiously inclined.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and have made rapid progress in farming in recent years. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate and moral. It is rarely that any of them indulge in intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite 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. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fair. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their dwelling-houses are mostly deserted in the warm season, and their drinking water is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. The supply of water for irrigation is too limited for extensive farming. They also fish and hunt, and 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 farming and team work, and others suitable for pack and riding purposes; also some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements for their requirements.

Education.—They have no system of education among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church; they have one substantial log church and take a lively interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but as they work quite largely for wages, they do not as a rule accumulate much. Cornwall's Harry and Louie, two Indians who settled many years ago on land outside of the reserve, have within the year been granted homestead entries for their places, on which they had made considerable improvements; they are progressive Indians. The band has improved the reserve very much by fencing and they expect to make some arrangements whereby their water-supply will be increased.

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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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 acres approximately.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-eight. There have been four births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been usually good. No contagious disease has broken out among them. Many of them have been vaccinated; their houses, as to cleanliness and ventilation, are not up to the average of Indian houses. In the summer season the houses are not in constant occupation.

Resources and Occupations.—They raise some farm produce, chiefly on Hat creek, have a good-sized herd of horses and some cattle, but they depend more for a living on fishing and hunting, working as labourers and cowboys, with their horses, for white settlers, than on what they can produce from their small farms.

Buildings.—They have log buildings of an inferior class. More recently the chief has built a fairly good dwelling, and they have an imposing church edifice, which gives a better appearance to their village.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, some suitable for farm purposes, but mostly a fair class of saddle horse; and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements suited to their present needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that afforded some of them at the Kamloops industrial school, and the instruction some of them have received in shorthand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and they devote considerable attention to church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are good workers, but they are nomadic in their habits, never continuing long at one occupation, and consequently have not laid up much for a future time. They made a fair start last winter in the direction of fencing and otherwise improving the reserve at Bonaparte.

Temperance and Morality.—They have in the past been too much addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they could be procured, and unfortunately in their position, such were too easily obtainable. A year or so ago an extra constable was appointed by the provincial government at Ashcroft, who does patrol duty, and appears to be a suitable man. The condition of the Indians has in consequence much improved.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) 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 sixty acres. A small portion of this land, chiefly about Nkatsam, when cleared, produces good crops. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered and rocky.

Vital Statistics.—There have been four births and seven deaths during the year. The population is now one hundred and fifty-six.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians; they have been vaccinated and their houses are fairly clean and well ventilated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of hay, vegetables and fruit on their small farms. They procure large quantities 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 fair class of log houses, which they keep improving.

Stock.—They have some small horses, used for riding and packing, and a better class of cattle than usually found among Indians on this section of the Fraser river.

Farm Implements.—Their requirements in this respect are pretty well supplied.

Education.—They have no means of education.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—All but three of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. Three are Roman Catholics. They have one small church-building, much improved during the year, and they are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers. As such they are very highly spoken of by employers. Those living at Nkatsam are comparatively well-to-do and always appear to have money.

Temperance and Morality.—They are an 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-three. There have been six births, and twelve deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and for the most part, especially those living in the vicinity of North Bend, they keep their houses very clean and well ventilated. The large percentage of deaths arises apparently from natural causes. These Indians get little medical attendance or medicines. Sanitary conditions generally are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce hay, fruit and vegetables. They depend more, however, on mining, fishing and hunting, working on the railway, and basket-making among the women, for a living.

Buildings.—About North Bend the Indians have a rather good class of buildings. The majority of them being frame; in other places they are not so good, although considerable improvement has recently been made.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but very few cattle. They are unable to provide winter feed for stock, and winter most of their horses in the Nicola country.

Farm Implements.—They have enough for their needs.

Education.—Some have been educated at the industrial school at Kamloops; otherwise they have no means of education.

Religion.—They are about evenly divided between Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The latter have a good church at North Bend and all evince considerable interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady, good-working Indians, but are unable to make much progress in the direction of acquiring wealth. Chief George, of North Bend, appears in the lead in this respect.

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 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 is nine thousand one hundred and ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and five. There have been six births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited the band and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation is 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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

for successful crop-growing. Further up the river, on Pemynoos reserve, conditions are better, and considerable produce is grown.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and while fairly comfortable, cannot be classed as good.

Stock.—They possess a fairly good lot of horses for farming and saddle purposes, and some of the Indians have nice herds of cattle and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well provided 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 Pemynoos—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. On Pemynoos some of them are well-to-do. Kyume and Johnny Pasco have more stock and are in advance of the others in farming. The Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are 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 sixteen. There have been six births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, and no infectious disease has appeared among them. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their houses are too small, and being mud-roofed for the most part, do not admit of good ventilation. During the heat of summer they are not much occupied and their sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, raise some stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as day labourers. The chief occupation of the younger men is that of cowboys, and they are good at the work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and all the older ones are mud-roofed. A number of them might be classed as huts. They are warm in the winter, but do not admit of good ventilation.

Lately a few substantial, shingled houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, a few being suitable for farming and teaming, but the majority are good saddle horses. They also raise cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Several children have attended the Kamloops industrial school, and some can write shorthand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; they have one fairly good church-building, and attend service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have not enjoyed the reputation of being industrious, though they have been considered good cowboys, as nearly all Indians are. During the past two years they have shown a disposition to devote themselves more to farming, and there has become a very marked improvement in the appearance of their reserve. An irrigation ditch of nearly three miles has been built, land cleared and cropped and a large extent of fencing done.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of abstaining from intoxicants these Indians are a long way in advance of a few years ago. For the past year there has been nothing serious in this respect to complain of.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are situated mainly at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, immediately opposite 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-three. There have been ten births and eight deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been usually good. No epidemic has prevailed. They have been vaccinated and sanitary conditions are favourable. Care is taken in spring to remove and burn any accumulation of garbage which may have collected about the village during the winter season. They are building larger houses, better ventilated and divided into compartments. Cleanliness in houses and persons is receiving more attention. The sources of water-supply are running streams which are free from impurities.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians grow considerable hay and vegetables, raise stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as farm labourers and cowboys, in the latter occupation employing their horses.

Buildings.—The older class of their buildings was of a rather poor order. More recent ones are of better design and more up-to-date, being shingle-roofed, larger in every respect and better lighted and ventilated. A good deal of attention is now being given to improvement in this direction.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, which are becoming much improved; and some cattle. The demand for horses of all classes here has been very good, and the Indians have taken the opportunity to dispose of a good many of their smaller stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of wagons, democrats, buggies, ploughs, mowers, horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Education.—A good many children have attended and are attending the industrial school on the reserve.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; they have one fine church-building, and are faithful adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but travel about a good deal and spend as they go, consequently they have never much in store for a rainy day. They succeed in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of these Indians have acquired a fondness for intoxicants, and whenever possible they will procure such. I am, however, pleased to report that the nuisance has been kept pretty well under control by the authorities, assisted by the better class of Indians themselves; and that in the great majority of cases where liquor has been supplied, the offenders have been brought to speedy trial and conviction; old Chief Louie has rendered valuable assistance. These Indians are fairly moral in other respects.

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 births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; no epidemics have appeared among them. Their houses are small and not well ventilated, nor are they as well kept as many Indian houses.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians can produce very little from the soil. Fishing and mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have a comparatively poor class of log buildings.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Stock.—They have a few horses for saddle and packing purposes and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with implements for their requirements.

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 unable to make much progress. They are inoffensive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, are dotted along both banks of the Fraser from Lytton to Nesikeep, twenty-five miles above. The combined area is ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where cereals, vegetables and fruits grow well with irrigation. Further up from Lytton there is a fair amount of pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers four hundred and sixty-five. There have been eighteen births and sixteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. They have been vaccinated. Their houses for the most part are roomy, well ventilated and lighted and clean. Sanitary conditions are pretty well observed and water is pure.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are able to produce a good deal of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. They raise considerable stock, and fish, hunt, mine and work in various ways as labourers, freighters and section-hands.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, among them a number of frame ones.

Stock.—They have horses—some good work horses—but mostly of lighter build, for pack and saddle purposes, and some 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, and St. George's school, the latter recently started, near Lytton.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. Their chief building is at Lytton. They are very attentive.

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 acres, consisting of bench and mountain lands of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables; fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. One of their chief means of living is mining for gold.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and only of fair quality.

Stock.—They have a limited number of pack and saddle ponies and a few cattle.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican Church, but have no 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-five. There have been seventeen deaths and eighteen births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No contagious diseases have appeared among 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 found anywhere. They have some fine stallions and mares for breeding purposes. They have also a number of good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm 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 religious matters.

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 ninety-two. There have been eight births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are most favourable. They have been vaccinated.

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.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, and are improving the same.

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. Some of them have been educated in 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 religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and up-to-date. Many of them are in consequence well-off. Johnny 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-four. There have been eight deaths and ten births during the year. Among the deaths was that of the chief, Leon.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians now 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 and are improving the same.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all modern farm implements and machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, up-to-date, peaceable and law-abiding. They have made very marked advancement in farming since the completion of the irrigation ditches.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very 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.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. Their houses are not so roomy, well ventilated and kept as a majority of other bands. The Indians do not occupy them much during the warm season.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty. There have been five births and four deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables. They have no convenient market for produce and raise some stock. Fishing and hunting, chiefly the latter, occupy much of their time as compared with other Indians. They are employed as packers, labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a comparatively poor class of buildings. Some little improvement is apparent lately. Lumber is a scarce article with them.

Stock.—They possess a number of fairly good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—They have no schools. Some have received instruction at the 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 somewhat nomadic, roaming a good deal through the wilds of this country. They are making some progress in farming. They are a very peaceable and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a highly temperate and moral band.

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 land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and thirty-nine. There have been five births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good and the death-rate unusually low. No epidemic has prevailed. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are fair.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively; fish a little, work as farm-hands and cowboys, and derive quite a revenue yearly from hop-picking in the vicinity; they also raise considerable stock. They are the largest grain-producers in the agency.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, a good number of them frame.

Stock.—They have numerous horses, adapted for all purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, including self-binders and a steam thrasher.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some attend Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—All but one, the chief, Louis Jim, are considered Roman Catholics. The chief appears to have a form of religion of his own—semi-pagan and Christian. They have two churches at the head of the lake and 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 very industrious, and they farm very well. Some of them are inclined to be wild, and infractions of the law have been somewhat frequent. They have improved considerably in this respect and have a wholesome dread of the consequences of disregarding the law. The profits from grain-growing are not large, and consequently they do not do much beyond making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them have become addicted to the use of intoxicants when such can be procured. Infractions of the law in this respect, are, however, pretty well looked after and such offences kept at a minimum. The standard of morality among them is probably not above the average of Indians.

OREGON JACK CREEK (PASCO NEPA) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are situated on both sides of the Thompson river, a short distance below Ashcroft and on Oregon Jack creek. The area is two thousand three hundred and eighty acres, mostly inferior in quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and sanitation is also good.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise some farm produce; 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 NKAMP 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 and one hundred and sixty-eight acres, some fair farming and fruit-growing lands, but the greater portion grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-five. There have been two births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No contagious disease has visited this band. The death-rate has been unusually low. Their houses are fairly clean and other sanitary conditions good. The Indians have recently been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce cereals, vegetables, and fruit and raise stock; they fish and hunt, and work in various capacities.

Buildings.—The older style of buildings are poor log structures. More recent ones show a decided improvement.

Stock.—These Indians have a good number of fair horses, and some cattle.

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 old-time building, and are strict observers of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. Some of them have nice fruit orchards, and raise considerable fruit, which commands a high price. Baptise and John Stilkiah are the best examples in this respect. These Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3, 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 lands. The total area is forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-seven. There have been six births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and there has not been much sickness among them. Their houses are well kept, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

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. More recently some very neat and comfortable houses have been built.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—They possess a goodly number of fair-class horses for different purposes, 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. They have one respectable church building, and show much interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them are well-to-do. They are located in the garden of the country. They are devoting considerable attention to fruit-growing. Their condition has very much improved within the last year or two, and better progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits of temperance have become decidedly better, and they are a fairly moral people.

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 proportion of which is timbered; some open country and grazing lands exist around the head of Little lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease among them, and their health has been unusually good. Sanitary conditions are good and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, chiefly on land which they have cleared, raise some stock, hunt and fish; sell wood from land which they are clearing or hold under permit, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a good class of log and frame buildings.

Stock.—They have a limited number of suitable horses, and a few 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 excellent 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 farms for themselves, but they have not the advantages in this respect of many other Indians.

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.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Lower Similkameen is one hundred and thirty one. There have been two births and one death during the year. The population of the Upper Similkameen is fifty. There has been one birth and one death 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 a moderately fair class of buildings, mostly of logs. Lumber is now coming more into use in the construction of their dwellings.

Stock.—They possess a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with all necessary farm implements.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics; they have two churches, one at Chuchuwayha, and one at Shemosquankin, 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 Terrobaskett, 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 acres, mostly unproductive.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-two. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. They are not much occupied during the warm weather.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce little from their lands; their chief occupations are fishing and mining.

Buildings.—They have not a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have not much stock. The horses they have 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, some six miles distant.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are few able-bodied Indians among them, and they do little more than get a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser river, between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, and are capable of producing little.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighteen. Other statistics have been included in the Lytton band, with which they are identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They contain an area of six hundred and seventy-nine acres, mostly agricultural and timbered lands. There are some good pasture-lands on Salmon river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty. There have been eleven births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, their houses are well kept and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively, and raise some stock, fish and hunt, and work as labourers in various ways. Their chief means of living is by farming.

Buildings.—They have a good class of houses.

Stock.—They have a good class of horses, suitable for farm work, and a few good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with modern farm implements and machinery.

Education.—They have no schools.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics ; have a good church-building and are a good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious band, and the most of them are comfortably well-off. They have adopted a civilized mode of life to a greater extent than any of the various bands in this agency. They are peaceable and law-abiding, associate and mingle more with the white population, and take an interest in sport and matters generally affecting the community.

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

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering six, of this band are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of four hundred and fifty-six acres, containing small patches of tillable land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty. There have been nine births and eight deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them and generally their health has been good. They have been vaccinated. Their houses are clean and sanitation good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce small quantities of hay, fruit and vegetables. Their chief occupations are fishing, mining and working on the railroad.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of dwelling-houses.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a few small horses, for riding and packing, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for thier requirements.

Education.—They have no schools on the reserve. Some have attended school at All Hallows, Yale, and a few have attended the public school established at Spuzzum station. They have made good progress, and are well-behaved and cleanly.

Religion.—They are about equally divided between Roman Catholics and Anglicans ; they have two church-buildings, and are a good-living people.

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 of this band, three in number, are located on the Coldwater river, in Nicola valley. They have an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six acres, containing farming, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and the sanitation about their houses and village is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work in various ways as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well furnished with implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; have a good church-building, and are a very religious people.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, steady and law-abiding Indians. Violation of the law is almost unknown among them. They are making good progress in farming and improvements.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are making steady progress in farming and stock-raising. They have as good a class of stock generally as the average settler, and take pride in having a good equipment. The Indian women as a rule are very industrious and assist materially towards the maintenance of the household by the gathering and preserving, in season, of wild berries, which grow abundantly in all sections; 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 fully supplied with pupils, and has been conducted very efficiently by the Rev. A. M. Carion, principal, and the various departmental teachers and instructors under him. More particularly would I note the care and attention given to the girls attending this institution. I do not think an institution of this kind could be conducted under better management or kept in better order than this has been.

The St. George's school for Indian boys, recently opened near Lytton, is an up-to-date institution in every respect.

The Lytton Indian hospital has received and cared for the usual number of patients. Indians who have occasion to go to this institution, receive the best of skilled treatment and nursing. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, is the monthly attending physician. The assistant missionary, Mr. Peigh, is a medical student, and renders much assistance to the Indians in districts where the services of a physician are not available; nor must I omit to mention the unvarying effort of the Ven. 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 27, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location of the Agency.—This agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

There are six reserves in this agency: the St. Mary's, Tobacco Plains, Columbia-Kootenay, Lower Kootenay, the Shuswap or Kinbaskets, and the Arrow Lake reserve.

There are also reserves surrounding the industrial school and at the agency office at Fort Steele.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The St. Mary's reserve is situated on the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary, and has an area of seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres.

Isidore's Ranch contains six hundred and eighty acres.

Cassimayook's, in the Kootenay valley, between Fort Steele Junction and Warner, has an area of one hundred and sixty acres.

The hay reserve at the Bummer's Flat, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, contains one hundred and ninety acres.

The land reserved for the industrial school contains thirty-three acres, and that surrounding the agency office at Fort Steele, eleven and one-half acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and thirteen, showing an increase of seven. There were eight births and three deaths, and three joined the band during the year, and one left, having married into the Columbia-Kootenay band.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of grippe at the industrial school, the health of the Indians has been very good. The deaths that occurred were from ordinary causes. The Indians requiring vaccination were attended to. At the St. Eugene village the usual spring cleaning was looked after and the refuse was removed and burned.

A well was dug by the Indians at the village and a pump put in place, which now gives a good supply of pure water for those living there.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of the Indians of the band are good farmers. They raise hay, grain and vegetables. A number follow stock-raising, cattle-herding, packing, fishing, hunting and trapping, and the majority make a fairly good living. The high price of furs for the past two years has helped them greatly.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are of logs, but the Indians at the village have neat, well-built cottages, which are rapidly taking the place of the unsightly shacks and give it a creditable appearance.

Stock.—They have some good cattle, which are in demand by the local butchers, who are now paying fair prices for beef. They are steadily improving their horses by the introduction of better bred stallions.

Farm Implements.—They are now fairly well furnished with farm implements, which they are adding to from time to time, as their means will permit.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school continues to do good work under the guidance of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal and his assistants, the Sisters of Charity, who faithfully and zealously perform their several duties. The children are carefully looked after, and are happy and contented, and discipline is well maintained. The buildings and the grounds surrounding them are kept neat and clean. Marked progress was made during the year in class-room work, and great praise is due to the teachers for the excellent results.

The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, shoemaking, farming and gardening. The girls are taught housework, cooking, laundry work, sewing and knitting.

There is a brass band in connection with the institution, and the boys are instructed in music and perform very creditably. Several of the girls play fairly well on the organ.

The parents of the children are greatly interested in their education, and visit the school from time to time.

Religion.—The Indians of the band are Roman Catholics and attend services regularly at the beautiful little church of St. Eugene, at the Indian village.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and are a strictly moral people.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the international boundary, near the state of Montana, and has an area of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres. The land towards the southeast is rolling prairie, admirably adapted for stock-raising; that near the village is comparatively level and can be easily cultivated, and good crops are raised by irrigation.

Tribe.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-two. There were four births and four deaths, and a family of six joined the band, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitation.—There was not much sickness amongst them during the year, and the deaths that occurred were from old age and consumption.

Resources and Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They raise good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. They have neatly fenced farms and provide well for their cattle during the winter.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, and a number of them are very comfortable and are kept fairly clean.

Farm Implements.—They are now well supplied with ploughs, harrows and mowers, and have purchased several sets of harness during the year.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics and attend the services of the church with great regularity. The new church was finished during the year and is a great improvement on the little log building formerly used, and is an ornament to the village.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the past winter and spring, some new land was broken and inclosed by fencing, and the old fences were renewed and extended. The Indians are taking greater interest in farming and are gradually dropping their nomadic habits.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the proximity of the reserve to the international boundary, these Indians are much exposed to the evils of intemperance, yet with the exception of one or two, they have proved themselves to be a law-abiding band, moral and temperate.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the beautiful valley of the Columbia, in one of the most picturesque sections of the district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, backed by the Rocky mountains, and contains eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six acres. The land has a gradual slope towards Lake Windermere and is covered with sparsely scattered timber, which gives it a park-like appearance. It is well supplied with creeks running through it, which give an abundance of water for irrigation.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now seventy-eight. There were five births and one death, and two joined the band, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitation.—There was very little sickness amongst them. Their dwellings are kept clean, they dress with comfortable warm clothing during the winter, and live very much like their white neighbours.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority follow farming. They raise plenty of hay, grain and vegetables. Only a few follow hunting and trapping. They sold a number of Indian ponies for exportation to the Northwest Territories, where there is a great demand for that class of horse. The stock ranges have been greatly improved by their removal, and the change for the better can be readily observed through the district.

Buildings.—Owing to the high price of lumber and the difficulty in getting it, very little has been done to improve the dwellings and sheds, which are principally of logs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with good wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they take good care of.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics and are most attentive and zealous in the observance of their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good farmers and carefully look after their cattle in winter. They have improved their stock by purchasing some good stallions and bulls, and a few years will show a change for the better amongst the herds.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate band of Indians.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay district, a few miles from the Idaho boundary line, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, and has an area of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and a half acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Kootenays and speak the same language as those of Tobacco Plains and St. Mary's reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-eight, a decrease of four. There were three births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; the deaths that occurred were from old age and consumption. During the year a village-site was selected on the bench-land and surveyed into lots, where the sanitary conditions are much better than where the old village was on the low land near the Kootenay river.

Resources and Occupations.—They depend chiefly on hunting, trapping and fishing, and a few of them find employment in packing to the mines. As the district abounds in wild fruit, they make a good income in picking and selling berries in the different towns around the lake.

Buildings.—During the summer the majority live in tents, but they have a number of log buildings which they use in winter. It is their intention to build a number of new dwellings shortly at the village.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They are devoting more attention to cattle-raising, and have now several small herds, which they put up hay for in the fall and look after and feed during the winter. During the year, they sold a number of Indian ponies for shipment to the Northwest Territories, and with the money they purchased cattle and farm implements.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and are zealous and attentive to their religious duties. A church was built during the year, which was opened for public worship recently. It is situated on the reserve, on the bench-land; it is a very great improvement on the one formerly used, and is a credit to the energy of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., who supervised and directed its erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are quite industrious and are good workers.

During hay harvest, they find employment on the Reclamation Company's farm, which is just opposite the reserve, and they appear to give satisfaction. A few work as wood-choppers, and others help at the saw-mill near the town of Creston.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that with a very few exceptions they are a temperate and a very moral band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek in the Windermere district, in Northeast Kootenay, and has an area of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, and came several years ago from the Shuswap Lake country led by the old Chief Kinbasket, who settled with his people on the present reserve. They speak the Shuswap language, and most of them understand and speak English.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is fifty-six, the same as last year. There were two births and no deaths. One woman married a white man and moved from the reserve, and another married one of the Columbia-Kootenay band.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have been free from sickness. They have good dwellings, which are kept neat and clean, and they have comfortable clothing, and copy closely the white man's mode of living.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming, stock-raising, and freighting to and from the mines. A few hunt and trap during the winter, and others assist in herding and 'rounding up' cattle.

Buildings and Stock.—The dwellings are mostly frame buildings; a few are of neatly hewn logs, and they have good barns and stables.

They have several small herds of cattle amongst them, which they provide and care for in the winter. They have the best horses in the agency and are steadily improving them by the purchase of good stallions.

Farm Implements.—These consist of a threshing-machine, self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, and several good wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and strictly observe the rites and ordinances of their church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are the model farmers of the agency, as they are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and do their work in a most creditable manner. Their fences are well kept and are renewed from time to time, as they require it.

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

ARROW LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake in West Kootenay district, and contains two hundred and fifty-five acres. It was set apart for this small band by the Indian Reserve Commissioner in 1902.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and Kootenays, who have lived and hunted for years along the Columbia river. They speak the Shuswap language, and a few speak English fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is twenty-six.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no deaths amongst them during the year, and they were free from sickness. Their houses are clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians follow hunting, trapping and fishing, and one or two work on the steamers plying on the river. The women make moccasins and gloves, for which they find a ready sale, and during the summer they pick and dispose of the wild berries in the towns of Nakusp, Revelstoke, Trail and Castlegar.

Buildings.—They live in frame buildings, which are fairly comfortable.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock. They cultivate their little gardens with shovels, hoes and rakes.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and when at Trail and other towns on the Columbia river, they attend their church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are enterprising, law-abiding and very industrious. They live well and have a neat, clean appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live moral, honest lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the different bands in the agency are steadily improving. Their farms are well fenced, and a good deal of attention is now paid to their homes, which are kept neat and clean. As a rule, they live much better, and are discarding the old

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

style of Indian dress and replacing it with suitable clothing both for summer and winter. Also they are healthier and suffer less from the dread disease consumption, which is so dangerous and fatal.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school continue to make themselves very useful amongst their people, and are sought after by the Indians to assist them on their farms in putting in their crops and harvesting. Several of them were employed at the village during the year in putting up new cottages, and the work done by them is most creditable.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, July 10, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north; 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, the extreme northwest point of the island; also, all the villages and reserves on Quatsino sound, and Klaskino inlet on the west coast of the island.

Reserves.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres. Although nearly all the reserves are heavily timbered, the soil for the most part is rocky and worthless for agricultural purposes.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to and are branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand three hundred and forty-five, including men, women and children; showing a decrease of fourteen for the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been only fairly good; there has been no epidemic among them of any kind; still there has been considerable sickness among them and quite a number of deaths. The most prevalent and difficult disease we have to contend with is consumption; every effort has been made to combat this terrible scourge during the past year, but with indifferent success. The water-supply for the different villages has also come in for a good deal of attention, and is now as good as could be desired in nearly every village. Vaccination has been pretty regularly attended to. The uncleanly habits of the Indians are the cause of considerable trouble and anxiety on the part of the agent; still they do fairly well, and clean up whenever told to do so.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are somewhat varied; during the salmon-run they fish for the canneries; the men handle the boats and nets, and the women and children work in the canneries. They also cut cordwood, make canoes, dry halibut and seaweed, the latter being largely used by them for food during the winter; the women, besides working at the canneries, make nets and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

mats, and gather and dry berries, and, besides, provide the clams, cockles, crabs and other shell-fish used by them for food. Within the last year the Indians are paying more attention to hand-logging; in this field of industry there would be a good chance for them were it not that the most of the government timber-lands in this district are either held under lease by the different saw-mill companies or are reserved by the provincial government for pulp purposes. These Indians do not as a rule take kindly to farming; the Wewaikai band at Cape Mudge, and the Salmon River Indians have expressed their desire to get started in that branch of industry; but in the case of the former, their land is mostly all heavily timbered, which if removed, would leave very good land for agricultural purposes. The Salmon River people have a fine piece of ground for cultivation, but they were too late getting at it last spring, and I would not let them plant, as I did not want their first crop to be a failure.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the houses of these Indians are in the nature of shacks, being built of split cedar boards with an opening in the top for the smoke to get out, and cracks all around, which provide good ventilation. These houses are generally from forty to fifty feet wide by sixty or eighty feet long, and from twenty to twenty-five feet high, on the inside of which the Indians build small houses, or rooms with a cover on, for sleeping purposes. Each of the villages possesses a few small frame, or what they call 'white men's houses,' which are gradually taking the place of the large houses, being much more comfortable and much more easily kept clean.

These Indians have no farm implements and very little stock; there are a few hogs at Cape Mudge, and a few chickens among all the different bands throughout the agency; their roving habits prevent the possibility of their doing much in the line of stock-raising.

Education.—There are three day schools in this agency, besides a girls' home and an industrial school for boys. The industrial school is located at Alert Bay, on the Nimkish reserve, and is under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker (Anglican missionary) who also acts as trade instructor, the former trade instructor having left at the beginning of the year 1903. Mrs. Corker ably fills the position of matron, and Mr. E. Tait that of school teacher. The place is kept scrupulously clean; the school is a good one and the boys have made good progress during the past year. The girls' home is under the same management, with Miss Edwards as matron, assisted by Miss Humphreys. Neither of these institutions has the attendance it deserves; it is most difficult to convince the old people that it is in the best interests of their children to have an education. The day school at Alert Bay has been made a most complete success by Mrs. E. J. Hall, the present teacher. As is the case with all the schools in this agency, it is difficult to keep up the attendance, but this school has certainly made a splendid showing with those who have attended regularly. Mr. A. E. Bird is teacher of the Quaeae school, and Mr. R. J. Walker of the Cape Mudge school. This latter school has had a very fair attendance during the last six months, and, as is usual with these Indian children, those who did attend regularly have got on well.

Religion.—There is quite a commodious church at Alert Bay, Rev. Mr. Hall having charge. Mr. A. E. Bird (Anglican) at Quaeae, and Mr. R. J. Walker (Methodist) at Cape Mudge, conduct divine service every Sunday in their respective villages. Quite a number of the Indians attend service pretty regularly, and evince quite an interest in religious matters, but a large majority of them are very indifferent. I understand that it is the intention to establish a Roman Catholic mission in the neighbourhood of the Mamalillakulla, Klawithsis and Stenawkto villages in the near future.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret having to report that, with the exception of those who have come under the influence of the churches, the morals of a large majority of these Indians are not just what they ought to be.

During the first half of the fiscal year just passed, there was considerable drunkenness among the Indians, especially in the vicinity of Cape Mudge and Campbell

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

river, but they are doing much better lately ; there being practically no police protection for the Indians in that neighbourhood and it being so far from my headquarters, I could not look after them as I should like. A large majority of the Indians do not want liquor to be sold to their people, and they have repeatedly begged me to put a stop to it. I have done what I could, but they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink whenever it is placed before them. I regret having to report that there has been another saloon started within about four miles of the Koskimo village on Quatsino sound, with the result that there has been considerable drunkenness among these Indians lately. The Indians of a large portion of this agency are unfortunately so situated that whisky is practically free to them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have been peaceable and quiet during the past year; with the exception of a few liquor cases and a few other minor offences they have done very well indeed. Although these Indians are not making such advancement in civilization as some of the Indians on the coast, still a gradual, though slow improvement is noticeable, and a disposition on the part of some of them to get ahead is quite plainly to be seen.

General Remarks.—I have gone to considerable trouble to put in a first-class vegetable garden this summer, on the agency ground ; it seems to be an object of great interest to the Indians, and several of them have already gone to work and cleared off small patches of ground and planted with carrots, potatoes, &c. Several more of them have expressed their intention of going in, to a greater extent, for gardening next year. These Indians are all fairly good workers and will be able to make a good living for themselves, after they have been induced to give up their old Indian customs, and we have succeeded in keeping whisky away from them.

I have, &c.,

G. W. DEBECK,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, July 23, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903 ; a tabular statement of agricultural and industrial statistics will follow later.

Vital Statistics.—During the year, as nearly as it is possible for me to ascertain, the births and deaths among the Indians have been about equal. The total population at the present time is four thousand one hundred and fifty, an increase of one for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been good and no deaths have occurred from epidemics of any kind. Sanitary conditions are on the whole fairly satisfactory ; precautions are generally taken by the Indians to keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—The principal industrial pursuits of the Indians of this agency are: salmon-fishing on the Skeena, Nass and Rivers inlet, three of the principal salmon rivers in this province. Fur-seal hunting is carried on by a few of the tribes more

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

closely situated to the hunting-grounds, and hunting and trapping among the inland tribes.

On the Queen Charlotte islands the Indians are engaged, after returning from the salmon industry, in catching dog-fish for the oileries situated at Skidegate. Boat-building, canoe-building and the making of fancy totem poles in wood and stone by the Queen Charlotte Indians and a few others, are also carried on. These are sold to traders for good prices.

Agriculture.—I regret to say that, on account of the Indians leaving their reserves about May in each year, for the salmon canneries, very little farming is done, the exception being small patches of vegetables. Many of the inland reserves offer great inducement in this line, as the soil is excellent and adapted for mixed farming, and ready markets in many cases could be found among the canneries, but the salmon industry demands all the Indian labour; and consequently farming does not receive much attention throughout the agency.

Education.—A great deal of attention is being given to the education of Indian children: fourteen day schools, one industrial school and two boarding schools, mostly all receiving government assistance, are situated in the agency. The day schools are all under the direction of the Anglican or Methodist Churches; and everything possible is being done by the teachers for the advancement of their pupils. From an educational stand-point, the great drawback to day schools is that parents leave every spring for the fisheries, taking their children along with them.

The industrial school in this village, and the boarding schools at Port Simpson are doing excellent work. There is no doubt that the assistance given to schools in this agency has had a far-reaching effect; and to-day the benefits, particularly of industrial and boarding schools, are clearly demonstrated on all sides.

Religion.—The religious beliefs and professions of the Indians continue as in former years. The churches established on the reserves are the Methodist and Anglican. The Salvation Army also has quite a large following, and I am pleased to say the most cordial and friendly feeling exists between the different religious bodies in this agency, all missionaries working hard for the moral and spiritual advancement of the Indians.

The pagans year by year are decreasing. They see for themselves that the missionary is interested in their welfare, not only from a religious stand-point, but from a worldly stand-point as well; and they are gradually commencing to see the benefits of schools, medical assistance, churches, &c. And the time is not far distant when this agency will be able to mark in blank the number of pagans within its borders.

BANDS AND RESERVES.

The Haida nation consists of two distinct bands, Massett, and Skidegate, both villages being situated on Queen Charlotte islands. At one time the above bands numbered many thousands of Indians, but small-pox and other diseases played havoc among them before the advent of the missionary, medicine and good sanitary conditions.

The village of Massett, situated at the extreme north end of the islands, has a splendid location. The village consists of seventy-four dwelling-houses, a large church and mission buildings, school-house and public hall. The village is governed by a council of chiefs, and the best of law and order prevails. A good brass band furnishes music of a high order, and the village has an efficient fire company. The Ven. Archdeacon Collison acts as clergyman, teacher and doctor to these people.

Skidegate is situated about the centre of the Queen Charlotte islands.

The village consists of sixty-five dwellings, a church, school-house, public hall, mission-house. The village has a good brass band, and a well organized fire company. Situated on this reserve is a dog-fish oil manufactory owned and managed by the Indians. This village is governed well by a council of chiefs. They are a progressive,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

prosperous people, having good roads and advanced ideas regarding municipal matters. Little, if any, destitution is found among the Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands.

NISHGAR NATION.

The Nishgar nation consists of seven bands, each with its own village, and reserve, situated on the Nass river, from the sea to Kitlacadamax village some sixty miles inland.

Kincolith village is situated on the lower Nass river, and consists of some forty well-built frame dwellings, a fine church, a music-hall, a school-house, and a mission-house.

The Ven. Archdeacon Collison is the clergyman and physician and is highly respected by the Indians all over this agency. The village is governed by a progressive elective council; good streets, good drainage and excellent sanitary conditions prevail, and the people in general are thrifty and prosperous.

Kittex is situated fifteen miles further up the Nass. This is a heathen village, having no schools or churches, but it is yearly becoming depopulated on account of the people moving to other reserves offering the advantages of civilization.

Lachaltsap is situated almost opposite Kittex, on the Lachaltsap reserve. On this reserve much good land, easily cleared and worked, is to be found, and the Indians of this village apparently are taking more interest in the improvement of the land than formerly, all having a desire to have at least a garden with vegetables, flowers and a few small fruits.

Anqueday is a small village about two miles further up the Nass river than Lachaltsap, and consists of nine houses of the old style, no church or school, and this, like all other pagan villages, is year by year dwindling in population, by their removal to one or other of the reserves. Chief Clather, a very old chief, rules this old village with much acceptance to his people.

Kitwintshilth is situated seven miles below Aiyensh village, and consists of nine dwellings, mostly all of the old Indian style, no church, no school; the population year after year is becoming smaller, as the younger people in particular move to other reserves.

Aiyensh village situated on the Kitlacadamax reserve, about sixty miles from the mouth of the Nass river, is one of the most progressive Indian villages in this agency, with good comfortable dwellings, good clean wide streets, the best of sanitary conditions and everything to be desired from the stand-point of health. The Rev. J. B. McCullagh, J.P., assisted by a progressive elective council of chiefs, conducts the municipal affairs of the village in a thorough business-like manner.

Unlike most other villages, through the efforts of Mr. McCullagh a great many of the women and children remain at home during the fishing season and look after gardens, &c. This state of affairs also has a far-reaching effect in regard to the education of the children, as they can have their regular holidays and return to school immediately on the reopening of the same.

The area of land on this reserve is somewhat limited, but the soil is probably among the finest for agricultural purposes in this northern country, and through the efforts of Rev. Mr. McCullagh, much interest has been taken by the Indians in the working of the same during the past year. And I look for good results from these people from an agricultural stand-point.

Kitlacadamax is the last village on the upper Nass river in this agency, and, like Aiyensh, is situated on the Kitlacadamax reserve.

It consists of twelve dwellings, mostly all old style, and has no school or church. The population of this village at one time was very large, but now numbers only one hundred and twenty-seven souls. The decrease is caused by the removal to other villages. Good sanitary conditions prevail in the village, and the people, although called

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

heathens, are a kind, generous and self-supporting people, little, if any, destitution being among them.

TSIMPSEAN NATION.

To use the remarks of my predecessor in office regarding this people would appear to express most clearly the truth with reference to them, when he states in his last report: 'They stand at the head of all the Indian nationalities upon the northwest coast, in physique and general appearance'; and owing to the advantages of schools, day, boarding and industrial, they are further advanced in education than most of the British Columbia Indians.

Port Simpson, a name now familiar to all Canadians from the fact that it is daily mentioned as the probable terminus of a transcontinental railroad, is the largest Indian village in this agency, consisting of one hundred and seventy dwellings-houses, many being well-built, large and commodious, and the workmanship on many of them reflects great credit on the builders.

On this reserve is also situated the Crosby Girls' Home, the Port Simpson boys' boarding school, council building, fire-hall and a large Methodist church, now under the direction of Rev. B. C. Freeman, late of Queen Charlotte islands. The Salvation Army, under the direction of Adjutant Smith, also flourishes here, and has a large hall of its own.

The sanitary condition of the village is good, the location having a gentle slope to the water and the streets being wide and well laid out.

The village is governed by an elective council and the business is as well and intelligently conducted as in most municipalities.

Close to this reserve, adjoining the Hudson's Bay Company's land, is the Port Simpson hospital, where Indians come from all over the northern portion of the agency for treatment. This institution is now under the superintendence of Dr. W. T. Kergin, assisted by Dr. Johnson and several trained nurses.

METLAKATLA BAND.

This band resides at the old town of Metlakatla, situated half-way between the Skeena and Port Simpson. I have no doubt the Indians of this band compare favourably with any in the province; they are intelligent and progressive.

The village has the best schools in this agency—the industrial school, the Indian day school, and the White Home, where white and half-breed children from all over the coast are sent to be educated.

For the girls' branch of the industrial school a fine new substantial wooden building, with galvanized roof and all modern conveniences, has been erected, and is now ready for occupation.

A new church now graces the reserve in place of the one destroyed by fire in 1901. The village is governed by an elective council, and the village is well looked after by the people. Some have good gardens and the streets are kept in good repair and clean.

The Indian agent's residence and office is on this reserve.

KITKATLA BAND.

Kitkatla, another Tsimpsean reserve, is situated on Dolphin island; the people are great hunters, spending a large portion of the year away from their homes, engaged in fur-sealing and trapping of all kinds.

They have a large church, a school-house and an excellent brass band.

Rev. R. W. Gurd, ably assisted by his wife, ministers to these people, acting as clergyman, teacher and doctor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

On this reserve is to be found one of the best fire companies in the agency, having a steam fire-engine, and other modern fire-fighting appliances.

KITKAATA BAND.

This is a small Tsimpsean settlement at Hartley bay. A good church and a school, in which the missionary teaches, are the only public buildings.

They are governed by a council of chiefs, and are a good-living, self-supporting people.

KITSUMKALEM BAND.

This reserve is situated about forty miles up the Skeena river; many of these people, however, reside on the Port Essington special reserve, going to and from the up-river reserve fishing, hunting and trapping. In Port Essington are also to be found some Tsimpsean Indians from the Kitselas band. On this special reserve is the Methodist church, under the guidance of Rev. D. Jennings, who for many years has laboured successfully among the Indians of the northwest coast. A branch of the Port Simpson hospital is also connected with the church here, and during the summer season Dr. Kergin and his staff are taxed to their utmost in attending to the many sick and injured coming to them for treatment.

Dr. T. A. Wilson, the resident physician of the town of Port Essington, is also kept busy in attending to the many Indians applying to him for treatment throughout the year.

One of the most successful Indian days schools in this agency is located here, under the direction of Miss Tranter, some of the pupils in this school showing splendid progress in all branches taught. They also have on this reserve a good brass band.

KITSELAS BAND.

This reserve is situated sixty-five miles up the Skeena river, just below the Kitselas canyon. Many of these people reside at Port Essington and are, in general, thrifty and self-supporting.

OWEEKAYNO NATION.

This nation consists of five bands speaking a different language from the other four nationalities of the agency. These five bands are: Rivers Inlet, Kitamaat, Bella Bella, Kitlope and China Hat. They are all situated on Rivers inlet. The Rivers inlet tribe, from which the nation derives its name, is the lowest and least progressive tribe in this agency. This tribe has no school or church, and its members manifest little interest in their own welfare; they make a living by hunting, fishing and working at the Rivers inlet salmon-canneries during the fishing season.

The Katamaats under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Raley are among the progressive Indians of the coast. They enjoy the benefits of a good church, day school and girls' home.

Rev. Mr. Raley has laboured for a number of years among these people with great success. He and Mrs. Raley edit the only periodical printed south of Nass river; the printing is done by Indian boys. Kitamaat is situated at the head of Douglas channel. It is looked upon as a possible terminus of the transcontinental road.

The Bella Bella Indians deserve special mention for their pluck and perseverance as shown by them a year or two ago when they removed from the old village of Bella Bella, about two miles further north on the reserve.

They have built a fine village, good houses, a church, an hospital and a school; in fact work has been accomplished by the Indians of this village in two years that it has taken many years to accomplish in other places.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The Rev. R. W. Large, M.D., conducts the services in the church, and superintends medical work in this portion of the agency.

The hospital on this reserve has done a great deal for the Indians of the southern portion of this agency, and in conjunction with a branch of the same at Rivers inlet, operated during the summer season, is a boon to the Indians and whites alike in time of sickness.

The Bella Bella Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a livelihood, and are looked upon as one of the most successful tribes in the hunting of the fur-seal, which they follow every spring at Goose islands.

The Kitlopes and China Hat Indians are less progressive, and have no schools, but are visited regularly by the missionaries. These bands are decreasing, on account of the younger people of the tribes moving to more progressive reserves.

TALLION NATION.

This nation is composed of three tribes speaking a different language from any other in the agency.

The Tallion band, from which the nation derives its name, lacks enterprise, and is a small peaceful band, which engages largely in hunting, and fishing to some extent during the salmon season.

Kemsquit is a small village at the head of Dean channel. The people of this village also are quiet and harmless, but make little attempt at advancement, having no school or church. They are engaged, during the summer season, fishing at R. Draney's cannery situated at the mouth of Salmon river. Dr. Spencer, medical missionary of Bella Coola, pays the reserve regular visits, attending to the sick and assisting them in general.

Bella Coola is an important Indian village at the mouth of Bella Coola river. This village is somewhat more advanced than the other Tallion villages, having a church and a school established in it, but Dr. Spencer has encountered great difficulty in getting the parents to take any interest in the education of the children. A large salmon-cannery is situated close to the reserve, where they can all secure employment if they wish. Through the efforts of Dr. Spencer this village is gradually improving, better houses are being built and old customs to some extent discarded.

The people are very friendly to whites, and are desirous of having them live near their reserve. They are possibly more friendly than any other tribe in the agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The great amount of work in connection with this agency this season, and the fact that I have only been in office for three months, prevent me from furnishing as complete a report as I otherwise would like to send forward; and for statistics I must rely largely on the last report of my predecessor in office, the late Mr. Chas. Todd, whose death occurred during the fiscal year.

Here let me add that I found in all parts of this extensive agency that I visited, that Mr. Todd was very much esteemed, and his services greatly appreciated. All, both whites and Indians, speak of him in the highest terms.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that they are a sober, industrious people and in general appreciate the efforts put forth by the government for their advancement. Much has been done through the aid given to schools and hospitals to elevate and assist the Indians of this agency—and no doubt wisely, for, looking at the small amount required for the relief of destitution, it will, I think, be conceded that the expenditure has been on a people who have profited by these opportunities and who are learning to make good use of their resources.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

During the present season, almost the entire Indian population are gathered at different canning establishments throughout the agency, and are looked upon as superior to the Japanese as fishermen, but the latter are also largely employed in the canning industry.

Owing to the great extent of this agency and the lack of facilities for travelling, I find it extremely difficult to visit as frequently as necessary the many places requiring my presence.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. MORROW,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, July 10, 1903.

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 year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, a distance of two hundred miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht nation, and consist of eighteen tribes.

Reserves.—The eighteen tribes have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand three hundred and ninety acres, or about 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; and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiaht tribe, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. 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.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of one thousand and thirty acres. The total area of all their reserve is one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ahahswinnis, (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of ninety-six acres. The total area of all their reserves is four hundred and twenty-two acres.

HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Elhlateese (No. 2), and is situated at the head of Howchuklisaht harbour, Al-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

berni canal, and comprises an area of four hundred acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and seventy-five acres.

OIAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are Ahadzooas (No. 7), and Haines island (No. 8), and are situated at the eastern entrance to Barclay sound; they comprise an area of one hundred and forty-five acres.

The total area of all their reserves is two thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

TOQUAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahcoah (No. 1), and is situated at Village passage, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and twenty-four acres. The total area of all their reserves is four hundred and twenty-one acres.

EVLHUILHLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ittatsō (No. 1), and is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and eighty acres. The total area of all their reserves is six hundred and forty-nine acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Opitsat (No. 1), situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and eighty acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and forty acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yahksis (No. 11) and is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and eighty acres. The total area of all their reserves is two hundred and twenty-three acres.

AHOUSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahktosis (No. 15), and is situated at Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises two hundred and fifty acres. The total area of all their reserves is eight hundred and twenty-six acres.

HESQUIAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), and is situated at Hesquiaht harbour, about twenty miles north of Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of two hundred and twenty-two acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and seventy-seven acres.

MOOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), and is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of two hundred and ten acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and twenty-seven acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MATCHITLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Cheshish (No. 15), and is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of twenty-nine acres. The total area of all their reserves is one hundred and twenty-seven acres.

NOOCHAHTLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named, Aktese (No. 1), Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission island, sixteen acres. The total area of all their reserves is one hundred and eighty-eight acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Oke (No. 10), and is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises an area of thirty-two acres. The total area of all their reserves is one hundred and twenty-three acres.

KYUKAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named, Aktese (No. 1), Village island and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission island, comprising an area of one hundred and ninety-three acres.

These islands are part of the Barrier Island group. The total area of all their reserves is six hundred and eleven acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Acous (No. 1), and is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of one hundred acres. The total area of all their reserves is two hundred and fifty-eight.

NITINAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4), and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise a total area of seven hundred and seventy-three acres. The total area of all their reserves is one thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

PACHEENA BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Pacheena (No. 1), and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, at Port Renfrew, and comprises an area of one hundred and fifty-three acres. The total area of all their reserves is four hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the various bands as hereinbefore enumerated is as follows: Tseshaht, one hundred and thirty; Opichesahht, sixty-three; Howchuk-lisaht, forty-two; Oiaht, one hundred and fifty-six; Toquaht, twenty-two; Ewlhuillaht, one hundred and fifty-two; Claoquaht, two hundred and forty-three; Kelsemaht, sixty-nine; Ahousaht, two hundred and seventy-seven; Heshquiaht, one hundred and sixty; Mooachaht, one hundred and sixty-nine; Matchitlaht, sixty-three; Noochahtlaht, seventy-four; Ehattisaht, one hundred; Kyukaht, two hundred and ninety-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

seven ; Chaiccleshat, one hundred and five ; Nitinaht, two hundred and ten ; Pacheenah, fifty-five, being a total of two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the past year, there having been no epidemic or serious illness amongst them, except that consumption, as in the past, has claimed a number of them as its victims, and even this, I think I can say, is on the decrease, owing to a better understanding as to the laws of health generally. The villages throughout the agency are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, or as nearly so as it is possible to get the Indians to do ; and vaccination, with the exception of a small number of very young children, has received due consideration and attention.

Resources and Occupations.—Sealing, salmon-fishing for the canneries and hunting, on a small scale, are the principal occupations of these Indians, and the sources from which they derive their revenue, or mostly so ; a few earn something at times working for their white neighbours in various capacities, such as aiding mining prospectors, &c. A few were employed at Bamfield creek this year during the construction of the cable station and earned some money thereby.

The total revenue for the year has fallen somewhat below that of last year, and is accounted for by the fact that many of them refused to go sealing, due to the loss of the schooner *Hatzic* during the early part of the year 1902.

Buildings.—Many of the Indians throughout the agency have comfortable dwellings, but quite a number of these are not what they should be ; they have very few, if any, what might be called barns, or average outbuildings, as they do not keep any stock, to speak of, and do no farming. During the year just ended they have made very few additions to their buildings of the previous year, as during the past two years their earnings have decreased, giving them little money for such purposes, in a few instances an old building has been replaced with a new one of a very modest and inexpensive design.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A very few of the bands possess any stock at all, and even this is not noteworthy, as their few animals are inferior, and they do not take much interest in them ; in fact, their reserves are not adapted to such a purpose. They likewise possess practically no farming implements.

Education.—There are six day schools, and two boarding schools in active operation in the agency, and all are doing good work ; the boarding schools are at Clayoquot and Alberni, respectively ; the former under Roman Catholic, and the latter under Presbyterian management, are especially noteworthy ; they are both full and are doing much for the youth of the several bands, whose parents manifest a decided interest in the education of their children—who are generally very bright and promising ; the money granted by the department for education in this agency is certainly being well accounted for, and when further money can be set aside for the enlargement of these educational institutions, or the establishment of new ones, which very preferably should be of the industrial, or boarding class, a still greater sum can be very profitably expended, as there are many promising children still out of school who would give a good account of themselves, and carry their influence into their Indian homes, if given the opportunity.

Religion.—It is regrettable to have to state that a large percentage of the Indians of this agency is yet pagan, not having thus far been brought under the influences of Christianity. The Roman Catholic Church has a goodly number enrolled as members, and the Presbyterian Church is likewise doing a good work ; some few also are Methodists, but the field is large and scattered and the workers are comparatively few ; but it is hoped that henceforth all may be speedily brought under religious influence. There are scattered throughout the agency a number of churches of the different creeds named, at which the Indians attend well and seem amenable to divine instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole the Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding, and are, as far as their knowledge serves them, doing their

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

best to earn an independent livelihood, and in most instances, apart from the old amongst them, are fairly successful.

Temperance and Morality.—Those of the Indians who could be fairly classed as Christianized are as a rule temperate and moral, and even many of the pagans refrain from the use of strong drink ; on the whole the desire to use liquor, which the Indian by nature usually seems to have, is being gradually overcome, notwithstanding that much temptation is from time to time thrust upon them by unscrupulous white men who carry liquor to the shores of this island in sloops and by other means, and offer it to them for the profit to be derived by themselves ; the past year has seen drunkenness on the decrease amongst the Indians of this agency, and it is hoped that the improvement in this direction may be more marked as the years go by, and as they get to understand their own natures and what is of advantage and disadvantage to them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In contrasting the conditions existing in this agency among the Indians of to-day with those of years gone by, even as late as last year, I feel that there is much reason in support of the statement that they are steadily, though slowly it may be, improving in every way. Due to conditions over which they have not had control, their earning power has been diminished this year, and, in consequence, their improvement retarded in the way of building, and, in fact, in a general sense ; but it is hoped that the forthcoming fishing and sealing season, on which they depend largely, may be better than the past, and if so a very marked improvement will be seen in future.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, July 20, 1903.

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, 1903, together with a tabular statement of statistics and a list of government property in my charge.

Location.—The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of the 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 to the Salish and Tinneh peoples. With the exception of the older people, they speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five hundred and thirty-nine men, five hundred and twenty-eight women and nine hundred and thirty-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of two thousand and three, an increase during the year of eighteen, there having been eighty-six births and sixty-eight deaths to record.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and one-half acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, and 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-three, being an increase of one, there having been four births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness among them. They have comfortable houses, which are kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: farming, hunting fur-bearing animals, and working as farm-hands with white settlers; while the women earn considerable money making gloves, moccasins and other articles from deer-skins, while in fruit season they obtain quite a revenue from the sale of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse-stables. They have good horses, a few head of cattle and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Only a few children from this reserve have received any education. These have been taught at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve. They take great interest in religious matters.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate people.

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 excellent land for farming on this reserve, but crops cannot be raised without irrigation, and water for this purpose is not available. A good portion is under fence and used for pasture. There are also on this reserve some excellent hay meadows where large quantities of hay are secured each year.

The natural features are bench-lands, excellent hay meadows and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and fifty-nine, an increase of one during the year; there having been three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no serious sickness amongst them. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers. Quite a number of the men find employment with white farmers, and with stockmen as drovers. The women make gloves and moccasins from the tanned deer-skins. They also sell and put up for their own use large quantities of all kinds of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse-stables. They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a good church on the reserve. A missionary makes occasional visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good workers, industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a 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, excellent hay meadows, and fair timber on the mountain-slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-three, an increase of five during the year, there having been eight births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Their houses and surroundings are kept clean, and all refuse matter destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable grain and roots, have excellent horses and quite a large number of cattle and pigs. Quite a number own teams and wagons, and haul freight for merchants from the nearest railway station, a distance of two hundred miles. They also earn considerable money as drovers with cattlemen, being expert riders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good stables, good horses and quite a number of cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements; also wagons, sleighs, saddles and harness.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education, there being no schools within seventy miles of the reserve.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, and are occasionally visited by a missionary of the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and making steady improvement each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly portion of this agency. It has an area of five hundred and four acres.

The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber and fair grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven, 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; dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, have good vegetable gardens, raise a few apples, and small fruit, do some gold-mining, and during the canning season quite a number go to the coast and engage in the catching of the salmon. Quite a revenue is obtained from cutting saw-logs on crown lands, for which they find a ready sale at the saw-mills. The women also contribute largely from the sale of baskets, which are sought after by tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings and horse-stables, quite a number of horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, and a missionary makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and most of them are very comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—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

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nine, an increase of one, there having been two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness of a serious nature amongst the Indians. Their houses are kept clean and all refuse matter destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising good crops of grain and roots. Their occupations are various: as farm-hands, freighters, guides to tourists, gold-miners and hunters. The women make baskets, moccasins, gloves, and earn considerable from the sale of berries, which are plentiful near the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, some good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church and have a small place of worship on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children from this band have ever received any education.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river, 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; portions of this are hay meadows, where they cut considerable hay for their stock. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands, and fair timber on the hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-one, an increase of four during the year, there having been eight births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no serious sickness amongst these Indians. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, working as farm-hands and cow-boys with white settlers, and during the trapping season go long distances in search of fur-bearing animals.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables, a large number of horses, a few cattle and pigs, and a fair supply of wagons, sleighs, harness and farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. One of the best churches in the agency is on this reserve, and the Indians take a great interest in religious matters.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, and there has been no case of intemperance amongst them for the last year.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek, where it joins the Fraser river two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains three hundred and sixty-seven acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the river and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. There were no births or deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness of any kind amongst this band of Indians. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, gold-mining and working as labourers with white men are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables. They have a few horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band have been attending the public school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making better progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve, on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains seven hundred and eighty-five acres. The natural features are open bench-lands. There is good grazing land and good grazing lands along the mountain-sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, there having been no births or deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. Their houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations. The women earn considerable from the sale of moccasins, gloves and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attended the public school.

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.—These Indians are moral and temperate.

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-land along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain-slopes afford good grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-six, there being no increase during the year. There were three births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; there has been no serious sickness amongst them; houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—They raise oats and vegetables, and cut considerable hay, work as labourers with white settlers, are good hunters, and during the winter season supply the village of Clinton with nearly all the fire-wood used. The women make and sell moccasins and gloves and also sell berries. They are also employed by white families as washerwomen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle, and farm implements, wagons, sleighs and harness.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics, and they have a small church on the reserve. A missionary pays them regular visits.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are moral and temperate.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, about 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, and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain-slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred, a decrease of one, there having been ten births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths on this reserve were of infants. It is difficult to state the cause, as the Indians were free from contagious diseases. The houses are kept clean and are very comfortable; the yards and surroundings are carefully cleaned, and refuse matter destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, mine for gold on the Fraser river and work as farm-hands with white settlers, while many take their horses and wagons to the Cariboo mines, a distance of three hundred miles, where, during the summer and fall months, they find employment.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings, good horse-stables, a few good horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have one of the best churches in the agency and a well-trained brass band. A missionary makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, industrious and intelligent, devoting most of their time to cultivating their lands.

Temperance.—There is room for improvement in this respect, as occasionally some are arrested for having intoxicants, but it is becoming less frequent.

DOG CREEK BAND.

The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river, three miles from the village, and has an area of thirteen hundred and seventy-one and one-half acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain-sides.

There are only seventeen Indians on this reserve. They make a living by farming, working as labourers with white settlers and fishing and hunting.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river, three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres. The natural features are open bench-lands. These Indians are unable to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation. On the hills and mountain-sides there are good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two, an increase of one, there having been two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—They engage in farming, have good vegetable gardens, and raise a large quantity of small fruit, such as currants, gooseberries and raspberries, also melons, squash, tomatoes and pumpkins, which are brought to Clinton and readily disposed of.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables, harness, cattle and pigs, also farm implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have a small church on the reserve, and are very religious.

Characteristics and Morality.—They are industrious and law-abiding; also temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and sixty acres. The natural features are bench and meadow lands, along the river-bottoms good grazing lands; also good hay meadows; the rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three, a decrease of four, there having been ten deaths and six births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there were no infectious or contagious diseases at this reserve during the last few years, the death-rate far exceeds the birth-rate. The dwellings are comfortable and fairly clean, and the sanitary conditions good.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, and have a good supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands with white settlers, trapping, hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve, and take great interest in religious matters.

Education.—Quite a number from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making steady progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank 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 eighteen and one-half acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, a large portion suitable for cultivation, but the cost of bringing on water for irrigation would be very great. There are good grazing and fair timber-lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-two, a decrease of six, there having been five births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the death-rate at this reserve was high, there was no contagious disease. The Indians have very comfortable dwellings, which are kept very clean and their surroundings kept clear of refuse matter.

Occupations.—They find employment at farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers, freighting, supplying fire-wood for the village of Lillooet, and acting as guides and packers to tourists and hunters in search of bears and mountain sheep. The women add considerable by the sale of moccasins, gloves, baskets and berries.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements, wagons, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have just completed a very neat church on the reserve. A missionary spends most of his time amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them earn a comfortable living, are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, the Indians of this band are moral and temperate; occasionally they are led astray by getting intoxicants.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

The reserve of this band 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 of which require irrigation. There are also fair timber-lands.

There are only seven Indians on this reserve. They make a living by farming and gold-mining.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains four thousand one hundred and thirty-six acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, all requiring irrigation, good grazing and fair timber-lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. There were no births or deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, and the reserve is in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and working as farm-hands with white settlers are the principal occupations of these Indians. They also act as guides to white hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farm implements. They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve on the east side of the Fraser river, and are building another church on the west side of Fraser river on their reserve there. The lumber for the church has all to be whip-sawed, at a cost of \$32.50 per 1,000 feet.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are excellent workers, law-abiding and making steady improvement on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, and it is a rare thing to hear of a case of intemperance amongst them.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river, and four hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and three miles from the village of Quesnel. It contains sixteen 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 is seventy-one, an increase of two during the year, there having been five births and three deaths.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, although they are not as particular about sanitary matters as they ought to be.

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, boating, trapping, and working as farm-hands with white settlers. They do not raise any grain. They have good vegetable gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and a number of farm implements, 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but inclined to be lazy about cultivating their lands, preferring to hunt and fish for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole 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 two thousand and eighty-five acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain-slopes and poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-two, no increase or decrease, there having been four births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and gardening, packing with horses from the reserve to the various gold-mining camps on Bridge river, as labourers at various occupations and in hunting, fishing and gold-mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle and pigs, and a supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, they are unable to cultivate as much land as they could. Consequently they are not making much progress in that respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND NO. 2.

This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of Seton lake, about six miles from its outlet. It contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres. Its natural features are bench-lands and fair timber on the mountain-slopes.

There is only one man on this reserve. He makes his 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 bench-lands, surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-five, an increase of one, there having been one birth and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. The dwellings are kept clean and surroundings tidy.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river gold mines. Their women are expert basket-makers.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

These baskets are made from the roots of cedar-trees. The women get from \$2 to \$8 for them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fair dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, are very religious, and in the absence of the missionary, hold morning and evening service.

Characteristics and Morality.—They are good workers and law-abiding. 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 are bench and bottom-lands, surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered. There are no grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three, an increase of one, there having been two births and one death during the year.

Health.—The health of this band has been good, and a decided improvement is noticed about their dwellings and premises.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes over Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, trapping, and as labourers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables; a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. A large portion of this reserve is heavily timbered and it is not easy to make much improvement, but the Indians are steadily going ahead and making a fair living.

Education.—None of the Indians of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have 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. It contains five thousand two hundred and ten acres. Its natural features are in the portion along the Fraser river bench-lands, while the portion along the Cariboo wagon road is meadow-land. There is good grazing at both places and fairly good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-one, no increase or decrease, there having been two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Until the latter end of this month the general health of this band was good, but lately there has been an epidemic of whooping-cough at the reserve. I instructed Dr. Hoops to attend to these cases and they are reported as getting along all right. The Indians' dwellings and surroundings are in excellent order.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming and teaming, working as farm-hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping. The women are expert makers of moccasins and gloves, which they sell readily. They also gather and sell large quantities of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farm implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady improvements on the reserve, as they are very industrious and hard workers.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve and are visited regularly by a missionary.

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 has an area of four thousand two hundred and twenty-five acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eight, an increase of two, there having been five births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are fairly well kept.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, and working as labourers with white settlers, as farm-hands and cow-boys are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, sleighs, harness and saddles, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Until late years these Indians depended wholly on hunting and fishing. Now they are paying more attention to the cultivation of the soil and raise fair crops.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcotin river. It contains six thousand three hundred and fifty-two and one-quarter acres. Its natural features are bench-lands requiring irrigation, good grazing and hay-meadow lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. During the year there were no births nor deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, and their dwellings are in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, working as labourers with white settlers, and as cowboys with stockmen, are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, cattle, pigs, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—No Indian of this band has ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains four thousand six hundred and thirteen and one-quarter acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three, an increase of five, there having been eight births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness at this reserve until recently. A few cases of whooping-cough broke out, but not of a serious nature. Dr. Hoops, of the 150-Mile House, attended to them. They have comfortable dwellings kept in good order, as are also their premises.

Occupations.—They raise a large quantity of grain, hay and vegetables. They team, hunt and fish, and work as labourers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle, pigs, wagons and sleighs, and are well supplied with farm implements, harness and saddles.

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 very neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good improvements on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing, particularly in their methods of cultivating their lands, taking much more interest than formerly, realizing that on this depends their sustenance during the winter months when game is getting scarce.

The industrial school at Williams Lake has been conducted very efficiently by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and the other departmental teachers under him, and too much praise cannot be given them for the attention and care bestowed upon the children under their charge.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, September 9, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia, for the year ended June 30, 1903. The respective reports and statistical statements received from the different Indian agents throughout this extensive superintendency were, as they came to hand, duly forwarded to Ottawa, and I am pleased to be able to state that these returns, in accordance with the desire of the department, were received in good time and were as nearly as possible in the required form.

Under the different headings formulated by the department the following summary of particulars bearing upon the subject in hand may, I hope, be found interesting and satisfactory, as showing in a general way the substantial progress being made by the aborigines through the many channels leading to a useful and prosperous position in the ranks of civilized advancement.

Vital Statistics.—According to the census returns and to general observation, the native inhabitants of British Columbia are increasing. This pleasing condition is no

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

doubt owing in a great measure to the fact that these people have to some extent passed through the trying ordeal of what may be classed as the transition stage, during which time they were subject to many complaints and ailments brought on by a too sudden change from the roughest and simplest diet to the rich food of the well-to-do white man, which, from the facilities they have had to earn money, were indulged in to excess, while simultaneously there was a movement from the old-time houses, which, if rough, and according to our ideas very uncomfortable and not overly clean, possessed, at all events, owing to their primitive structure, openings for the passage of pure air throughout the buildings. Moving from such dwelling-places into, very often, small frame houses, almost air-tight, with frequently large stoves, continually kept going, proved a great strain upon the constitution of both old and young, especially as they were in the habit of rushing out in the cold and wet on the slightest occasion, half clad, not realizing the danger resulting from the changed conditions referred to.

At the present time they are getting more and more into the ways of careful white families, who look to ventilation, sanitary conditions, wholesome food and careful nursing, especially of children, as a means of maintaining health and prolonging life.

Health and Sanitation.—Throughout the superintendency, and the year now reported upon, I am happy in being able to state that the general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good. No epidemics or sickness in any dangerous and extended form afflicted them. In the early part of the year—last fall—a few cases of small-pox, of the very mildest type, appeared among the Squamish band. By prompt and effective action on the part of the department and the provincial health authorities these cases were quickly stamped out before any fatal results were experienced.

At Stevenson also, in August, 1902, a supposed case of small-pox was discovered in the Kyuquot Camp (West Coast Indians), which caused the removal of these Indians to some fields at the outskirts of the town, where they were kept in quarantine, much to their indignation and serious loss, as at that particular time the salmon had commenced to run and they lost their season's work at the canneries. The man upon whom the rash appeared recovered without having experienced any other ill effects, and none of the tribe, not even his wife, were at all affected by the malady.

Owing to improved conditions regulating their manner of living and habits generally, the Indians are becoming more or less free from the ravages of many of the fatal ailments which heretofore afflicted them, such as consumption, so deadly in its effects amongst the natives, and the many dread forms of scrofulous disease. Ordinary cases of sickness, as a matter of course, visit some of them from time to time, requiring medical attendance and medicine, which the department carefully provides.

Satisfactory results continue to flow from the careful attendance and treatment available at the different hospitals subsidized by the department, where the sick and indigent find a kindly refuge when sorely in need of help and care, and great praise is due to those under whose able supervision the charitable and medical aid bestowed is administered.

Vaccination is regularly attended to, and the antagonistic feeling formerly existing against the operation, seems dying out, the Indians apparently realizing the preventive benefits arising therefrom.

Resources and Occupations.—Under this heading may be mentioned farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours, &c., stock-raising and employment as cowboys throughout the white settlements, logging on their own account on government lands under 'logger's license', and working for wages in saw-mills; employed as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from \$3 to \$5 per diem; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; engaged 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 halibut, salmon and other fish products for home consumption and for sale; as sectionmen on railways, and labourers on provincial roads; as deck-hands

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

on steamers plying between different ports, as boatmen, packers, freighters, guides to miners, hunters 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 copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale among tourists; building fishing and other boats and canoes for their own use, and for sale; working in coal-mines; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil; working as carpenters and in various other capacities in new towns springing up throughout the province; cutting cord-wood on crown lands for sale at canneries and to steamboat-owners; also for fuel in towns; 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. Indian women are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent.

Irrespective of the wages earned annually at the canning centres and at the hop-fields, they make baskets of many varieties of design and finish; these are highly prized by tourists and command good prices. In some cases they take them to the American side and dispose of them profitably. They cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins, besides disposing of the dressed skins intact, which are used for many purposes. They are clever at making mats from the inner bark of the cedar and from rags, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality. They make their own and their children's clothes to a great extent, being materially assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines with which they are fairly well provided; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they dispose of among the white people, the greater part, however, being dried and preserved for winter use; they also earn considerable money in doing chores and laundry work at the houses of their white neighbours.

Buildings.—With the exception of one or two of the less progressive agencies, a steady improvement is noticeable in the native residences being constructed each year, as well as in their farm buildings, &c. Many of their dwelling-houses are large and commodious two-story buildings, substantially built, with verandahs attached, and very frequently tastefully painted and well furnished with, to a certain extent, all modern conveniences.

The many cottages being erected are improving in style and comfort and are occasionally made very presentable by the addition of flower-gardens and house-plants. The Indians, I may here mention, are becoming much more careful in the manner in which they spend their money, being less inclined to throw it away in the purchase of useless pinchbeck baubles, and other worthless trash; articles of domestic use, such as will add to the comfort of themselves and families, being more in request.

Stock.—In sections of the country favourable to such undertakings, stock-raising is successfully carried on. The breed of cattle and horses is being largely improved and when opportunity arises the comparatively valueless cayuse is being got rid of and cattle purchased instead. The assistance rendered by the department through the supplying in a few cases of bulls and rams has been of great service in affording substantial encouragement to those engaged in stock-raising, which has all the more effect when coming from a source to which they have been taught to look for help and guidance. Pigs, sheep and poultry, are also increasing in the Indian settlements, much to the profit of the owners, who find them easy to manage and care for, besides having a ready market for such produce in the many mining and other towns springing up all over the province.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the fact that, as time advances, they find many of the channels closed against them through which in former times, when white settlers were few and the extent of country open to them almost limitless, they obtained all the necessaries of life, the Indians are realizing that they will in the future have to look to the land for their support, and are consequently paying more attention to the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of stock. As an outcome of that forewarning and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

an indication of their praiseworthy enterprise, many of the bands are gradually acquiring, purchased with their own earnings, improved farm implements of all kinds, such as reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines, worked, some by steam, but generally by horse-power. In many districts, owing to their being so well provided, much money is earned by them during the harvest months by hiring out themselves and their machines to white settlers, &c.

With all the smaller implements they are, as a rule, well supplied.

Education.—Under this head very satisfactory progress is being made in such localities as are provided with schools. The desire on the part of the parents of Indian children for the education of their offspring is becoming more general each year, and in many places where no Indian schools are available the Indian children attend the provincial public schools, where, by their nice behaviour, neat appearance, cleanliness and attention to their studies, they give great satisfaction to their instructors. A perusal of the full and interesting reports from the principals of the industrial and boarding schools supported by the department, will repay all who are interested in such good works, and too much appreciation cannot be shown when the great care and untiring attention bestowed by the respective managements of the different denominations controlling these institutions is fully considered.

I have been pleased, during my visitations throughout the superintendency, to observe the many lasting benefits arising from the education and training received at these establishments.

Some of the Indian boys who have been so instructed are now engaged, in connection with one or other of the missionary societies, in teaching their native brethren, and are proving themselves perfectly capable of doing good work.

Stores have been opened on many of the Indian reserves, operated entirely by the Indians; the clerks being young men educated at one or other of the departmental schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service as nursemaids, and general servants, and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes 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 industrial pursuits, a method and thrift unobserved by the older Indians is noticed; the superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs which so much impeded the advance of their fathers are dying out, and in another decade I feel assured these will be looked upon as things of the past.

Among the younger Indians English is freely spoken and their ambition to a great extent inspires them with a desire to attain that condition which will put them on a level with the white man.

Amongst the day schools doing the best work, which is in a measure owing to the more favourable conditions surrounding the children, may be mentioned that established on the Kitsumkalem reserve, of which the Indian agent, Mr. Morrow, writes: "One of the most successful Indian day schools in this agency is located here, under the direction of Miss Tranter, some of the pupils in this school showing splendid progress in all branches taught." While Mr. DeBeck, Indian agent, writes: "The day school at Alert Bay has been made a most complete success by Mrs. E. J. Hall, the present teacher."

The number and class of schools in this superintendency are given respectively in the different agents' reports; and fuller and further particulars may be found in returns received from the various principals and teachers.

Religion.—It is encouraging to be able to state that under this head the most satisfactory conditions exist. Religious observances and services continue to be practised with commendable devotion by those converted from paganism to the Christian belief; indeed, the faith shown by many of these primitive people is most astonishing and often pathetic, affording an example of implicit trust in, and faithful performance of, what they are taught to believe are their religious duties.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The superintendency is well supplied with churches and chapels; even in the most remote places, when engaged in my periodical visitations, I find the 'village church,' which can be seen from quite a distance, and always has a softening and comforting influence, no matter how wild or rough its surroundings may be.

Happily at the present time there are but few pagans to be counted among the aborigines, nine-tenths of the whole population being now recognized as members of one or other of the different missionary denominations doing such good work in British Columbia.

Characteristics and Progress.—The native people are to a great extent self-reliant and industrious. As farm labourers, stockmen, boatmen, guides, packers, loggers, fishermen and as sectionmen on the railway, &c., &c., they are seldom excelled, and ever give good satisfaction to their employers. In many places they turn out voluntarily with teams and wagons, pick and shovel, and do extensive and valuable work on the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They are nearly all good handicraftsmen and have in places constructed substantial and often extensive bridges in a manner creditable to skilled workmen. Of late, incited by the growing knowledge of the value of the land on their reserves as a matter of future support, they have erected miles of good fencing and have devoted more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised annually and delivered at the flour-mills. There are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some instances individual Indians have large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are heading in that direction and the cry for more land is not of infrequent occurrence. Efforts have been made on behalf of some of these to obtain leases of grazing mountain-land from the provincial government, but all such applications have been invariably refused. There are instances of individual Indians of a more independent turn than others having branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, pre-empting homesteads under the British Columbia Land Act; as a rule they do very well and afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. They are in many settlements rapidly getting into the ways of the white man, taking a hearty interest in all such matters as tend to the welfare of the community generally.

Of course there yet are numbers whose situation and environments are less favourable to progress and who, consequently, seem slow in their advance towards civilization and steady prosperity. It is, however, but a matter of time when these people, as a whole, will have settled down and adopted one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their general battle for the means of maintaining a comfortable existence. At the present time they are, to a highly commendable degree, law-abiding and friendly, not only towards their own people, but to all others coming in contact with them. Crime is very rare in their communities, and, notwithstanding the many temptations that beset them through the machinations of worthless and evilly-disposed white men, &c., they pass through the ordeal creditably, much more so it is generally thought than would their tempters, with their boasted civilization and superior enlightenment, were they similarly exposed.

Temperance and Morality.—In this respect it may safely be stated that the majority of the Indians are free from censure, indeed rather deserving of praise, their lives evidencing a higher standard of sobriety and morals than is to be found among very many of the whites, whose bad example is to be deplored and acts as a serious stumbling-block in the way of the missionaries and others striving for the betterment of the Indian's condition.

Unfortunately there are some of the natives whose lives are not exemplary; those who have been freely exposed to temptation in earlier days have acquired habits of dissipation difficult to overcome, while others, owing to unfavourable environments, have but too many opportunities for the satisfying of vitiated appetites.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Every reasonable effort has been made to prosecute and punish unscrupulous persons selling or supplying intoxicants to these unsophisticated people, and the few detective constables employed by the department have done much towards suppressing the illegal traffic in the localities where they were employed.

General Remarks.—In accordance with the desire of the department, medicines continue to be supplied to the different agents and missionaries stationed throughout the province for dispensation among such of the Indians as may be in need of assistance and unable otherwise to obtain medical aid. Medical attendance also under like circumstances has been provided where it has been possible to do so. I may here remark that the system put in practice during late years of placing medical gentlemen in different localities under salary for the purpose of affording the above-mentioned relief to the indigent sick, has been found most satisfactory in many ways, especially in the direction of economy and assured succour to the afflicted. Natives who, through sickness, old age, or other causes, were found absolutely in want of food and clothing have been relieved and efforts have been made to prevail upon those who could do so to help their suffering friends as well as also to inculcate principles of self-dependence. Although on account of the influx of labourers of all nationalities, and from other causes, fully explained in previous reports, there has been a gradual falling off in the earnings of the Indians for some years past, it is satisfactory to note that during the year ending June 30 last there has been a slight increase. This favourable turn in the tide of their prosperity is attributed to the general advance made by the Indians in industrial and economic directions rather than to any adventitious circumstances.

Within these reserves, where the construction of irrigation ditches has been assisted by the department, may be seen tracts of land producing good crops, which, before water was available, were almost worthless, thus affording not only a more abundant supply of the comforts and necessities of life, but also acting as an incentive to higher aspirations leading to more practical efforts towards substantial and lasting advancement. As has been previously reported, during the summer of 1901 a fire destroyed at Metlakatla, the house until then used by the girls' branch of the Metlakatla industrial school, together with many others. During the past year funds were provided by the department to rebuild premises for the occupation of that establishment. Last spring the work was undertaken and the new buildings, known as the 'Indian Girls' Home,' was constructed upon the old site, which commands a view of the village, the harbour, and the surrounding country for many miles. An expanse of green sward fronts the edifice, which is within easy distance of the seashore, thus affording the children ample room for outdoor exercise as well as facilities for boating and bathing in fine weather.

The school stands upon a high embankment, and, being close to the salt water, good drainage is ensured, which, together with the favourable surroundings, should contribute to the health of the inmates.

The building is of two stories with a spacious well-lighted attic and a basement wherein provision is made for a play-room for the pupils during inclement periods, as well as for the storing of supplies, &c. The roof is covered with galvanized steel shingles, which will, it is hoped, prevent the occurrence of a conflagration similar to that which destroyed the old building, caused by sparks settling on the roof, blown from a burning house some two hundred feet away.

The foundation posts are of cedar and of substantial proportions, the structure being strongly braced throughout, to guard against the severe storms experienced in that locality. The first floor contains a large hall, reception-room, dining-rooms for the staff and for the pupils, class-room, cloak-room, back hall, and lavatories; kitchen, store-room, wash-room, and wood-shed. Upon the second floor are situated the pupils' dormitories, three bed-rooms for the staff, spacious hospital-room, sewing-room, and room for linen and stores; the windows are so arranged that the interior of the building is thoroughly lighted and good ventilation has been secured.

Should additional accommodation be required at any future time, with a small expenditure considerable un-used space in the attic could be utilized.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The superintendence of the work of construction was for the most part carried out by Mr. William MacLaughlin, chief clerk in this office, who was placed in charge of the Northwest Coast agency during the time elapsing between the death of the late Charles Todd and the appointment of his successor; and every effort was made by him to accomplish results favourable to the efficient management of the institution and creditable to the department.

Mention may also fittingly be made of the Indian industrial school to be known as the 'St. George's School,' built by the New England Company near Lytton.

Several hundred acres of land, much of which had been cleared and cultivated by the former owner, have been secured so that the company has been able to commence operations well equipped and fully prepared to afford practical training to the pupils.

A substantial well-finished and commodious building has been erected, the contract price being \$11,663, which, with wiring, &c., for electric light, the construction of a reservoir, laying of pipes and terracing the school grounds, will bring the outlay in such connection up to about \$12,750.

Besides the above there has been the expense of purchasing a heavy team, some pure-bred shorthorns, pigs, &c., &c.

A dairy of stone has been added to the farm buildings, which have been enlarged in some cases and generally repaired so that ample accommodation for all the different requirements necessary, in connection with such an establishment, has been provided. The company has also found furniture and fittings, &c., for the interior, and supplies, food, clothing, and every care for the boys who may become inmates. It is estimated that the entire cost of establishing this school, including, of course, the purchase of the large area of land referred to, will amount to about, if not quite, \$32,000.

The staff employed at present consists of principal and matron; assistant teacher, farm manager, carpenter, shoemaker, two farm-hands and two household servants.

As is nearly always the case with a new school started among Indians, it will take some time before it gets into working order up to its full capacity, and it is sincerely hoped that the charitable and liberal provision made for the advancement of the Indian children in that section of the country may, in the near future, be crowned with the success so eminently deserved by the New England Company.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., December 18, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the work undertaken by the Indian Reserve Commission, and by the surveyors employed in the survey of Indian lands in British Columbia during the past year.

Surveyor Green has been temporarily employed in the office since April 17, during which time he has been engaged as follows:—

Making tracings of the plans of the different reserves for the use of such of the Indian agents and Indian chiefs as had not hitherto been supplied with the same; making a comprehensive schedule of reserves in this superintendency for the depart-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ment; renewing boundary posts on the Cowichan lake and river; examining the banks of the Cowichan river for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage done by the washing away of banks, &c.; planning and superintending the construction of groins on the lower part of the Cowichan river for the protection of the banks, a work rendered necessary on account of the serious inroads being made by each succeeding freshet at the points protected; he also, whilst engaged on the latter work, surveyed a portion of the river which had changed its course since a survey was made some ten years ago.

On May 1, last, Surveyor Devereux, acting under instructions, proceeded to complete the surveys of the Penticton, Osooyoos and Similkameen reserves, the boundaries of which were, owing to the precipitous nature of the country, left unfinished by the surveyor first employed upon that work some years ago. At that time the mountainous land was considered valueless, and accuracy, at a heavy cost, was not considered indispensable; within the last few years, however, that section of the country has become an important mining centre, many valuable mineral deposits having been discovered, especially in the mountains, which rendered it necessary to have all the lines completed with the greatest possible care.

Mr. Devereux reports several serious errors in the work previously done, which will be reported upon at a later date when the matter has been fully investigated. I am glad to be able to state that it is now considered that all necessary surveys in that section of the country have been completed.

On October 6, accompanied by Surveyor Green, I proceeded to Arrow lake, in the Kootenay agency, for the purpose of defining a reserve for several families of Indians in that vicinity who hitherto had no land assigned to them for their use and occupation.

At Burton City I was joined by the local Indian agent, Mr. Galbraith, who pointed out the land desired, when, after a lengthy conversation with the Indians, and an inspection of the ground upon which some houses had been built, and gardens attempted, a reserve of two hundred and twenty-five acres was allotted to them by me, which included their houses, gardens, and camping-ground.

I detailed Mr. Green to make a survey of the reserve, thus saving the expense of sending a special survey party to undertake that work.

Mr. Devereux's report on his past season's work is herewith inclosed.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR DEVEREUX.

VICTORIA, B.C., December 1, 1902.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in the Osooyoos division of Yale district.

In obedience to your instructions of May 4, last, I proceeded to Penticton and there began the work of connecting and completing the unfinished portions of the boundaries of reserves belonging to the Penticton, Osooyoos and Similkameen bands of Indians.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

As might be expected, this work was found most difficult, comprising chiefly those portions of the boundaries which owing to the precipitous nature of the country had not been defined by the previous surveyor.

After outfitting at Penticton, I proceeded to the Osooyoos reserve No. 2, and completed the boundaries of that plot.

I next went to Penticton reserve No. 1, and there finished the unsurveyed portions of the western boundary of that allotment.

Thence I returned to Osooyoos, and there connected that portion of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 1 which had been run by Captain Jemmet in 1889, and also defined that part of it which was left undone by that gentleman. This latter part was found very difficult to survey.

On June 30, I left the Okanagan valley, and crossed into the valley of the Similkameen, and there started on the reserves belonging to the Upper Similkameen Indians. Churchwayha reserve No. 2 A was the first to be connected and defined. The western boundary of this reserve was found to be 127.47 chains in length.

The next work taken up was reserves Nos. 3, 4 and 5. The boundaries of these allotments were completed by August 2.

The surveys of the Similkameen reserves were begun on August 6, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were all finished by September 18.

I then defined the boundaries of Nos. 7 and 8, and I regret to state that the old survey of these reserves was found so inaccurate that it will be necessary to have a new plan as well as new field-notes filed to show the allotment exactly as it is on the ground; the western boundary is very much out of meridian, and there is also an error of ten chains in the southern boundary.

The southern and western boundaries of reserve No. 10 and 10 A were next surveyed. This completed the defining of the whole of the allotments in this section of country.

The party was paid off at the end of October in Keremeos, and I arrived at Victoria with the camp equipment four days later.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX.

1950-1951

1952-1953

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, July 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home on the Fort William reserve, is very picturesquely situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, about one mile and a-half from the flourishing town of Fort William. Four miles distant from it is the beautiful Mount McKay.

Land.—In connection with the home there is only one acre of land. It is divided into boys' playground, girls' playground, vegetable garden, and flower garden. The land, though somewhat sandy, produces fine vegetables.

Buildings.—The home is frame, on a stone foundation, and is 70 x 45 feet. Some few feet to the rear of it is a storehouse, 12 x 20 feet. The school, which is 20 x 44 feet, contains two class-rooms and is a few rods from the main building. To the rear of the main building is a hen-house and a wood-shed. The basement of the home is divided into laundry, furnace-rooms, bake-room, kitchen, refectories, boys' play-room and girls' play-room. The ground floor contains parlour, music-room and assembly hall, chapel, boys' dormitory and boys' bath-room, and a small infirmary for boys. On the floor above are the girls' dormitories, bath-room, and work-room, and the Sisters' apartments.

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 fifty. Of this number eighteen were boys, and thirty-two were girls. The number of day-pupils in attendance was forty-two, and of this number eighteen were boys, and twenty-four were girls.

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 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There are also regular hours of study, morning and evening. Special attention is given to singing, and the time devoted to it is always of special interest to the children, a number of whom are gifted with very fine voices. Private lessons in instrumental music are given to a number of the larger girls, who, as a rule, appreciate this instruction very much.

The older girls are also carefully instructed in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, baking and all kinds of housework, and with practice in these branches they make great progress.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with this home. Our garden is small but well cultivated, and the boys take great interest in planting the seeds and keeping the garden free from weeds.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work, and under careful supervision have made rapid progress. The boys are taught to keep their apartments neat and clean; to help in the garden, and to attend to the wood and water.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully instructed in morals and religion by their teachers and also two or three times a week by the pastor of the parish. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and have morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. There is, however, in many of the children a tendency to lung diseases and to consumption. There have been during the year two cases of diphtheria and one case of fever.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the river by means of a force-pump from which lead pipes lead 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 well heated by two hot-air furnaces. The only means of lighting the institution at present is by the use of coal-oil lamps. The class-rooms are heated by box stoves.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. Both boys' and girls' playgrounds are furnished with suitable games. In summer a ramble in the woods is a most enjoyable feature of their recreation.

General Remarks.—On account of the increasing number of children in our home, we have been obliged to undertake the building of an addition, 40 x 25 feet, in order to be able to accommodate the children. During the past year the Sisters who are in charge of the institution have been obliged to give up their own rooms that they may not have to refuse admittance to the children.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, August 12, 1903.

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, 1903.

This institute was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly 'The New England Company' in the year 1831.

Land.—The land comprises three hundred and ninety acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagles Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres, crown grant (on this were the buildings) and one hundred and ninety-four acres by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres, rented.

Buildings.—The institute, laundry and dairy were totally destroyed by fire on April 19 last; the farm buildings were burnt down on May 7, and the boys' play-house where the lads were temporarily housed was destroyed on June 21, the boys being accountable for the three fires.

Accommodation.—Accommodation has been provided in temporary buildings for about thirty-five boys and forty-two girls.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1903, show an attendance of fifty-seven boys and sixty-three girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
“ II.	13
“ III.	24
“ IV.	39
“ V.	12
“ VI.	25
	120

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and eighteen. Reducing our numbers in the middle of May to ninety-four has very much lowered the average attendance.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The progress has been very satisfactory.

Two pupils passed the 'entrance' examination last month.

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 IV 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.—This year has been the best in the history of the farm, showing as it does a favourable balance of \$2,258. Products supplied to the Mohawk Institute, \$1,667; cash sales, \$3,979.

Industries taught.—*Carpentry and Painting*.—Under instruction the boys do all the work for the institution and farm. The principal work was building a new cottage for the gardener and improving the Mohawk church.

Brass Band.—The band of fifteen boys continued to make good progress until June 21, when their instruments were destroyed in the conflagration of the band-room and play-house.

Farming, &c.—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys and include the management of a dairy of over thirty cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year. The girls completing their training here are much sought after, they readily obtain good situations at from \$8 to \$10 per month from the start.

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 monitors exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the institution was all that could be desired.

The health of the pupils was very good—two deaths occurred—that of a girl from consumption and a boy from intestinal obstruction, through depraved appetite.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Recreation.—The recreation hours are : one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m. ; also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars ; they also have a field where they play 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 29, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Mount Elgin industrial institute for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Mount Elgin industrial institute is situated on the banks of the Thames river, one mile south of the Muncey station on the Michigan Central railway, and in the southern extremity of Caradoc township, Middlesex county, Ontario. Two hundred and twenty-five acres of land comprise the farm attached to this institution for industrial purposes, which since the enlargement of the institution has proved to be entirely inadequate to its necessities. To supply the need thus created, recourse has been had to the leasing of adjoining lands from the Chippewa and Oneida bands. The rental paid for said lands proves a serious drain on the finances of the institution.

Buildings.—The buildings are composed of the four-story building erected in 1895, the old building known as the annex and refitted in 1897, recreation hall for boys, laundry, barns, stables, carpenter and shoe-shop, also two separate dwellings occupied by officers of the institution. Since the last report, concrete and brick foundations have been placed under the pig-pen, stock barn and straw barn, giving additional accommodation for stock.

Grounds.—A beautiful lawn, crossed by a well gravelled driveway, lies southward and westward of the main building, furnishing playground for the girls on the south, and a tennis lawn on the west. To the north of the main building stretch the ample and beautiful grounds used for sports by the boys.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty pupils and a staff of twelve officers.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department being one hundred, the attendance varies from one hundred to one hundred and five. I have been compelled to refuse about fifty per cent of the applications presented by parents or guardians in behalf of the prospective pupils.

Class-room Work.—Each pupil receives four days' instruction in the class-room and two days' in the industrial department each week. By a simple division of pupils

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

into groups, the advantages of a graded school are attained. The schools are inspected by the county inspector and pupils advanced regularly to the standing of high school entrance. School rooms, lavatories, dormitories, playgrounds and recreation halls are under the continued oversight and inspection of the teachers and matron.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed as above stated of two hundred and twenty-five acres of a rich clay loam soil admirably adapted for mixed farming. It is well underdrained and in a high state of cultivation and furnishes from year to year, except in special cases, ample supplies of flour, meats, vegetables and dairy products, but is sadly lacking in facilities for pasturage for cattle and horses.

Industrial Work.—The pupils are instructed according to age and sex in the following industries: farming in all its branches, rearing and management of stock, horses, cattle, pigs and domestic fowl, drainage and tilling of land, and carpenter work, and the cutting, making and mending of garments, cooking, baking, general house and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—In charge of an officer the pupils attend public service each Sabbath morning, Sabbath school in the chapel each Sabbath afternoon, song, praise and prayer service in the same place each Sabbath evening. Bible study with the singing of gospel songs is associated with the morning and evening prayer service each day of the week. The conduct of the pupils in general is good. As might be expected, difficulties arise, but pupils are with few exceptions orderly and obedient. In the schools discipline is maintained by the teachers, only grave offences being reported to the principal. In the industrial departments, disobedience and bad conduct are reported to the officer in charge, to be dealt with by the principal as the case demands. No prescribed punishment is laid down, but varies according to the individual case and may partake of the withholding of some privilege or the assigning of an extra task.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils during the year has on the whole been good, three serious cases of pneumonia forming the exception.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is not on the whole satisfactory. Certain repairs to plumbing and a supply of pure water are seriously needed.

Water Supply.—The water supply while abundant is not of good quality, as reported by the inspector some time since. This is a serious problem, and demands immediate attention. The confusing of quantity with quality has been too long maintained.

Fire Protection.—Buckets of water and chemical extinguishers are kept in each flat of the main building. Two small tanks to contain water are placed in the garrets of same, but little pressure can be secured upon the hose in the different flats owing to the extremely small size of the connecting pipes. The annex, recreation hall, laundry, barns and stables are without any protection whatever.

Heating.—The heating of the main building and the annex is furnished by three hot-water furnaces burning coal, which efficiently heat all parts of said buildings.

General Remarks.—I regret to report the death on May 23 last, of the late principal, the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, who for twenty-two years laboured so arduously and so successfully in connection with this institution. Its equipment and efficiency bear testimony to his ability and industry.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Superintendent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAWK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 13, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of, and within, the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots one and two, in the Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase and is held in trust by his Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

The soil is extremely light and rocky and is best adapted for grazing purposes. A large portion of it is quite useless for farming purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river, and consist of :—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, main block, 160 x 37 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, main dining-hall, kitchens, visitors' entrance, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block stands a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.

3. Some sixty yards from this building standing due east and west is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883 with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.

5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.

6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. Factory.

8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

Since my last report the following repairs and improvements have been effected, viz., painting and repairs to school-room ; chapel windows repaired ; repairs to drains and water-pipes ; whitewashing dormitories ; repairs to kitchen sink and clothing-rooms ; painting and repairs to dining-hall ; making hay-rack, screens and tables for laundry and general repairs to building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils ; sixty boys and forty girls, and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was sixty-five—forty-eight boys and seventeen girls. Eight boys and four girls were admitted, ten boys and five girls were discharged and three boys died.

The average attendance for the year was fifty-six.

Of these now in residence, eighteen are motherless, eight fatherless and thirteen are orphans.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions under the tuition of two teachers in separate buildings. The curriculum followed is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Both schools are equipped with automatic desks, large wall maps, globes, and necessary school material, including kindergarten material for the juniors.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

Twenty-three boys and twelve girls qualified for promotion during the year.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, farming and shoemaking have been in operation during the year. The carpenter-shop is a detached building, 24 x 90 feet, situated some two hundred yards from the main building and is fitted with steam-power and machinery for planing, sawing, turning, &c. Every branch of the work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge.

Seven boys were apprenticed during the year and made excellent progress.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys with a practical farmer in charge. Forty-five acres are under cultivation; seven of which are in vegetables and roots for winter use. The sales of dairy produce realized \$193.19; meat and hides, \$367.07.

In the winter the farmer and his boys find steady employment in teaming, chopping in the bush and the sawing of wood for the institution.

The shoe-shop, like last year, has been in charge of one of our ex-pupils.

All the re-soling, patching and mending of boots and shoes and shoe-packs for both institutions have been done in this shop for the past year.

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.

Methods of punishments 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 satisfactory; but I have to report the death of three boys from tuberculosis. Drains are kept clean, lime and other disinfectants are used and 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, into large tanks placed in the roofs of the main building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are placed at convenient distances outside of the main building and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The Shingwauk home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heat and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by the hot-water system. 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 buildings for lighting.

Recreation.—Both schools have playgrounds; suitable games and gymnastic appliances are provided. Indoor games, books and magazines are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,
Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial schools for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This institution is located on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, ten miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith bay.

Land.—About two hundred acres of land were granted by the Indians to the use of the missionaries, and held in trust by them, for the combined purposes of the mission and the school. It is stony, but otherwise fertile land, half of which is under cultivation—the other half being used as pasture.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, dining-room, wardrobe and play-hall, in a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet. The rooms for the sick, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-story stone building, 110 x 60 feet, where also the staff have their rooms. The dormitory is particularly healthy, being 108 x 40 feet, with a ceiling seventeen feet high, and is well lighted and ventilated; there are in connection with it baths and water-closets fitted up according to the most approved method.

The girls and their staff have all their rooms in one three-story frame building, 108 x 50 feet, situated further up the hill. Their sleeping-room is not healthy, the ceiling being low, and the space too limited. Their recreation-room is also inadequate. This feature, however, will disappear shortly, for a three-story frame building, 50 x 35 feet, is now under construction, which will add to the present limited accommodation an airy sleeping-room, a more healthy recreation-room, an additional class-room and other conveniences. A few yards from the girls' main building stands a two-story frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appendages, store-rooms, bakery, &c.

Towards the shore of the bay stands the combined blacksmith, tinsmith and paint-shops. Closer to the shore is a little saw-mill with the carpenter-shop and the machinery for wood-manufacturing purposes. The shoemaker-shop and the bakery for the boys' school are located in an old mission stone building. There is also a music-room set apart especially for the use of the brass band, composed of former pupils of the school.

There are yet to be mentioned in connection with the farm three barns, each with a spacious stable in its basement, piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various carriages, wood-sheds, and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample room to accommodate eighty boys and their staff, and after a month there will be good accommodation for as many girls and their staff. However, with some remodelling of the boys' school, accommodation could be provided for one hundred boys.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled during the year has been one hundred and forty-three, of which eighty-three are boys, and sixty girls, and the average attendance has been one hundred and twenty-eight, the difference between the figures being accounted for by arrivals and departures during the year. The attendance of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

day pupils from the village has been, as usual, very unsatisfactory, owing to various causes, which deserve the attention of the department.

Class-room Work.—This 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 1.30 to 4.30 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7.30 p.m. for private reading, letter-writing, vocal music, etc. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only for two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. In the same manner the older girls spend a part of the time devoted to class-work, in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, baking, etc. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers, boarders of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day pupils.

The pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard I.	11	pupils.
“ II.	51	“
“ III.	38	“
“ IV.	21	“
“ V.	8	“

The pupils generally, especially the boys, have made very good progress in the English language, and arithmetic, and many would be well fit to fill positions requiring but elementary training, but, as it is, they have no opportunity to make use of their knowledge, when out of school.

Farm and Garden.—The farm, as described above, is managed with a view of supplying the institution 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, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. About one acre is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden. This department is quite profitable, and enables us in a great measure partly to supplement the annual grant which covers hardly two-thirds of our expenses.

Industries Taught.—The main industry taught to the boys is farming, because it is the best and almost the only means they will have of earning their living when out of school. But attention is also given to woodworking, blacksmithing and shoemaking. Ten of the older boys were especially applied to farming, four to woodworking, two to blacksmithing and one to shoemaking. Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed daily about two hours, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen, and on the farm. The laundry work is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls have a daily sewing class. The pupils generally take well to these various kinds of manual labour.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is given to this most important part of education. Special religious instruction is given the pupils almost daily, and whenever there is an opportunity, they are reminded by advice, exhortation or reproof, to manifest in their behaviour the religious and moral principles they have learned. A weekly report on every pupil from all the officers of the institution, made public and sanctioned by rewards or reprimands, is an effective means of maintaining good morals and order. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is very good, except that of the girls' sleeping-room, which is now being improved as mentioned above. There has been no serious illness on the part of the boys, but many little ailments in the girls' school, such as mumps, colds, &c. Outdoor sports and work account mainly for the better health of the boys.

Water Supply.—A windmill and a tank holding fifteen thousand gallons, supply excellent water from the Georgian bay, for all purposes; galvanized iron pipes leading it to all parts of the institution.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Fire Protection.—Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with two-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our principal protection against fire, besides ten fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets of sand for use in case of lamp-explosions.

Heating and Lighting.—Both schools are heated by box-stoves and are kept comfortable. The boys' dormitory, however, and the staff's quarters, are heated by hot water in connection with the missionaries' residence. Light is furnished by coal-oil lamps, except in the girls' school, where an acetylene plant has been installed.

Recreation.—Two hours daily besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of every month is a free day for all the boys who have given satisfaction throughout the month. Both schools have playgrounds, although rather small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play halls for bad weather, and evening recreations in winter.

General Remarks.—As a whole, this year's work was crowned with success, and we are pleased with the results.

I have, &c.,

J. PAQUIN, S.J.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,

RAT PORTAGE P.O., September 8, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario, near the boundary of Manitoba, and just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40. This school is reached by water from Rat Portage or Keewatin, being about forty-five miles from either in a southwest direction.

Land.—A peninsula containing two hundred and ten acres, between Rice bay and Shoal lake, was secured by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee. Ten acres of this was a free grant, and the remainder was purchased from the Ontario government. The location is registered as D 492. Several rocky ridges run across the land from north to south, but a large portion of it is excellent soil and will be very suitable for farming and gardening. About two acres have been cleared.

Buildings.—A building, 38 x 66 feet, was erected recently by the Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, containing two stories of frame and a basement of stone. The basement contains two furnace-rooms, laundry, boys' and girls' bath-rooms, four store-rooms and boys' and girls' recreation-rooms. The main floor contains a school-room and book-room, boys' entrance and hat-room, children's dining-room, office and hall, parlour, staff dining-room and kitchen. The second floor has two boys' dormitories, four staff bed-rooms, staff bath-room and two girls' dormitories. There is a clothes closet off each dormitory. The large attic is used for a store-room.

There is also a stable, 12 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for a staff of five.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Attendance.—There are seventeen children on the roll ; nine boys and eight girls. The average attendance for the year was eleven and three-fourths. This being the first year of the school, the attendance was low, but it increased during the latter part of the year.

Class-room Work.—For beginners the pupils have made good progress. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, music, calisthenics and general knowledge. They excel especially in writing and spelling.

Their conduct is very good.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is under cultivation in two vegetable gardens, and the soil and climate are good. For the first year the crop is excellent. The windmill is used with hose to water the garden. About two acres are fenced in, and more land is partially cleared. Being thickly covered with small timber, it takes time to get much land into proper condition. Some of the stumps were removed with dynamite in clearing for the garden.

Two horses, one cow, two calves and some hens are kept.

Industries Taught.—The large boys work out half-days with the principal or the farm helper, clearing land, fencing, hauling wood or hay and at other farm work.

The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, mending, cooking and baking. The smaller children are in the school-room full time.

Moral and Religious Training.—The scholars are taught obedience and right and wrong. They commit to memory the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. There is daily Scripture-reading, singing of hymns and prayer, and on Sundays, Sabbath school and church service are conducted.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The sanitary arrangements are also very good. The sewer empties into Rice bay, west of the building, while the intake of the water pipes is on the east side from Shoal lake ; all rooms are well ventilated and have high ceilings.

Water Supply.—A windmill pumps the lake water into a tank in the attic, from which it gravitates in pipes to all parts of the building where needed. Hot water also is supplied through the range boiler. A large tank in the laundry holds the rain-water which is drawn off in any part of the basement.

Fire Protection.—The windmill, pump and the two tanks with iron pipes and one hundred and seventy feet of hose, with hydrants on each floor, give excellent fire protection. Axes and water in pails are kept in convenient places in case of fire. The scholars are drilled in getting out of the dormitories quickly and orderly by ladders fastened to the balcony or by the two stairways inside. They are also taught how to use the hose.

Heating and Lighting.—Two hot-air furnaces, cook-stove and laundry stove heat every part of the building comfortably. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In summer much time is spent in football, boating, swimming and other games. In winter there is coasting, skating and sliding, with indoor games in the evening, such as ping-pong, crokinole and magic lantern.

I have, &c.,

J. O. MCGREGOR,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KEEWATIN DISTRICT,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, *via* SELKIRK, MAN., August 8, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent, General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the third annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the Norway House reserve at Rossville village. It commands a fine view of Little Playgreen lake. We are about twenty-five miles down the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg, in the territory of Keewatin.

Land.—The school does not own any land at present, but the Indian council proposes to set apart six hundred and forty acres for school purposes. Part of this, about one acre and a half, is being used as a garden at present. It still belongs to the Indians. There is only a very small part of the contemplated grant that can be farmed. The rest is rocks and muskegs.

Buildings.—There are six buildings in connection with the school:—

(a) The main building is a frame structure, built on a stone foundation. It has sheeting, building-paper and siding on the outside of studding; and sheeting, building-paper and ceiling on inside. It is painted inside and out. It contains the office, principal's rooms, two play-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room, two dormitories, and four private rooms.

(b) School-house, a new building used as a school-room only.

(c) One log storehouse.

(d) One small log stable for cattle only.

(e) One large closet.

(f) One root-house, new, 18 x 18 feet.

There has been a porch built over a cellar door which opens outwards. A sidewalk has been built around the main building and extends in one direction towards a new stable which is in course of erection, and in the other direction past the reserve day school to our new school-house. We have also put a strong picket fence around the main building, the girls' playground and a small vegetable garden; one fence incloses all. We have also built a substantial wharf for the use of the steam tug in landing supplies. A new log barn and stable combined is in course of erection, and will likely be completed soon. It is 28 x 30 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for sixty children, and a staff of five.

Attendance.—With the exception of about six weeks we have had the full number allowed by the government, that is, fifty, and most of the time more. A few cases of truancy have caused some trouble.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department has been followed, and considering the delay caused by an epidemic of sickness, excellent work has been done. The children show very marked ability in drawing and writing, and have made good progress in arithmetic and reading.

Farm and Garden.—By reference to the second heading of this report, it will be seen that for some time at least farming is out of the question. We have a small garden in which the ordinary vegetables can be grown quite easily. This year, however, a late and cold spring has made gardening a failure. We have potatoes, pease, and turnips, but smaller stuff failed to come on.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, sewing, laundry and general housekeeping are taught the girls. The boys are, on a small scale, taught gardening, the care of cattle, and carpentering.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Moral and Religious Training.—This is supplied by the personal efforts of all the staff. We also have a morning and evening meeting, at which we read the Bible and explain and enforce it as well as we can, sing suitable hymns, and engage in prayer. Every Sunday evening we conduct a Sabbath school, at which the regular international lessons are studied.

Our school is within two hundred yards of the Methodist mission church, in which divine service is conducted twice every Sunday, except occasionally, when it is held three times. The children are taken regularly to these services.

Health and Sanitation.—We have suffered, in common with the reserve upon which we are situated, from a most virulent epidemic of whooping-cough, bronchitis and pneumonia; most suffering from all three diseases at the same time, and in addition, some had chicken-pox. Lilian Yeomans, M.D., and Miss A. Yeomans, a trained nurse, did all in their power to check and cure the troubles, but in spite of this we lost three girls and one boy from the above cause, and one girl from eating poisonous berries while out in the bush. This, however, could not be taken to indicate unhealthy conditions in or around the school, as there were about sixty-five deaths on the reserve from the same cause. Nearly all the children suffered more or less from these diseases. We gave the children and staff a week's holidays at Christmas, which was unusual, to rest and regain strength after the long siege of sickness. With regard to sanitation, I found the cellars very wet and no drain to carry off the water. This is being remedied as fast as possible. I have also built a wharf, from the outer end of which we get much better water than was formerly secured off shore. Everything else which circumstances will permit is being done to keep the place in a healthy condition.

Water Supply.—We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about one hundred yards from the school.

Fire Protection.—This is most inadequate to the needs of the school. We have nothing in the way of hose, tanks, fire-escapes, or fire-extinguishers. We have one barrel of water in each dormitory, with a pail and a number of pitchers on hand. Then in the kitchen are four barrels, all of which are filled twice a day, and from eight to a dozen pails standing close at hand. Axes are always on hand in the school.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of two wood furnaces and quite a number of stoves. Some of the rooms are not connected with the furnaces, and others do not receive sufficient heat from the present arrangement of pipes, so we supplement with stoves. The furnace pipes were not properly proportioned to the amount of work required, when they were put in.

The lighting is done entirely by lamps burning kerosene oil.

Recreation.—The children all do some manual work in the way of chores for about one hour before school. They have the regular recess from work, and one hour and a-half at noon, during which they play out of doors at football, tag, skipping, swinging and many other games. From 4 to 5.30 p.m. all, except little girls, work. Then after supper they amuse themselves for about one hour before being called to prayers.

General Remarks.—We find a growing appreciation by the people of the work being done in the school; but we are still having serious opposition from a faction which is opposed to us on denominational lines.

I have, &c.,

J. A. G. LOUSLEY,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
Via WINNIPEGOSIS, MAN., July 10, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of a muddy river called Pine creek. We are thirty-seven miles by road from Winnipegosis, our nearest post office.

Land.—There is no land granted by the government for school purposes. All the land in connection with the school, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, belongs to the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The boarding school building covers an area of five thousand one hundred and thirty feet, and consists of a two-story stone building with a basement and an attic. It is 114 x 45 feet. Besides this large building we have stables for horses and cattle, sheds for carriages and implements, a carpenter's shop, a new ice-house, 18 x 18 feet, and a new poultry-house, 18 x 22 feet.

Accommodation.—The school building is large enough to accommodate one hundred pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The children attend regularly. They like to attend class, where they make good progress.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made good progress in writing, drawing and painting.

Farm and Garden.—We have planted this year one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes and fifteen bushels of oats. In the garden we have onions, carrots, pease, beans, cabbages, &c.

Industries Taught.—Our small boys do the light work of the house and take care of the cattle. The big boys work on the farm or in the carpenter-shop.

The girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day half an hour is devoted to moral and religious training. The children like their religion and are good and moral.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our children is generally good. They are favoured with substantial food, good air and various exercises during play-time. They have one and even two baths each week.

Water Supply.—A gasoline engine pumps the water required for school purposes from the river, and forces it into a tank at the top of the building.

Fire Protection.—We have in the school building seven fire-extinguishers, four hose and three tanks.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by a steam furnace, which works perfectly satisfactorily. We use coal-oil lamps for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—There are two play-rooms, each 23 feet long by 22 feet wide, and two playgrounds, one acre and a half each, supplied with benches and shade-trees.

P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

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. The post-office address is Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are two acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The three kitchen floors of the main building were painted and a new floor put in the wood-shed. The school-room was painted on the outside and six storm windows bought for it.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate forty children with a staff of three.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of twenty-four pupils.

Class-room Work.—As nearly all of the children are under twelve years of age, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress. They speak English entirely, and during the last six months I have not heard a word of Sioux. The five older children read the daily papers and are quite as fond of reading books as white children of the same age.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for a garden; the other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls. Each child is given some vegetable such as carrots, beets, pease, cabbage, &c., for which he is held responsible. They take a very keen interest in their work, and enjoy it better than any amusement the school can afford them. Each tries to surpass the other in growing the best vegetable. This year we have sixteen different kinds of vegetables, besides our potatoes.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry; also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes in the morning and the same in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. The conduct of the children has been good and corporal punishment is not necessary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children, on the whole, has been good. One boy, aged nine, died with tubercular trouble in April. The ventilation of the school 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 will hold twenty barrels. From this tank water is forced into the attic by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. We have two chemical engines, one axe and six fire-buckets. There are no ladders, which we would require in case of fire from lightning. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the fire-brigade.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air, except the school-room, which is heated by a stove. The building is lighted throughout by electricity. There is one light in the basement, eight on the first floor and four on the second floor.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and athletic sports. The larger girls and boys spend much of their spare time, playing at lawn-tennis, which they enjoy intensely.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is distant about two miles from the town.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Roman Catholic mission. Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension 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. Workshops, 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation. Stable and carriage-shed, under one roof, 46 x 18 feet. Wood-shed 20 x 12 feet, and a log house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty children, distributed as follows: girls' dormitory on upper flat, 36 x 30 feet, less room for assistant matron. On second floor are: sewing-room, recreation-room and two rooms occupied by the Sisters, 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.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of thirty during the year. A full average is easily obtainable, as there are always two or three children cared for in excess of the regulation number, which is thirty.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons, and to teach the children to converse in English. Both girls and boys are particularly successful in English.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the rocky nature of the soil, farming is not attempted, but gardening is carried on successfully. An acre of land has been added to the garden during the year, which brings the area under cultivation to about three acres. An abundant supply of potatoes and vegetables is obtained from the garden.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation to the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants. The winter work is mainly limited to providing wood and water. The girls are trained in the art of general housekeeping ; also in laundry work, sewing, cooking and baking.

Much attention is given to vocal music, and the children are very proficient therein.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care ; it is also our main source of consolation. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine ; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The general health of the school is good. Yet we have had to deplore the death of three children during the year—all of them girls. Two died of pulmonary consumption and the death of the third was due to the rather uncommon disease, meningitis.

The food-supply is wholesome and abundant. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers have been placed at convenient points on the different flats.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces. There is also a box-stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is admirably located on the northern hillside of the bank of the Assiniboine river, about three miles northwest of the city whose name it bears. Owing to its beautiful situation, natural advantages are enjoyed such as belong to very few similar institutions. Every effort has been made with the force under command to lay out the grounds to best advantage, so that neatness of appearance and utility may be properly blended.

Land.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of land belonging to the school (the east half of the section just west of the Experimental farm), about two hundred and twenty acres of which are in the fertile valley of the Assiniboine, the most of which is adapted for agricultural purposes. The uncultivated land is suitable for hay and pasture.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, principal's residence, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, piggery, hennery, ice-house, one root-house, and another root-house, 50 x 21 feet under construction.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for nine single members of the staff, allowing one comfortable room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory, dining-room and school-room capacity to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been one hundred and five, and the attendance in the school-rooms and on duty has been good.

Class-room Work.—Two excellent teachers have charge of the class-rooms, and they adhere to the prescribed programme of studies.

The half-day system is followed with quite a few exceptions among the smaller pupils, who attend the school-room all day, especially during the winter months.

During the year good progress has been made, and great praise is due the teachers for bringing the work of the class-rooms to its present standard of excellence. The grading of the pupils enrolled for the June quarter was as follows :—

Standard I.	33 pupils
“ II.	7 “
“ III.	37 “
“ IV.	22 “
“ V.	4 “

Farm and Garden.—The yield from the farm and garden was abundant, and the prospect for the present year even surpasses that of previous years. Last year we harvested four hundred and sixty-eight bushels of wheat, thirteen hundred and seventy-four bushels of oats, two hundred and sixty-two bushels of barley, twenty tons of hay, one hundred tons of fodder-corn, sixteen hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and sixteen hundred bushels of turnips ; also sufficient roots and vegetables of other kinds to supply stock, staff and pupils.

The land under cultivation comprises one hundred and forty-six acres, and is utilized for the present season as follows :—wheat, twenty-five acres ; oats, forty-two acres ; brome and rye grass, fourteen acres ; corn, five acres ; potatoes, eight acres ; roots, six acres ; garden and fruit, five acres ; summer-fallow, twenty-two acres ; meadow, fifteen acres ; remainder, new breaking.

The remainder of one hundred and seventy-two acres is uncultivated, but used for pasture.

Industries Taught.—We seek to train all our boys in every variety of garden and farm work ; also in the case of stock. While all get a training in the use of hammer and saw, a few are kept regularly in the carpenter-shop, believing that the transition of the Indian from fishing and hunting to the farm and garden and their kindred pursuit of stock-raising is more natural and will be more successful than forcing him into the overcrowded trades and professions of to-day.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry, sewing and general housework. A class of girls has been taught nursing during the past few months under the training of a professional nurse. It can be said that many of the pupils have manifested considerable skill along the industrial lines mentioned.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious services held for the benefit of the pupils consist of public prayers, associated with songs of praise and reading or reciting of Scripture every morning and evening. Sunday morning all the boys and as many of our girls as possible attend service at the Methodist church in Brandon.

Sunday school is held at three p.m., at which the international Sunday school lesson is studied and each member of the staff has a class. Regular preaching services are held in the institute every Sunday evening. We seek by formal instruction and the daily example of the officers to inculcate these ideals and moral principles that will counteract the evil tendencies of the Indian nature, believing while it is very import-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ant that the Indian child should be educated, it is of more importance that he should build up a good clean character.

Health and Sanitation.—While a larger percentage than the average number of deaths has occurred during the year, the general health of the pupils has been good.

The school physician, Dr. Frazer, has been faithful in his attendance. We have also had the services of a trained nurse for eight months of the year, and special attention has been given to the physical well-being of the pupils. The school is in a satisfactory sanitary condition, the ventilation and drainage system being up to date and in perfect order.

Water Supply.—A well on the hillside continues to afford us an ample supply of excellent water ; a powerful windmill throws the water into two large tanks near the roof of the building. From these the supply is distributed by pipes. The tanks are kept full except in calm weather, and the pipes and taps are in good condition.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Our main protection is a large McRobie engine, situated in the basement, with connections made with each flat, where there is a drum containing sufficient hose to reach all parts of the same. Besides these, there are several feet of hose attached in four different places to the water system, also several fire-buckets, and small chemical extinguishers are on hand and ready for use. A fire-escape is provided from each of the four large dormitories. The main building is well protected, but all other buildings are not.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by hot air ; all the furnaces, with the exception of one wood furnace, give excellent satisfaction.

The main building, principal's residence, barn and stables are lighted by electricity, furnished from the Brandon plant. The system is very convenient and safe.

Recreation.—For the physical development, drill, games and amusements are provided for all. Football, baseball, skating, hockey, sleighing and swinging are the chief outdoor attractions, while dumb-bells, Indian clubs, checkers and other simple games are much enjoyed inside.

General Remarks.—The aim in the management of this school is to introduce strict economy ; to dispense with all that is superfluous and to promote efficiency in what is essential. With this in view the matters that are receiving chief attention are those that relate to the comfort and well-being of the pupils and to their mental, moral and religious training.

Profitable employment and good homes are easily found for all our ex-pupils who do not return to their homes on the reserve ; many of them are earning good wages and giving excellent satisfaction to their employers.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of my excellent staff of co-workers, who have laboured so earnestly for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the pupils and are endeavouring to make the school a 'home' in the true sense of the word. In closing, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the various officers of the Methodist Missionary Society and of the Indian Department for their co-operation in the advancement of the interests of this school. Never before has the future of this institution looked so promising. With thankfulness to God for many blessings vouchsafed to us through another year, I bring this report to a close.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A 1904

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, August 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The new home, which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded 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 4 and southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat-land. In addition to this the department purchased twenty acres of good hay-land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry and the gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and shoe-shops, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, and implement-shed which was erected this year. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank. Connected with this is a windmill used in emptying the tank.

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.—The result of the final examination was very satisfactory. The silver medal given by Mrs. Wilson for the sixth standard was won by No. 130, Hector Flett, and No. 190, Willie, won the medal very kindly given by Agent Wheatley, for competition in the fifth standard. A prize was also given by Mr. Marlatt, inspector, for the best essay written on 'Industrial School' and 'Reserve Life.' This was also won by Hector Flett. The two good conduct prizes given yearly by myself were won by Agnes Cook and Healy T. Cook.

At the closing of the school for the year the standards were as follows :—

Standard I.	12 pupils
" II.	11 "
" III.	20 "
" IV.	27 "
" V.	8 "
" VI.	5 "

Farm and Garden.—The crops harvested last autumn were most satisfactory ; no finer sample of wheat being marketed in this district. The returns for this department were : sixteen hundred bushels of wheat, fourteen hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and eighty bushels of barley, five hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, six hundred bushels of turnips, two hundred bushels of mangolds, and eighty bushels of carrots.

In addition to this, considerable quantities of other vegetables have been raised, such as onions, pease, beans, &c.

This year there are forty acres in wheat, thirty acres in oats, five in barley, three in potatoes, one in turnips and one in other vegetables, besides some sixty-five acres of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

summer-fallow. With suitable weather the yield should be very large indeed, as everything looks in splendid condition.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, bootmaking, baking, farming, gardening, harnessmaking and blacksmithing. 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 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. Mark's. Many of the pupils are deeply interested in religious matters. The conduct of the pupils has been very good. Punishments are of very 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 amongst the pupils during the year.

Since the alterations made last year, the drainage system has been much more satisfactory. 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, and this is pumped out with a 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 this source, of defective sanitation 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, and 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. The heating has been found inadequate and the department is making arrangements to have the system overhauled before winter.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football continues to be the most popular game in summer. In winter there is a gymnasium, which is fitted up with a number of appliances from which the boys derive much amusement. The larger boys and girls are also very much interested in tennis, for which we have a good cinder court, while the smaller girls have swings, croquet sets and various other appliances for their special amusement. In winter the chief pastime is skating.

General Remarks.—We have had the pleasure of two visits from the Hon. David Laird, the first in July, 1902, and the second in May last.

Our Commissioner is always a welcome visitor at the school. In August, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley of the Birtle agency, Miss McLaren of the Indian boarding school at Birtle, and Miss Cornelius, Oneida, Wis., who is now teacher at the Regina industrial school, spent a day with us. In the evening we had a social in their honour, which was very enjoyable. Miss Cornelius, who belongs to one of the celebrated Six Nations, gave a delightful address which was very interesting and most encouraging.

The Rev. T. J. Marsh and Mrs. Marsh of the Hay River mission of Mackenzie river, visited the school. It is a great pleasure to meet those who are so deeply interested in Indian work.

There has been little in the past year to interrupt the usual routine of school work. The work is, I believe, steadily progressing and we have indeed much for which to be thankful.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON (per St. C. W.),

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLE CHURCH, August 31, 1903.

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, 1903.

On November 10, 1902, I received my appointment as principal, and after stock-taking and having things put into shape, I took over the control of the institution from Inspector W. J. Chisholm on December 10, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated in the parish of St. Paul, on the west bank of the Red river, about ten miles by water from the city of Winnipeg, eight miles by rail and seven miles by the mail highway running from Winnipeg to Selkirk, which crosses the farm about half a mile from the river, and about three hundred yards further west it is also crossed by the Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, the Middle Church station being upon the school farm.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of all of lot eighteen in the parish of St. Paul, which is twelve chains in width and extends back from the river four miles. Owing to the shape of the farm, there is much lost time going back and forth. The soil is a black loam with clay subsoil. The land was purchased from the authorities of the Church of England.

There is about three hundred and seventy-five acres in the farm, about one hundred and seventy-five fit for cultivation, one hundred and three of which has been broken and was under crop this season ; the rest is pasture and hay-land.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main building of solid brick on stone foundation. In this building are the dormitories, the staff's quarters, offices, dining-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and water-closets. The other buildings consist of a large frame building, 30 x 60 feet, the lower portion of which is used as a recreation-room and the upper portion as class-rooms. Adjoining this is the printing office. Adjoining the main building is a frame building at present used as a laundry and sewing-room. Separate from this is a power-house containing a gasoline engine and electric light plant. Besides the buildings mentioned, there is in the main yard, the carpenter shop, granary, horse-stable, blacksmith shop and ice-house. In another yard is the piggery and cow-stable. The cow-stable was started last September and not completed, but will be this summer. It is a frame building, 32 x 56 feet, on a stone foundation, with implement-shed on one side, 18 x 56 feet.

A residence for the principal, 29 x 31 feet, two stories, frame, on stone foundation, has been completed and is now occupied.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate sixty boys and fifty girls (without crowding) in all one hundred and ten, besides ten of a staff.

Attendance.—During the year twenty were admitted and four discharged, their time having expired, and twenty-six were struck off, having been absent for some time.

On June 30, the number enrolled was ninety-five, the average attendance being about eighty, drawn from the followings districts :—

St. Peter's reserve, forty-six ; Fisher River, thirteen ; the Pas, ten ; Lac Seul, six ; Rainy River, five ; Moose Factory, ten ; Rat Portage, one ; Grand Rapids, three ; Cumberland, one.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room is in charge of two most efficient teachers male and female, and the prescribed programme of studies is being followed as nearly as possible, and the half-day system is being followed. Considerable progress has been made, and is quite apparent in my short term in office.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm and Garden.—There are about one hundred acres under cultivation ; off this there was taken last year nearly twenty-three hundred bushels of grain, consisting of oats, barley, speltz and flax, besides potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for the use of the school.

This season the whole of the land broken was put under crop, but owing to a heavy hail-storm on July 18, there will be no crop to harvest excepting some that may be cut for fodder and some potatoes. All other vegetables and grain for stock will have to be purchased, which is somewhat discouraging for the first year.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of six horses, twenty-five head of cattle and sixty pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock, carpentering, painting, plastering, kalsomining and blacksmithing.

The girls are taught housework in all its branches, also sewing, knitting and fancy work, samples of which were shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Winnipeg in July in competition with other schools, and to which exhibit there was awarded first prize, and I am just now in receipt of a cheque for the same.

Moral and Religious Training.—The services in the parish church are attended by the pupils accompanied by members of the staff morning and evening. Sabbath school is held in the afternoon in the institution, the classes are taught by members of the staff, the international series of lessons being followed. The regular classes during the week are opened and closed with Bible-reading, and effort is put forth to instil into the minds of the children (by example as well as precept) those principles that tend to make good men and women as well as good citizens. The progress is not as great as we should like, but perhaps it is all we ought to expect.

Health and Sanitation.—I am told that the school has never before been as free from sickness as during my term of office; every possible precaution is taken against sickness.

Water Supply.—The water used for drinking purposes is taken from a deep well in the middle of the main yard away from the buildings and sewer. That for domestic purposes, outside of drinking, is pumped from a well adjoining the power-house up into two tanks on the third story, from where it is carried to all parts of the main building. The use of this water for drinking and making tea had to be discontinued owing to its close proximity to the building which is at present used as a laundry. This is a great drawback.

Fire Protection.—The appliance for fire-protection consists of a large McRobie fire-extinguisher, which is located in the basement of the main building, and has hose attachment on each flat. There are also two tanks in the attic which are kept filled and which also have hose attachment on each flat, but would be of no effect above the floor in the third story. In addition to the above, there are hand-grenades, fire-extinguishers, fire-axes and buckets located in the most convenient places throughout the building, also fire-escapes and ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by three Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces and one hot-water furnace; the large recreation hall by hot air, and the class-rooms above and all other buildings, except the principal's residence, which is heated by hot water, are heated by stoves, coal or wood.

The system is very unsatisfactory and expensive, and it is hoped that the idea now under consideration, that of changing the irregular system now in use to that of steam, may be carried out in the near future, as it will effect a big saving.

The buildings are lighted by electricity, the power being obtained by a ten-horse power gasoline engine, which is very handy, but expensive and not always to be relied upon. The engine is also used for crushing grain for the stock and cutting wood and pumping water.

Recreation.—The boys play football (which is their favourite game), baseball and cricket in the summer, and basket-ball, football and skating in the winter. They are also very fond of music and at one time had a good band, but as one-half of the in-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

struments belonged to the 90th Battalion band, and were taken away, and those left being in very bad condition, and also not having a leader, the band's efficiency has been allowed to deteriorate.

The girls are very fond of football and play the game on their own grounds, and I have found that they derive a great deal of benefit from the exercise. They also skate, and play basket-ball and other indoor games and exercises.

General Remarks.—It is the aim of those at present intrusted with the management of the institution to endeavour to make the children feel that the school is a home and not a prison, feeling that if they were contented and happy the labour of teaching and preparing them to fill positions in the different walks of life to which they might be called, would be materially lightened, and the progress of the children more satisfactory. As my time in office has been short, I am not able to pronounce on the progress being made, but hope to be better able to speak of it later on.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMPSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on Meuron avenue, within the city limits of St. Boniface, one mile from the city hall, and two miles from Winnipeg.

Land.—There are forty-four acres in connection with the school. This land is divided into two lots, one situated east of Meuron avenue, extending to the Seine river; it is eighteen chains long and is said to contain thirty acres, more or less. The other lot is west of Meuron avenue and has an area of about fourteen acres. This land is a portion of lot No. 80, of the Parish of St. Boniface, according to the Dominion government survey of said parish, and was selected by the late Archbishop of St. Boniface and offered to the department for the purpose for which it is now used. In August, 1896, a cheque for \$2,000 was issued by the department in payment. The lot east of Meuron avenue is to a certain extent the remains of an old brick-yard and is of very little use for anything but pasture and the culture of roots, as weeds are very plentiful, so much so that oats sown early in the spring of 1902 had to be cut in July to destroy the weeds.

Buildings.—The main building is in a fair state of repair. No new buildings have been erected this year.

Accommodation.—There is room in the dormitories for one hundred and ten children, fifty-five boys and fifty-five girls, if we could recruit up to that number. There is accommodation for a staff of sixteen persons.

Attendance.—The recruiting of pupils is becoming more and more difficult. This year only two pupils could be secured, while on the contrary discharges have increased. On my returns for June, 1902, there were ninety-three names; seven have died, eighteen have been discharged because they were of age, were in poor health, or were

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

taken away by their parents ; nine deserted. Besides these nine desertions, there were fifteen others who ran away, but with the exception of one boy who is still at large, they were all brought back. Three girls figured on this list, but their absence from school was only for a few hours. No reason could be found for such conduct.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies provided by the department is followed ; progress is fair. Singing is given daily, the children are very fond of music, and visitors are always delighted with the singing and the band, also with the fancy drills and dumb-bell exercises.

Farm and Garden.—Last fall seven hundred bushels of potatoes and three hundred bushels of oats were harvested on land rented from the Archbishop. From the garden we had cabbage, onions, carrots and other vegetables. Hay could not be obtained near enough and on that account had to be bought to feed four horses and thirteen milch cows ; ten head of cattle were wintered out.

Industries Taught.—Besides carpentering, which consists only of repairs, no other industry is taught. The proximity of the city, where even skilled mechanics do not get steady work, prevents us from keeping a blacksmith and shoe-shop. Farming would offer good prospects of profit if we could get land for grazing and stock-raising. The bigger boys are always anxious to be allowed to work on the farm whenever there is anything to do. I am inclined to believe that the principal cause of all the desertions that occurred during the year was the tediousness of having to go to school every day and nearly the whole day, for half a dozen of these deserters did not go to the reserve, but went out in the country to work for farmers. The girls have made good progress in learning all things connected with housekeeping, cooking, cleaning, washing, making and mending clothes and the other branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken with this part of the children's education. Religious instruction is given daily in school and on Sundays by the principal.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children in general has been fairly good. We had a few cases of scarlatina among the boys. They were attended to by Dr. Steep, who succeeded in stamping out the contagion. The ventilation, though not perfect, is better than it was ; disinfectants are freely used.

Water Supply.—Our well continues to supply excellent and abundant water, which is pumped up by a Bulldozer Myers power pump, worked by a two and a half horse-power gasoline engine. The quickness in obtaining the water makes this kind of outfit the most suitable thing for this institution. The average consumption of water reaches almost two thousand gallons a day, and the average cost of gasoline per day is six and two-fifths cents for pumping all the water needed in the school and stables.

Fire Protection.—We have a McRobie fire-apparatus, with two hundred feet of one-inch rubber-hose, six Dominion fire-extinguishers, six fire-axes and a dozen buckets distributed through the buildings. The usefulness of the Dominion fire-extinguishers was tested last winter when fire had burnt through the floor under the kitchen range, it was put out in a moment.

Heating and Lighting.—Our system of hot-water heating continues to give satisfaction. We experienced some trouble in the beginning of last winter for the want of hard coal ; we are quite sure that soft coal cannot be used for our boilers. The acetylene-gas plant gives entire satisfaction.

Recreation.—There is a recreation hall on each side of the house opening on to large playgrounds. The children are fond of games and enjoy the fresh air, never being so happy as when they are outside.

Thanking the department for kindness shown to us during the past year.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MAN., July 20, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres owned by the school, and an equal area of rented land, all situated in the municipality of Birtle, in section No. 6-17-26. The hills on which the school is situated and to which it owes its fine view are not suitable for cultivation, but afford very good pasture. As the greater part is taken up with hill and ravine, there are not more than six or seven acres of tillable land.

Buildings.—The school is a two and one-half story, stone structure with a good basement. The barn is a frame building with a stone stable and root-house beneath. There is also a frame hen-house and log milk-house. Since last report nearly all the first story and the school-room on the second story have been floored with hardwood. One room in the basement has been fitted up with a carpenter's bench and a few more tools have been added to the stock.

Accommodation.—The buildings will easily accommodate sixty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The school has a grant-earning number of forty, but no less than forty-two and sometimes as many as forty-seven children have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The interest manifested by the pupils in their work in the class-room is very gratifying. The prescribed course of instruction is followed as closely as possible. A few minutes spent in simple physical exercises help to enliven the class work and break the tedium of the longer session.

Farm and Garden.—Six acres of land are cultivated and furnish the school with vegetables. The boys do the greater part of the garden work.

Industries.—The girls are taught general housework, including washing, ironing, darning, sewing and baking. They also assist with the milking and garden work. The boys are taught the care of stock, gardening, and the use of carpenter's tools.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend church services and Sabbath school in the Presbyterian church of the town of Birtle, and every Monday evening the pastor of the church has a meeting for them in their own school-room. Besides this they have daily Bible-readings, memorizing passages that have been previously explained.

Health and Sanitation.—On account of the favourable situation, the sanitary conditions are good, and the health of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—All our drinking water is drawn from a spring about a mile away. Our two cisterns have generally a good supply of soft water. We are hoping to be able to get a supply of good water which may be pumped into the building by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—We have Patton fire-extinguishers and twenty-two fire-pails filled with water, distributed throughout the building in convenient places. The cistern in the basement usually contains a good supply of water in the summer, but during the winter the water-supply for fire is not so good. A fire-escape, which can be reached from either wing, affords a means of exit in case of fire.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by three wood furnaces. During the past year the coal-oil lamps have given place to the acetylene gas-light brought from the town of Birtle. This is much more convenient than the old way of lighting and has much less risk of fire. The government has promised to aid in the cost of putting in this light.

Recreation.—The children engage in the usual outdoor sports, such as sliding and skating during the winter ; baseball, football, tennis, skipping, &c., during the summer. They are kept out of doors as much as possible.

I have, &c.,

E. H. CRAWFORD,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES—BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., August 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. John's Homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools) on this reserve, and to acknowledge the substantial government aid received by us during the fiscal year just ended.

Location.—The homes are situated—the one at the North Camp and the other at the South—about ten miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That at the North Camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office, Gleichen, is about four miles from the former and nine miles from the latter school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The Old Sun's school comprises the boarding school proper, the school-house, laundry and coal and wood-shed. The White Eagle's school is a large and attractive-looking building, erected in 1894, at the particular request of the South Camp Indians, who approached the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in person in the matter. In the hope of effecting an amalgamation of the two schools, and with a view to considerable financial savings, the boys from White Eagle's have been removed to Old Sun's school, and it is hoped that the building itself may shortly follow if the amalgamation is to be maintained. The cramped condition of our present quarters is both inconvenient and unhealthy, and more so since the heavy floods of last year. No repairs or improvements of any size have been made for nearly two years, pending the removal of the buildings.

Attendance.—The number of children on the school-roll at the end of the fiscal year was twenty-four boys and eighteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The children have made very fair progress in their studies during the year and also in conversational English. We feel the need of a reader for the older children more adapted to the needs of their future lives than the general Canadian reader now in use.

Industrial Work.—About two acres of farm and garden have been well looked after by the boys, and we have gathered large and excellent crops of potatoes and other vegetables. The home flower-garden with its trees in luxuriant foliage and its well-kept lawn reflects great credit on those who have had charge of it. Besides this the children are engaged daily in the stable and housework—feeding and grooming the

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

horses, milking the cows, making butter and bread, mending and making clothes and laundry work, besides all the general routine of house duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of our work. Apart from the regular Sunday services—one of which is conducted altogether in their own language—the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple, practical, ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation.—With the ample medical provision which we have, the general health of the children has been good; and everything has been done to improve as far as possible the unsanitary conditions of the surroundings brought about by last year's floods.

Water Supply.—Though the supply is abundant, the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes outside the building are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating.—The boarding school is heated by stoves only, and the school-house by a furnace. Asbestos safes are used.

Recreation.—Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 1, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The school of which I am in charge is located some fourteen miles south of Macleod, on the edge of the Blood reserve, immediately opposite the agency headquarters, with the Belly river flowing between.

Land.—Our land comprises a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, owned by the Church Missionary Society. The buildings and yard occupy some four acres, and there are some twenty acres under crop. All is fenced and sub-fenced. The soil is fairly good, and raises crops of vegetables and grain of average amount.

Buildings.—Our buildings are placed in a square, with the exception of the cow stable, which is in the rear on the southwest side. Starting on the west side, we have the girls' home, with accommodation for about fifty children. It contains a large play-room, bath-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and store-room, with staff dining-room and sitting-rooms, on the ground floor; while three dormitories and four staff

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

bed-rooms are upstairs. Moving south, we come to the church and school combined, which is large and well lighted. At the corner of the square is our horse-stable with room for four horses, and hay-loft above. Turning east, we find a carpenter-shop and beside it a storehouse. In the boys' play-yard is the bale-room and wash-house combined, and then the old mission house and boys' home. Here is accommodation for some thirty boys. Turning west, we have a small log building used for a meat-house, and lumber-room, and next on the north is our hospital, with ample accommodation for twelve patients, besides the necessary staff. Again turning west, we have the principal's house, built some two years ago, which completes the buildings and square.

Accommodation.—There is therefore ample accommodation for eighty children and for a staff of eight.

Attendance.—Being a boarding school, the attendance is of course regular, the number on the roll at present being forty-six.

Class-room Work.—This is very well carried on by our teacher, Miss Wells, and our children advance as fast as most, I think, as our inspector's report will show. The English spoken by our children has often been remarked on by visitors and others.

Farm and Garden.—This work is being well looked after by our farm instructor, Mr. Yeomans. Boys are trained in the proper handling of horses and cows, and the raising of grain and vegetables, also of poultry. This year we hope to have a threshing of oats, besides all the vegetables necessary for the school.

Industries Taught.—We are not an industrial school, yet our girls are learning dressmaking, thorough plain cooking, the making of butter, and of course general housekeeping; while our boys gather quite a knowledge of carpentering, besides the farming already referred to.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are taken by myself, while other classes of more direct training are also in operation, together with Sunday school and morning and evening service each Sunday. Other incidental training is given, as is natural, by all members of the staff.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. Edwards has more than once told me that he has never seen more healthy children in an Indian school, and certainly since the inauguration of the operation for scrofula by Dr. Lafferty our health roll is wonderfully good. I think also the amount of vegetable and milk diet now given is a large factor in keeping up the tone of the system, together with the attention given to the keeping of good warm and dry foot-wear, and clothing generally. As to sanitation, all is done that can be in this line, outbuildings are kept in proper condition and nothing offensive is allowed to accumulate.

Water Supply.—This is good, being drawn from two good wells of sufficient depth.

Heating and Lighting.—I am continually improving the heating by the introduction of a better class of stoves, and now that the buildings have been plastered, I think all are quite comfortable. Stoves and furnaces comprise the form of heating, but I find in this country of high winds, stoves are better than hot-air furnaces. The old-fashioned coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, but great care in the handling of them is enjoined. A better system could no doubt be put in, but the cost would be considerable.

Fire Protection.—This is not first-class. A grant was given us the year before last to improve the condition of things, but proved too small to do anything of a really lasting nature with, and so lapsed. We have a few chemical engines, and hand-grenades, also buckets of water are kept in convenient places, and always full, with axes, and two or three ladders. The outlets from the buildings are, I think, sufficient, and little fear of loss of life from fire need be felt.

Recreation.—This takes the form of football, baseball, cricket, croquet, handball and other games indulged in by children, also berry-picking parties, picnics, walks and plenty of swimming and bathing, of which the children are very fond.

General Remarks.—I would further state that I think the general advancement of the children is good, and the work they do, considering their ages, and the condition

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

of the people from whom they are drawn, is, I feel, quite encouraging. I would like to give expression to the good faithful work of each member of my staff, and also to the very many acts of kindly help, always most cheerfully given by our agent, Mr. Jas. Wilson, who, I feel, is thoroughly deserving of much praise and many thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR de B. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, ALTA., July 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced off near the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows: the main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high, the said building being divided at present into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room and recreation-rooms; on the ground floor, boys' and girls dormitories; the chapel and private apartments for staff upstairs.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a three-story building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries, and two large rooms reserved for the use of the Sisters.

The other buildings are: a laundry, 18 x 26 feet, a storehouse and a log stable.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for seventy pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is twenty-eight; three above the grant-earning number, which is twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies given by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We cultivate only a small area of ground, but on this patch we raise ample vegetables and roots. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of a Sister.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, baking, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, ironing, &c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—One pupil died this summer. With the exception of that case, the general health of the children has been very good. The sanitary

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

conditions are looked after carefully ; the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The children get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable and frequent baths are resorted to.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well dug close to the kitchen.

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 two hot-air furnaces put up with the help of the department.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swings and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls amuse themselves with playing ball, dressing dolls, singing and skipping. Boys and girls have each their own playgrounds and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,

J. L. LeHERN, Ptre, O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 main building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and is divided as well as possible into the various departments required for the convenience of the school. But as space is lacking, we shall be obliged to build. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, ice-house, stables and several smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance is, of course, regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme is faithfully followed.

Garden.—About six acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—All the boys work occasionally at gardening. They are also taught housework, and care of cattle. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to in every respect. Religious instruction is given daily, and the virtues of truthfulness, obedience, honesty, cleanliness, order and self-respect are constantly inculcated and enforced.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been, during the past year, exceptionally good. We are indeed thankful for this, especially so as there has been so much sickness in the neighbourhood. We had, however, in the beginning of the spring, a few cases of whooping-cough, which occasioned the death of three pupils.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the building from a well near by.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders and pails are constantly kept in places of convenient access.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of wood stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils have recreation three times a day after meals. The boys are supplied with a number of large swings in their playground. They also indulge in football, baseball, arrow-shooting, toboggan-sliding and skating. The girls greatly enjoy swinging, skipping, hand-ball and skating. All the pupils take a long walk twice a week. In bad weather their play-rooms are utilized for indoor games.

I have, &c.,

LEON BALTER,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLACKFOOT CROSSING,
GLEICHEN P.O., ALTA., August 1, 1903.

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, Blackfoot reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, at the South Camp, about ten miles from Gleichen post office and within a few hundred yards of the Bow river.

Land.—There are about twenty-five acres fenced in for the use of the mission and school. The land was given for that purpose by the Indian chiefs with the consent of the government.

Buildings.—(1) The main building, which is 36 x 36 feet, three stories high. (2) Two wings to the main building, each 36 x 32 feet, two stories. (3) There is also behind the main building and adjacent to it a two-story building, 20 x 20 feet. The department is aware that the south wing of the main building is not completed yet, and consequently cannot be used. The buildings are divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, school-room, working-room and recreation-room for boys on the ground floor and into dormitories and chapel upstairs. (4) A log stable with frame roof, 16 x 48 feet; the addition, 16 x 24 feet has been built during the last current year, and there is also a root-house to store the vegetables. A well-kept fence surrounds all the dependencies as well as the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for twenty-five or thirty pupils, but when the building will be completed and divided as it should be, there will be accommodation for sixty pupils or more, and a staff of eight or ten.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. The present attendance is twenty-two, but only eighteen of this number have been admitted by the department. Twenty-five pupils are allowed the per capita grant for the present year.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, drawing, vocal music, &c.; progress is noticeable and does the teachers much credit. The programme of the department has been followed. The pupils speak English and seem to be proud of it.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present time very little farming has been done, the institute not being an industrial school, but the garden provides enough work for the pupils during the summer. Each pupil has his own garden for flowers and vegetables, and seems to take a great interest in it. The garden provides a full supply of potatoes and vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours for manual work ; they help in caring for the horses and cattle, and are delighted when they have a chance to drive a team of horses required for the different work carried on around the school. During the summer they work a good part of their time in the garden, hoeing the potatoes and weeding the other vegetables.

The girls are taught general housework, such as cooking, sewing, knitting and mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils ; morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils seem to take an interest in their religion and show by their behaviour that they understand the moral lessons taught them. Very few had to be punished on account of their behaviour, as their different occupations keep them out of mischief.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. Three pupils died during the fiscal year : one girl, of tuberculosis, and two boys, one of paralysis of the brain, and the other of spinal meningitis. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is cleaned around the place and outbuildings as required. During vacation the pupils were out camping, fishing and picking berries, and that kind of life seems to agree very well with their health.

Water Supply.—During a good part of the year all the water-supply needed was obtained from the river. In the beginning of the spring we had a well dug and the water-supply required is now furnished by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms ; there is a pump close by the building, but no tank in the house at present. The stairs inside the buildings and ladders outside constitute the fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves and partly with a hot-air furnace. The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing and riding on horse-back are the favourite pastime 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 in indoor games in bad weather, but always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P. O., ASSA., September 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine river in northeastern Assiniboia, within a few rods of Côté's reserve and forty-five miles by trail from Yorkton.

Land.—The land consists of three hundred acres, being the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the second principal meridian.

It belongs to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The soil and location are well adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The main building is of frame and contains the staff quarters, kitchen, children's dining-room, recreation-rooms, dormitories, laundry, pantries and school-room. There is also a stone milk-house and ice-house, log carpenter-shop, log granary, frame provision store-room, frame clothing store-room, frame stable, log stable and frame driving-shed. The clothing store-room was erected last fall and is 40 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is suitable for forty-five or fifty children and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The grant is given for forty children, and this number has practically been kept up and sometimes exceeded. There have also been several non-treaty children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—A good year of uninterrupted work was spent in the school-room. We were visited during the year and favourably reported upon by the department's inspector.

Farm and Garden.—Last year a good crop of oats, wheat, barley, roots and vegetables was raised. There was quite sufficient of these products for our own use and there is still considerable grain in the granaries for sale. Twenty-three acres more were broken last year, and this year we have about forty acres of grain, roots and vegetables, all looking well.

Live Stock.—At present we have three farm horses and one suitable for driving. We have eight cows milking and from these enough butter is made for our own use besides putting by a considerable quantity for winter consumption. In addition, there are twenty-one pigs, besides hens, turkeys and ducks.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught for the boys are: farming, care of stock and poultry, use of tools and implements; and for the girls, all lines of farm house-work, including baking, cooking, dairying, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting and dining-room work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Along with the industrial and intellectual training every effort is made to form well-balanced characters by close attention to ethical and religious education. Each day is begun and closed with singing, Scripture-reading and prayer. On Saturday evening the children meet for an hour for the study of the Sabbath lesson of the week. On Sunday they attend church and Sabbath school. Once a week a familiar illustrated talk is given on some subject of live interest. Incidents in everyday life are made much of in driving home moral and religious truth.

Health and Sanitation.—From a sanitary point of view the situation is excellent, hence the health of the school has, as a rule, been good. There have been a few cases

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of scrofula, but no epidemic during the year. There was one death from some spinal trouble ending in convulsions.

Water Supply.—Much to our disappointment, the effort made last fall to secure water by boring proved a failure. Hence the Assiniboine river continues to be our only source of supply.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire is not first-class. We have five fire-extinguishers, some fire-pails, axes and a supply of hand-grenades distributed throughout the building. From each dormitory there is an outside fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces and a couple of stoves in outlying parts of the building. The lighting is supplied by coal-oil lamps, and where possible they are arranged on brackets.

Recreation.—Good, separate playgrounds are provided for the boys and girls. Football and various other games are indulged in and encouraged. In cold or disagreeable weather inside games are resorted to. Sufficient time is set apart for these purposes.

General Remarks.—While giving a good general education, an effort is made to guard against giving the pupils utensils to work with that will unfit them for the more rude ways of life they may have to adopt when they return to their homes. Such discipline is employed as will tend not so much to military precision in school life as to the formation of habits of self-control, and hence strong characters.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA.; June 30, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Crooked Lake boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land.—There are forty acres of land which have been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows:—the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet. 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 is situated the girls' play-room, the sewing-room, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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.

During the year a new edifice has been erected, which is used by the Reverend Brothers as a general workshop. It is a two-story building, on a stone foundation, 30 x 20 feet.

The first story comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz., a buzz-planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band-saw, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood-lathe.

On the upper floor we have organized a small shoe-shop department, for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual work. A few of the large boys repaired their own shoes quite satisfactorily.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for sixty five pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular, and I am happy to state that the emolument has considerably increased during the year. We have reached the authorized number of forty pupils without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar, 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 is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and the farm work give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age ; they have learned to bake their own bread, besides they help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, without neglecting, however, to keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some practical subject such as order, cleanliness, politeness and obedience ; after which hymns are sung. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and the abundance of light, is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are 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 the stand-pipe maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on 1½ inch hose with ¾ inch 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 the attic; from thence it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have all

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the water pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which is a pressure of twenty-three pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able, as yet, to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, to 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 Eugene, has greatly improved its working.

Recreation.—During summer, football, cricket, swimming, fishing, and shooting with bows and arrows, and in winter skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers and playing the violin indoors, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, dressing dolls, playing ball, singing and skipping.

General Remarks.—I am happy to state that we have received twenty-four very nice enamelled iron beds; having been given by His Grace L. P. A. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface. These have considerably improved our dormitories.

In closing my report I feel it my duty to say that during the past year there has been marked progress among the pupils in speaking the English language, and general conduct is fairly good.

I must also acknowledge the zealous co-operation of the members of my staff during the year, all are doing their best to make this school as flourishing as possible.

In conclusion I wish to express my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Mr. Begg, who in his visits examines the children and appears well pleased with the progress made by them.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 20, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from Luck Lake reserve.

Area.—There is one hundred acres of land, the property of the government, in connection with the institution.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Buildings.—No additional buildings have been erected since my last report. Some of the outhouses have been repaired and repainted. The girls' apartments are comfortable and spacious, the only deficiency being a working-room.

Accommodation.—The boys are not so well provided for: they lack a suitable recreation-room, and the dormitories are not sufficiently spacious.

Attendance.—One hundred pupils have been under supervision during the year.

Class-room Work.—Competent teachers have been doing justice to this department and the examinations, rehearsals, musical and calisthenic exercises have given much satisfaction. The advanced students follow the half-time system.

Farm and Garden.—Gardening and agricultural pursuits receive the attention of the boys under efficient management. The products of their intelligent labour during the past year were two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, and a large quantity of cereals, as well as vegetables in profusion. Our garden is the wonder of the Northwest, attracting the admiration and surprise of all who visit it, and convincing many of the incredulous, who have too long looked upon this section of Canada as a desert waste, that the soil and climate are both beyond reproach.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in all kinds of farm labour and are kept busy and happy by work, study and recreation. The girls are employed in the occupations suitable to their age and strength. General housework, domestic economy, sewing and knitting occupy the hours not devoted to mental culture.

Moral and Religious Training.—We are pleased to note that the children respond to the religious training which they receive daily. Their obedience is affectionately respectful.

Health and Sanitation.—Although small-pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria ravaged the vicinity of our school, we are happy to state that, thanks to the good ventilation and sanitary conditions of our house, we enjoyed a total exemption from malignant diseases during the year. We regret, however, to chronicle the death of two of our dear children.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are on hand and barrels of water are kept constantly ready for use. Stairs leading from the dormitories, afford easy exit in case of danger.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by four furnaces, which are carefully attended to day and night. The lighting system is by means of acetylene gas, which gives great satisfaction in the buildings and throughout the yards and gardens.

Recreation.—Great attention is given to the boys and girls during their hours of recreation; physical culture is aimed at, and the children are allowed due liberty in all outdoor and indoor amusements suitable to their age and sex. During the time devoted to recreation the most constant supervision is exercised by the staff.

Admission and Discharges.—Nine pupils were admitted during the year and six were discharged.

General Remarks.—Permit me to tender my very sincere thanks to the department for the generous and marked interest it has shown to this institution during the past, and I hope that in the future its confidence in my untiring efforts to maintain a first-class boarding school will remain unshaken.

The zealous co-operation of our good friend, Agent Jones, deserves particular mention here. May he also accept the expression of my gratitude for his constant interest and devotedness in behalf of the poor Indian children.

Circumstances over which I had no control compelled me to change the community of Sisters which during nine years had lent me their faithful co-operation in the difficult task of settling this establishment on a firm and satisfactory basis. On July 6, amid the very legitimate regrets of all concerned, these devoted Sisters bade adieu to those whom they had served with disinterested zeal and noble self-sacrifice.

An all-wise providence, however, did not leave my dear children without protection. The Sisters of the Presentation of Mary, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., responded to my earnest appeal. Twelve of that community traversed a distance of two thousand

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

miles, with joyful alacrity, to continue the good work in this vineyard of the Lord. They have bravely taken up their new duties among strangers—strangers in all except faith—and I trust to God for a promising and successful future.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, October 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location and 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 bedrooms, 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 built during the year, 40 x 16 feet, and used as a granary, storehouse, and dairy; a coach-house built during the year, 32 x 16 feet; a stable, 44 x 22 feet; a pig-pen, 22 x 12 feet; and an implement-shed built during the year, 28 x 18 feet.

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 in the years 1901 and 1902, with the alterations and repairs made during 1903, have helped to give plenty of room for the authorized number of children. Along with these alterations, the kitchen, sewing-room, and both lavatories have been remodelled and enlarged, the main building re-floored, replastered and repainted, all of which have given the buildings a better appearance, and secured greater convenience and comfort for the pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils 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.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The pupils are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	7	4	11
“ II.	7	11	18
“ III.	7	1	8
“ IV.	4	3	7
“ V.	2	1	3
“ VI.	2	0	2
	29	20	49

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

	Pupils.
Ahtakakoop's.	17
John Smith's.	9
James Smith's.	4
James Roberts'.	1
William Charles'.	4
William Twatt's.	5
Mistawasis.	2
Non-treaty.	7
	49

Farm and Garden.—Owing to heavy rains in the months of May and June, the crops were retarded in their growth and consequently were not as good as they were the previous year. Our crops last fall reached about one thousand two hundred bushels of oats, two hundred and sixty-two bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of carrots, five bushels of onions, five bushels of beets, two tons of turnips, four tons of brome grass, and twenty-eight 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 housework, such as sewing, knitting, making 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 eight 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 and sawing wood, ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel, morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock Sunday school is held. This lasts one hour, and is always a profitable hour. The children are very fond of singing hymns and the study of the Holy Scriptures. The Institute leaflet is one that is used in the Sunday school. A number of our pupils are communicants. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been fair. During the months of January and February we had ten children ill with scarlet fever. Fortunately we were able to isolate them and thus help to prevent the epidemic from going through the whole school. Dr. Kitchen was very attentive and rendered good service, and I am also thankful to add that no deaths occurred. The children have as much out-door exercise as is practicable. The dormitories, class-rooms and all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—We have one good well with good water, the other two have gone dry. We had a new well dug, but it will have to be deepened, and when this is done, we shall have two good wells.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Fire Protection.—A fire broke out in the main building in October, but with the help of our boys' fire brigade, buckets, &c., we were able to check the fire and extinguish it before it made much headway. The damages resulting from this fire were promptly paid by the Sun Insurance Company, in which company the buildings are insured. We have eight fire-extinguishers, which were 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 two pupils have been admitted and four pupils were honourably discharged.

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 furnishes a good 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.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

HOBBEA, ALTA., July 9, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Ermineskin's boarding school is situated on the Ermineskin's 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 acres of land in connection with the school, which has been allowed for the wants of the mission. A part of this land is used for playgrounds for the pupils. A large garden takes up the second part, and the rest is used for pasturage.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the members of the staff and by the pupils. The first contains the Sisters' private rooms; the second consists of a kitchen on first floor and a chapel above; the third, which is 40 x 45 feet, is entirely given to the use of the pupils. This last consists of a school-room and a refectory on the first floor, a dormitory for boys, an infirmary and a sewing-room on the second floor; and a dormitory for girls on the third floor.

Accommodation.—If the building were finished, we consider that we should have accommodation for about seventy-five pupils and twelve Sisters.

Attendance.—We have at present twenty-six boys and twenty-two girls. The average attendance during the year was from forty-five to forty-eight pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely adhered to, and I may say that success has crowned our efforts, for the pupils

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

have made marked progress in each branch of study. They have acquired a most satisfactory knowledge of the English language. The inspector, Major McGibbon, after his last visit, expressed his satisfaction with the school in very high terms. At his request, a few samples of composition, arithmetic and drawing were sent to Ottawa.

Farm and Garden.—The three acres of land under present cultivation as a garden, presents an encouraging appearance.

Industries Taught.—During the working hours the boys and girls are taught in their respective branches. The boys work in the garden, look after the cattle and prepare the wood for fuel; they are also taught baking and shoe-mending, and keep the yard clean.

The girls, besides housekeeping, are taught sewing, knitting and the cutting and making of their own clothing, as well as that of the boys. All this work is done by hand. The mending of all the clothing, and the darning, is also done by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—The greatest care is given to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Each day half an hour is devoted to religious instruction, which is given by the missionary or teacher. They also attend a daily service at 6 a.m.

Health and Sanitation.—Two pupils died during the year, one as a result of consumption and the other from a tumour, and two have gone back to their homes on account of scrofula. There were no other cases of sickness during the year. The ventilation is excellent throughout the building.

Water Supply.—There are two wells in the vicinity of the school, and a good pump which gives us satisfaction.

Fire Protection.—A dozen barrels and quite a number of pails are kept constantly filled with water, and ladders are attached to the different buildings. There is a trap door in the higher dormitory.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.

Recreation.—In the winter the boys' recreation consists in coasting and skating, while in summer their most favourite game is football. The girls like coasting and singing drills when they are indoors; in summer long walks and fruit-gathering are what they enjoy the best.

I have, &c.,

L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,

BALCARRES, August 18, 1903.

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, 1903.

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. Four acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens, and lawn.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The buildings are:—the home, 30 feet square, three stories high, built of stone, with mansard roof, and a new frame addition, which is not quite completed, 20 x 30 feet, two stories high. The new part has a kitchen and isolated hospital room on the first flat, and boys' dormitory on the second. The old frame kitchen is now enlarged to 12 x 30 feet, and is used as a laundry. The school is a frame building, 16 x 34 feet, with stone foundation and porch in front, situated about twenty yards west of the home. The old log stables have been replaced during the year by a new log one, 20 x 30 feet, on stone foundation, with shingled roof. It has a hay-loft, which will hold about four tons of hay. A log granary has been erected, 18 x 18 feet. The remaining buildings are a log carriage-house and a root-house.

Accommodation.—In the house there is good accommodation for twenty-five children and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been very good. The prescribed programme of studies has been followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are about nine acres altogether. Last fall we had sufficient potatoes to carry us safely through the winter, and had a good yield of other vegetables as well.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught general housework, baking, butter-making, sewing, washing and ironing. The boys are taught gardening, farming, care of stock and general chores both inside and out of the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. They are taught each day.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was good until last fall, when measles broke out among them. This left them weakened for the winter and caused scrofula to come to the surface. Keeping them under as little confinement as possible and leaving them out in the fresh air is having the desired effect. There was one death during the year.

Water Supply.—We have a sufficient supply of water convenient to the school.

Fire Protection.—We have ladders and pails with water at hand; also two fire-extinguishers. There are two ways of escape from every sleeping-room.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves and oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games; various games in the home are introduced during the long winter evenings.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA, ASSA., July 7, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 the second

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

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. The above is suitable for pasture.

Buildings.—The main building is the same as reported last year, and is used for school purposes. Separate buildings are provided for a laundry and storehouse; and the stables, which are the same as mentioned in last year's report, are used for the horses and cattle and also poultry.

The root-house and ice-house are also the same as reported last year.

A new building has been erected, 16 x 20 feet, used for a driving-shed and a new tank has been put in the basement six feet high, six feet wide and twelve feet long.

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 vast improvement, especially in speaking English, which is very marked.

Farm and Garden.—We do not farm, but our garden consists of about three acres. An abundance of vegetables of every description was raised. 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 children as to their proficiency in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid the pupils in this respect. Their moral conduct has been excellent during the past year, and in no case had severe punishment to be administered.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been fair. Two pupils have been discharged with scrofula; 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, and I may say 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, but we hope to get our supply somewhat nearer this summer. As a rule we always have an abundance of soft water.

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 water-barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves, and the lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, and swings, form their favourite pastimes during the summer months, while coasting, and many other games in the school-room are indulged in during the winter.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
 HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL,
 NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
 ATHABASKA LAKE, July 2, 1903.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the annual report of the Holy Angels boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school, situated near Fort Chipewyan, belongs to the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

Fort Chipewyan possesses no post office; neither are we located on a reserve.

Land.—The soil is sterile and rocky. The only farm we possess is a small, flat, and low stretch of land which admits of the cultivation of barley and potatoes. Carrots, cabbage and turnips thrive but poorly in such barren soil.

Buildings.—The building is as follows: the main building is 50 x 30 feet, to which are added two wings, the west wing, 38 x 27 feet, and the seat wing, 50 x 25 feet.

A large class-room, an infirmary for the boys, two refectories for boys and girls with two parlours and a kitchen, to which is added a wash-house, on the first floor.

On the second floor is situated a large class-room, the girls' recreation-room, infirmary and dormitory; further on is a small chapel and rooms reserved for the use of the staff.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for sixty pupils, seven Sisters and six auxiliaries.

Attendance.—School is kept regularly except on usual holidays. All the pupils follow the course prescribed, when not prevented by sickness.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of Canada and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—The children weed the garden and assist after school-hours in whatever little work they can do on the farm. 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. We neglect nothing to procure for them the advantage of becoming housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Our children being generally good-natured, it is very seldom that we are obliged to have recourse to any punishments.

Health.—Up to the present time the physical state of the pupils has been thoroughly satisfactory.

Water Supply.—The water used here is drawn from the lake by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances consist of a force-pump, with hose, ladders, buckets and axes.

Heat and Light.—Wood is used for heating and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken after meals in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather a long walk is taken every day.

I have &c.,

SR. McDOUGALL,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
ISLE À LA CROSSE, ATHA., July 3, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on a peninsula of the lake of Isle à la Crosse. Our nearest post office is at Green Lake, eighty miles south of the school.

Land.—The soil in the district is very poor for agriculture ; however, there are about twelve acres under cultivation.

Buildings.—The institution comprises one building with a frontage of eighty feet and a depth of thirty. It is for the purposes of the school. Another building is for the use of the Sisters in charge.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for thirty girls and twenty boys with the necessary staff.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress, chiefly in writing and arithmetic.

Farm and Garden.—Twelve acres are under cultivation ; barley and potatoes are the principal products of the farm.

Industries Taught.—The boys help in whatever little work they can do. The girls are taught sewing, cooking, washing and general domestic work. Some of them have succeeded wonderfully in tapestry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training by the teacher and the principal himself. The conduct of the pupils is very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was good until an epidemic visited the country and the school also. There were no serious cases.

Water Supply.—We use no other water than what we draw from the lake.

Fire Protection.—The only fire-appliances are ladders, buckets and axes, but a supply of water is always kept on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Care is taken that due time is given for recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. SIMONIN, Ptre., O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (C.E) BOARDING SCHOOL,
ATHABASCA, September 5, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school faces south, being situated about a mile from Buffalo lake, over which it looks. Buffalo lake is joined by the Heart river to Lesser Slave lake

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

proper; the latter is about six miles from this 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, which was surveyed during the summer of 1901, contains about ninety acres, and is the property of the Church Missionary Society. It consists of bush and prairie; the soil is sandy loam, well adapted for all kinds of agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—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). The matron's bed-room and girls' dormitory are on the upper floor. 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 boys' day-room; the upper floor as boys' dormitory and teacher's bed-room.

The other buildings consist of a fish and ice-house combined, with a school store-room above; a root-house, an implement-shed, stables, old storehouse, with clothing-room above and two closets.

A new closet, 10 x 5 feet, for boys, was erected this year.

Accommodation.—There is room for fifty pupils, and four of a staff.

Attendance.—For the three quarters ending December, 1902, March and June, 1903, we had a daily school average of twenty-seven and one-half, thirty, and twenty-eight and one-half respectively.

Class-room Work.—English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, ethics, recitations, vocal music, cooking and religious instruction, are taught in the class-room.

Farm and Garden.—The boys assist in all farm and garden work. This year we have about nine acres of oats, and two acres of barley under cultivation; also two acres of potatoes, and a garden of about half an acre well stocked with vegetables of various kinds. We can safely say that our garden would equal anything in the Calgary or Edmonton districts. Considering the drought in June, the oats and barley have done very well. Milch cows and horses are kept at the mission.

Industries Taught.—Agriculture is the only industry taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training imparted at this school 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. We have had very little sickness among the children in the home this winter.

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.—A ladder is 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.

Recreation.—Football, baseball and indoor games form the chief recreation of the pupils.

General Remarks.—All the land owned by the mission is inclosed within a fence, about half of which is of wire. The posts are twelve feet apart, with a top rail and four strands of wire.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. BERNARD'S MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., July 1, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the St. Bernard's Roman Catholic boarding school, Lesser Slave Lake, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The situation of the school on the northeastern bank of the Lesser Slave lake is both pleasant and healthful. It stands on a slight elevation which slopes towards the water and the setting sun, and commands a good view of the surrounding country. As this location necessitated levelling part of the forest, the site happens to be quite bordered by woodland, which makes a pleasant resort for the children during warm weather.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The main structure, seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide and three stories high, is a large and commodiously apportioned dwelling of fourteen compartments, six of which serve for the girls, as recreation hall, dining-room, sewing-room and dormitories. The remaining apartments excepting the chapel and kitchen are occupied by the staff, which is composed of eleven persons.

To the right and a little in the rear is the boys' house, a two-story building, sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, which will accommodate forty pupils. The first floor is partitioned off into recreation hall, dining-room, and a class-room for smaller pupils. The sleeping apartments are on the second floor.

The school-house, also to the right of the main building, but extending forward is thirty by twenty-four feet and three stories high. It comprises two cheerful well-lighted class-rooms, the upper floor being used as a store-room.

Spacious and well kept grounds surround the three buildings, and flower-beds, which add greatly to the general appearance of the place, are laid out and carefully attended to by the pupils under the direction of the teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was from forty to fifty pupils. Some of these entered in September and left at the end of June; about thirty remained during the summer months.

School-room Work.—The school hours are from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning; the afternoon session from one to four, being interrupted by a school recess.

Three teachers were engaged with the pupils and in order to gain attention took great pains to make their lessons interesting and instructive. Most of the pupils applied their minds arduously to their studies and a visible progress was realized. A marked improvement was noticed in their pronunciation last year, which was undoubtedly due to careful exercise in class recitations.

The children like to appear before strangers, and several opportunities of displaying the capabilities were afforded them during the term, the chief among these being their annual entertainment, which was as usual tendered to the public at New Years.

The programme of studies laid down by the department was carefully carried out by the teachers. The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

Standard	I.	17 pupils
"	II.	10 "
"	III.	12 "
"	IV.	2 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—When the girls have reached a proper age, they are taught the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, and, in a word, all that can contribute towards making them competent housekeepers.

The larger boys are trained to work on the farm, while the younger ones are kept busy weeding the garden, carrying wood and doing other light work about the house.

Moral Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. A half hour daily was given to religious instruction, while to make certain that the moral education was carefully attended to, the pupils were kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—Considerable sickness prevailed in the neighbourhood last winter, but no contagious disease was contracted at the school, excepting influenza, two cases of which gradually developed into consumption and carried off two of our pupils, viz., Marie Beaver, No. 010; and Adam Bigfeet, No. 36. Another pupil, Leon Lalonde, No. 62, died early in the summer of a complicated disease which resembled brain fever.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house.

Fire Protection.—These wells, ladders and a hose are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The principal building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which gives great satisfaction. The chief advantage of this mode of heating is the even temperature produced throughout the entire building.

The other buildings are heated by stoves in which we burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forest abounds in trees of these kinds.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large playgrounds leading from their respective departments, where they enjoy themselves during the different seasons at all the games and sports common to their ages.

The Roman Catholic mission has a small steamboat for the purposes of visiting the different bands along the lake, and for conveying pupils to and from school.

The children are occasionally favoured with an excursion. By attaching two large boats to the steamer, the entire number may be taken in the same trip.

Per Capita Grant.—The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for forty pupils.

I have, &c.,

A. DESMARAIS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., June 29, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I acknowledge with gratitude the substantial government aid received by me during the past year and I beg herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located on the quarter of section 14, northwest, township 27, range 15, about twelve miles from the Touchwood

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

agency and Kutawa post office, and seventy-two miles from Qu'Appelle, C. P. R. station.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. There is a large garden prettily laid out in front of the house; trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school a nice parterre surrounded with trees has been laid out.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56 feet, which now serves as a boys' recreation hall, and a new stone house, 50 x 30 feet, erected six years ago. This new building is two stories high and contains a basement. The latter 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 bakery, a pantry, refectories for Sisters and pupils, a small room for visitors and the chapel. On the second floor: girls' dormitory 27 x 28 feet, sewing-room, play-room, and Sisters' apartments; there is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, includes on its first floor: the class-room; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory, 20 x 39 feet, airy and well lighted. There is no cellar under that part of the building. The other buildings are: the principal's house, carpenter's shop and stables. There is also a windmill, 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.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—The course of study outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible.

Great attention is given to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, declamation and singing. A satisfactory progress has been noticed in all the above mentioned subjects.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to this school, but there is a beautiful garden.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught general housework, cooking, baking, butter-making, sewing, knitting, darning, mending, washing and ironing.

The boys are taught light housework, gardening and stable work. I cannot speak too highly of the proficiency of both boys and girls in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—No effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. Regular instruction is given, and the pupils show great interest. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the year has been excellent, there being only one case of scrofula, which through constant care, now appears better. Every attention is given to the sanitary condition of our buildings and their surroundings.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three different 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 and axes. There are also two force-pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves. Eighteen were used last winter, and this is not sufficient to keep the frost out, especially in the dormitories and bed-rooms. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In the summer months the boys take great pleasure in football, arrow-shooting, games with marbles and tops. The girls enjoy skipping, running, singing and other games.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

General Remarks.—The past year has been characterized by health, a spirit of obedience, contentment and cheerfulness, on the part of the pupils, and has been one of remarkable advancement in every regard, especially in the acquirement of the English language. Concerts were given during the winter months and it is with pleasure that we noticed how greatly surprised the people were at the ability and deportment of the pupils.

In conclusion, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Agent Martineau for his kindness and the great interest he takes in the welfare of the children.

I have, &c.,

J. E. S. THIBAudeau, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report on the above school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school with the land attached thereto is situated on lot eight, Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, near the confluence of the Bow and 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 made by the government, comprising one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven acres. The quality of this land is poor and not much adapted to agricultural pursuits, being mostly of a gravelly nature, and is very largely used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame, on stone foundations, and consist of two wings, one of which was erected in the fall of 1891, 38 x 44 feet, and the other in the fall of 1900, which is 26 x 40 feet. The basements of these buildings are used for recreation-rooms and lavatories during the winter months.

The school-room is also a frame building, 25 x 35 feet, on a stone foundation, and very well ventilated. It is situated on a hill about one hundred and twenty-five yards north of the main buildings. These buildings are right in the foot-hill country; in fact almost under the shadow of the Rockies, and the view from the school premises is grand.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for forty-five pupils, and seven members of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been good. Allowing for those ordered out on sick leave by the medical officer, almost as many pupils as the rule of health will allow have been present.

Class-room Work.—Under this head the rules of the department as well as the course of study authorized by the same, have been strictly carried out, the third and fourth standards working on the half-day system with industries between. The children under faithful management have done a great deal of work, and this in a most satisfactory manner. Progress is very manifest in this department, and in the monthly reports from the school-room, good conduct is a very prominent feature.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Farm and Garden.—Comparatively speaking, very little farming is done, beyond the growing of a quantity of green feed to be used as fodder for the stock in winter time. Our nearness to the mountains forbids much agricultural pursuit beyond the growing of a small quantity of potatoes, turnips and some of the hardier vegetables. We have about forty acres under cultivation which is as follows: thirty acres of oats, nine acres of wheat and one acre of brome grass. In vegetables, we have half an acre of potatoes, one acre of turnips and about a quarter of an acre of small seeds.

Industries Taught.—Under this head we have been very careful that efficient instruction be given, in order to enable these boys and girls to acquire the mode and system necessary to keep abreast of the times, and thus earn their own livelihood after leaving school. The boys are taught in the various branches of ranching, ploughing, seeding, mowing, teaming, milking, fencing and building; more especially do they excel in axe work and teaming. The girls are most efficiently taught in sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, and dairying, and many of them have proved themselves very apt pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—Both by example and precept have we tried to instruct these children in the faith in which we believe, and it is very gratifying to note that we have not laboured in vain. Religious exercises are as follows: morning, reading of the Scriptures and prayers; evening, singing and prayers; Wednesday evening, service; Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; church service when weather permits, and a song service at 7.30 p.m. Their morals are highly commendable and the general deportment is satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—For the last three years the health of these pupils has been improving, and especially during the past year has it been good. During fine weather the pupils are given as much outdoor exercise as possible, which we find very beneficial to their health. The sanitary condition of the premises never was in such good order before.

Fire Protection and Water Supply.—The only fire-protection we have is four Babcock fire-extinguishers and twelve grenades. The water-supply is our principal drawback, as it has to be hauled a distance of over a quarter of a mile, and entails a tremendous amount of work, both on man and horse-flesh.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by two wood-burning furnaces and several box-stoves. The furnace in the new wing is quite satisfactory, but the one in the older building is badly out of repair and requires attention. The school-room is heated by a wood-burning box-stove. Wood instead of coal is used in the kitchen range. The dining-room is lighted with two gasoline lamps, coal oil being used in the rest of the buildings.

Recreation.—Swings have been erected for the girls and other games adopted. The boys play football and many other games of their own invention. In winter-time skating is a very popular exercise.

General Remarks.—Our Indian agent, Mr. H. E. Sibbald, has assisted in every way in his power, and our medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, has responded promptly to our calls.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,

Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes; buildings, gardens, playgrounds and yards. The land belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high, exclusively for the pupils. Another building, 25 x 20 feet, is for the use of the Sisters, and to this is attached the kitchen and pantry. The storehouse, laundry and bakery are separate buildings. During the year a new hen-house, ice-house, stable and boys' closets were erected.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of ten persons.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is regular. Fifty pupils were present the whole year.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers are charged with the different classes in separate rooms. The programme of the Indian schools is followed. The school was examined by Inspector Chisholm on June 12 and 13. The result was very satisfactory. I think the pupils did credit to themselves and teachers.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land is cultivated successfully with all kinds of vegetables. The pupils, both boys and girls under the close supervision of a teacher, do all the work, except ploughing.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, preparing fuel, bakery, cobbling, and care of their own rooms, except scrubbing. They are also very handy with carpenter's tools, and do all the light repairing that is to be done at the buildings. The girls are taught all household duties. They had great pleasure in each preparing specimens of their own hand-work to show the inspector at the time of his visit.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to, and pleasing and useful rewards are awarded to merit.

Health and Sanitation.—I regret to say that three pupils died during the year of consumption; except those three, the health of the pupils has been very good.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well at a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs, galleries, pails and axes are kept in readiness, and are our principal protection from fire. Eave-troughs have been put round the buildings, and barrels are most of the time full of water.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are all heated with stoves; and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in outdoor games. During the summer holidays a good camping out along our beautiful lakes is much enjoyed.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., August 4, 1903.

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 Makaoo's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The school-house now, is a new building (frame) 30 x 40 feet, three stories high. The lower floor of this building when finished, will be divided into two class-rooms. The second floor will be partitioned into rooms for the staff and a room for any of the boys who may be sick or suffering from any non-contagious or non-infectious disease. The third floor will be one large dormitory without partition. Great care has been taken in the ventilation and lighting of this building. We have been using the lower floor as a school-room since April. The building originally used for a school is now used only as dormitories and laundry.

The log building near the school-house, which was used as carpenter's shop and boys' recreation-room, was pulled down, as it was very inconveniently situated and altogether too near the new school-house. Near-by is a storehouse some 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes; provisions, beef, fish, and game are stored on the lower floor. The building which form the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school is made up of six buildings, put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance or egress to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor of this building are the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, dining-room, store-room, two bed-rooms, and dispensary. All the upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls; the dormitories for the girls being one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another, 20 x 24 feet, likewise without partitions. A building, 20 x 20 feet, two stories high, has been added to the buildings occupied by the staff; this addition forms the quarters of ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partition, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories. There is a cellar 20 x 30 x 7 feet. Our stables have been enlarged and finished till now they are second to none in this place.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for seventy pupils and also for a staff of eight.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the house, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases, when a child would be sick.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in class-room work during the past half-year, especially is the improvement noticeable in reading, writing, arithmetic and English-speaking.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm-land now extends a trifle over three acres. We raise vegetables and root crops enough to supply our whole household. The work is almost entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry, and house-building principally. They also have the care of horses and poultry, as well as the care of the cows, and the milking, and working of the cream-separator is also part of their work or duties. We also raise a few hops, and this forms part of their work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and general housework, and the making of butter and cheese.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that without careful moral and religious training, all the other training is simply wasted, or even worse. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old gospel, 'The Old, Old Story'—Christ first, the Church afterwards.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the children has been very good.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is ample, four wells being used, and each of them containing a supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails, three axes, and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves and stove-pipes, are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force-pump and hose and nozzle for same.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. In places where there is greater danger of children playing with fire, I use top-draft stoves, so that it is almost impossible for the children to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics, including the crosscut-saw or the wood pile.

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, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian, and two miles from the Peigan reserve. The post office address of the school is Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above named.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, with a small summer kitchen, 12 x 16 feet attached to the rear of the building, a carpenter's shop, 16 x 24 feet, and a stable, 18 x 30 feet. The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is a frame building, and is lathed and plastered throughout; it contains kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz.: twenty-four boys and sixteen girls, also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Attendance.—There are at present in attendance twenty-six pupils: eleven boys, and fifteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden.—We have a good garden of two acres. All the vegetables were grown that were needed for the school. A large number of trees have been planted.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of the horses and other stock at the school. They do all the bread-making for the pupils, and all their own work on the boys' side of the institution; also their own washing, and assist with their own mending. The girls are taught sewing, mending, washing, and general house-work, and also assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, both morning and evening, while on Sundays the children attend Sunday school at 10 a.m., service in their own language at 1 p.m., evening service at 6 p.m. The moral conduct of the pupils has been good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has on the whole been good, with the exception of several scrofulous cases, and two deaths from consumption. Last fall this school was visited with what is called American small-pox, and while it was a very loathsome disease, there were no fatal results.

The sanitary conditions are all that can be desired.

Water Supply.—An ample supply of good water is obtained from a drive-wheel in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—The only means of fire-protection is four small fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two large hot-air furnaces, made by Pease, of Toronto, which give every satisfaction. The building is lighted with ordinary lamps.

Recreation.—The boys are very fond of football and hockey, and during summer enjoy swimming in the creek.

The girls play all kinds of games of a simple nature.

General Remarks.—This school was flooded twice during the year, owing to Pincher creek overflowing its banks; the basement being full, the furnaces were under water for some days. Also, considerable damage was done to the foundations of the main building, which makes it very difficult to keep the building warm and comfortable.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

MACLEOD, ALTA., July 26, 1903.

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, 1903.

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 Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings. Sacred Heart Boarding School, Peigan Reserve, Macleod, Alta., is the address of the institution.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 good crop every year.

Buildings.—The school building consists of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high. The roof part is unfinished, and consequently unoccupied. On the first story are the refectories for the boarders and for the staff, the parlour, and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a good-sized chapel. On the west side, on the first floor are the class-room, and the recreation-room for the boys, 25 x 14½ feet; on the second floor the dormitory for the boys, 29½ x 25 feet. On the east side, on the first floor are the sewing-room, and the recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor the dormitory for the girls. Both sides are of the same size.

We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17 feet, used as a stable and chicken-house.

With the departmental grant, we put up last year a laundry 30 x 20 feet. In the first story is situated the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 10 x 10 feet, while in the upper story is the drying-room.

Accommodation.—The buildings affords accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders, and consequently the attendance is regular. Last year we lost six pupils; one boy died at home of consumption; three boys and two girls were transferred to Dunbow industrial school. We received four new pupils: two boys and two girls.

Class-room Work.—We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—Most of our children are too young to be of much use on a farm; but at special hours they help in the garden.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors, and do a little work around the house. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, sewing, mending and washing clothes, and helping in the kitchen.

Moral and religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truths. Catechism and Bible history are taught every day by the priest.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been generally good this last year. Scrofulous diseases have very nearly disappeared, and the health of the pupils is generally improving.

Water Supply.—The institution has two wells now, one a few feet from the kitchen, the other close to the garden. They furnish a sufficient supply of water for the establishment.

Fire Protection.—We have a fire-extinguisher and axes; also buckets of water are kept at convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common coal stoves to heat the school; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, and proper care is taken against any danger by fire.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated; one for the boys, the other for the girls. We built a fence last year around the school-buildings, and have now two good yards for the children, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Besides this, behind the buildings there is a nice piece of prairie, where the children can play in good weather, under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take special delight in playing football.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
 ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
 WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., August 5, 1903.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, at the east end of Round lake. The buildings are situated upon the northeast quarter section 14, township 18, range 3. The south half of section 23, in the same township, also belongs to the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundations, and consist of the boarding school proper, the school and barn.

The boarding school proper, contains waiting-room, dining-room, parlour, girls' waiting-room, tailor-shop, store-rooms, kitchen, sleeping-rooms, laundry and cellars. The school contains school-room, two class-rooms, teachers' rooms, and boys' sleeping-rooms.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The location of the buildings is well drained towards the river and the lake. The rooms are large, with plenty of light and ventilation. Everything about the buildings is kept clean.

The health of the pupils has been good, there having been no case of scrofula in the school.

Water Supply.—The supply of water, which is abundant, is obtained from the river and lake. There is also a good well and a rain-water cistern.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m. The programme of studies of the department, has been followed, and the progress is encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school under the supervision of an experienced farmer. About seventy-five acres are under cultivation. We have about one hundred head of cattle. The garden supplies us with all the vegetables we require.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in farming and gardening; the care of horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, carpenter work, painting and dairy work.

The girls are taught baking, cooking, laundry work, tailor and dressmaking, sewing, knitting, mending and fancy needlework; also general housework.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been very regular; a few of the boys have been allowed to assist their parents for a week or two in the busy season of the year.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given not only in morning and evening devotions, in the Sabbath school and public services, but in all our teaching and dealings with our pupils we seek to build up a Christian character.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, and a constant supply of water and fire-buckets is kept on hand; stove-pipes and flues are kept in good repair.

Heating.—Our premises are heated with hot-air furnaces and wood-stoves.

Recreation.—This consists of football, croquet, swings, swimming and all the general games of the playground.

General Remarks.—Music is being taught, both vocal and instrumental. Instruction is given in the theory and practice of vocal music; also on the organ and piano. Some of our pupils show considerable ability.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY P.O., ALTA., August 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve, near the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof. It consists of boys' and girls' wings, separated by dining-room and kitchen. The dining-room and kitchen have been plastered since my last report, by the aid of a special grant from the department. The picket fence, which extends around two sides of the school, has been painted.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for twenty boys and ten girls, and for a staff of three.

Attendance.—Fourteen pupils are on the roll, one of whom has been out on sick leave for some months. The total number allowed by the department is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on as usual, and fair progress has been made.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has the first place in all our work, and we believe our efforts are attended with a great measure of success.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good during the past year.

Water Supply.—Two pumps and a windmill raise water from wells, about thirty-two feet deep.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water, buckets and axes are kept in convenient places. Two Patton fire-extinguishers are on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Coal and wood stoves provide the former, and lamps, in which coal-oil is used, the latter.

Recreation.—Swimming, riding and fishing in summer, tobogganing and skating in winter, provide some of the children's recreation. They also go for walks and take an interest in flower gardening. The elder pupils enjoy reading.

General Remarks.—The staff remains the same as last year. Mr. P. Stocken teaches, and also superintends the boys out of doors. Mrs. Stocken has general charge of the indoor work, and Miss Crawford is girls' matron. All the work in the institution is done by the pupils, who are mostly all quick and capable.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SMOKY RIVER (St. AUGUSTINE) R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
SMOKY RIVER, *via* EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith the annual report of the Smoky River (St. Augustine) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is prettily situated on the left bank of the Peace river, a few miles above the mouth of the Smoky. The surroundings are really enchanting

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904.

by their variety, and by the new scenery presented to the sight almost at every step; while the panorama opposite the mission presents a dense forest of all the variety of trees to be found in the Northwest Territories. Our premises are surrounded by a crown of hillocks—all in meadows—rising finely to an altitude of one thousand feet.

Land.—The land connected with our establishment is owned by the Oblate Fathers who established the mission in the year 1886. It has not yet been surveyed but the low land near the river is estimated to comprise about three hundred and fifty acres. Sixty acres are under cultivation at present. A good pasture meadow of two hundred acres has been fenced on the face of the hills, on the north side of the property, and an abundant spring of water permits us to keep the cattle and the horses near at hand from the first fine days in spring till late in the fall.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: a two-story structure, 35 x 20 feet. The lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory, provided with iron spring beds. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, each 25 x 15 feet, and an addition two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work and the upper as a dining-room. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used as a store-room. The dormitory for girls is in the third story, which forms the Sisters' residence. It has been lately provided with iron spring beds.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for sixty pupils and eight Sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily from eight to eleven a.m. and from one to four p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is followed in every point with a persevering application.

Farm and Garden.—The older pupils help the lay Brothers during seeding-time and harvesting. A large quantity of wheat, oats, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, beets, pease and beans have been reaped on the large farm, the property of the mission. The crops were of the best. The boys help in gathering the cattle and the horses. They saw all the wood for the use of the school and keep the yard in the best of order.

Industries Taught.—While the girls are taught sewing, knitting, dressmaking and general housework, the boys like to help on the farm and in the little garden which is under the care of the Sisters.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by one of the Reverend Fathers, besides the special care with which the Sisters attend to this important part of the education. Everything is done by both precept and example to instruct the pupils in the principles of faith and religion. We are justified in stating that their conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good, if we except a slight outbreak of influenza towards spring. We regret to announce the death of one of the pupils.

Water Supply.—The river which flows near the mission furnishes an abundant supply of water.

Fire Protection.—Besides the river, there is a creek, also ladders as protection against fire.

Heating.—The heating is done by a hot-air furnace.

Recreation.—The ordinary games are indulged in by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER SOSTINE,

Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 2, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year just ended.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton. It is not a reserve, but is in the St. Albert settlement, bordering on the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school and owned by the corporation of the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres; situated in township 54, range 25. Over two hundred acres are under cultivation; the rest is in pastures and woodland.

Buildings.—There are two principal buildings. The main building, 180 x 35 feet, contains the school-rooms, and is occupied by the staff and the girls; it is four stories with a basement. The other building, 50 x 30 feet, is used by the boys. A large refectory and infirmary for the boys has lately been completed. The outbuildings are: bakery, laundry, meat-house, ice-house, implement-shed, repair-shop, granary, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for two hundred persons.

Attendance.—The average attendance, during the year, was seventy-two.

Class-room Work.—The public school programme for the Territories is followed. The children have shown considerable aptitude in the pursuit of their studies and have made great progress during the year.

Farm and Garden.—Over two hundred acres of land is under cultivation, and with the exception of three hired men, the work is done by the boys.

Industries Taught.—All the pupils are employed, certain hours daily, each according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour. The girls do the sewing and mending of all the clothes, cutting and making of new clothes, baking, cooking, laundry work, and all ordinary household duties, also carding, spinning, knitting and fancy-work. They carried off the first prize for their work at the Edmonton exhibition. The boys attend to the farming, gardening, dairy work and the keeping of the farm implements, harness and shoes of the pupils in repair. They also take care of all the horses, cattle and poultry we have on the premises.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils and every effort is made to instil into their minds their duty towards God and man. The pupils' conduct being generally good, punishment is rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of whooping-cough which followed measles, raged last spring throughout the country, and many persons died. The only two deaths at the school I had to report during the year, were two of its victims. Every precaution has been taken to ensure perfect sanitary conditions.

Water Supply.—The water-supply for the houses is obtained by hot-air pumping-engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour. We also have two good wells on the premises for watering the cattle.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons' capacity is situated in the attic. The water is forced into this tank by a hot-air pumping-engine and thence it is distributed throughout the buildings. Five fire-extinguishers, twenty grenades and three axes are conveniently placed about the halls (the grenades and two fire-extinguishers were supplied by the department). We also have hose and ladders, six in number, on and around the buildings.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Heating and Lighting.—Two hot-air furnaces and several stoves, heat the buildings. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The pupils indulge in healthful outdoor games three times a day after meals. Several picnics were given during the year, especially during the warm season, which the children immensely enjoyed.

General Remarks.—Last year a new set of young boys were trained for the brass band. They were invited out on several occasions for contest. These young musicians' success drew compliments from all sides. Seven members of parliament, and many other distinguished persons visited the school. At each time a reception was given, in which the children took an active part. The programme on these occasions, being well rendered, reflected credit upon the school.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT,

THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, June 29, 1903.

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, 1903.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry's) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission property.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented. It is a plateau with nice groves and is about one mile distant from the Saskatchewan river. It is adapted for any kind of grain.

Buildings.—The main building contains the class-room, one refectory, two dormitories and the apartments required for the staff. There is a kitchen also. In connection with the main building there is a laundry, two pantries, two summer-houses, a swing and a shed. The shed, 12 x 16 feet, was converted into a bakery last June. This, with the purchase of a portable steel oven, cost \$450. These last mentioned buildings are not the government's property, as no grant was paid by the department for their completion.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for over twenty-five pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders and consequently the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress was made along these lines during the past year, especially in reading, writing and the speaking of English.

Farm and Garden.—We have about fifteen acres of potatoes, other vegetables and grain under cultivation. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of a Sister.

Industries Taught.—The boys take care of the cattle and horses, besides sawing and splitting all the wood used by the institution. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, sewing, knitting, washing clothes, helping in the kitchen, &c.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to teach the pupils their moral responsibilities, and to persuade them to practise civility, kindness, obedience, truthfulness and honesty.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children this year has been first-class. The sanitary conditions are very satisfactory. Underground drains carry off the water from the kitchen and laundry; disinfectants are used where necessary. By means of an Eolian ventilator on the roof, each room is excellently ventilated.

Water Supply.—A well dug at great expense gives us good water, but not sufficient for fire-protection. The reason is that the well is not deep enough, and we cannot find a man brave enough to do the work for us.

Fire Protection.—We have on hand two Patton 'Star' glass-lined, chemical fire-extinguishers and three ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box-stoves alone are in use for heating purposes, whilst coal-oil lamps supply the needed light. The lamps are in the Sisters' care.

Recreation.—Football, bows and arrows, marbles, swings and skipping ropes form the favourite pastime during summer months. Coasting, and games in the school-room are the chief recreations during winter.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, Ptre., O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
WABISCOW LAKE R. C. (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISCOW, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Wabiscow Lake (St. Martin's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The mission is situated on a picturesque little stony point of land, on the north side of the lake, and the school-house stands but a short distance from this beautiful expanse of water.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is about eight or nine acres, which is under cultivation. The Oblate Fathers are the owners of this land, and on their premises the school is built.

Buildings.—There are four buildings, the two largest of which stand in a horizontal line, having the church between them, but advanced toward the lake, so as to form an oblique line to the two buildings. The building on the east side is three stories high, the largest room on the first floor being consigned to the use of a school-room, while two other rooms are used, one as a dining-room and the other as a sewing-room.

The addition on the north side is two stories high, the lower of which contains the kitchen and the upper the boys' dormitory.

On the second floor of the main buildings is situated the Sisters' apartments and the chapel. The third story is entirely occupied by the girls as a dormitory. A store-house has been constructed a few paces from the kitchen and in it are kept all the provisions and groceries.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Attendance.—The children have attended school very regularly during the term. There has been no absence from the number of pupils on the roll.

Class Work.—I am pleased to state that the pupils are progressing in their studies according to their tender ages. Several of them are very talented. The majority of our scholars are fond of school, and are also diligent and studious.

Industries.—The boys are kept quite busy carrying water for the supply of the house, preparing fuel, and in the proper season they are taught gardening. They also aid in taking care of the domestic animals. The girls are taught to sew and knit, and all kinds of mending. They manifest good dispositions, are willing and anxious to learn dressmaking and all that relates to household duties.

Moral Training.—The Reverend Fathers and Sisters attend to this part of the education with the greatest care and vigilance. They work with untiring zeal to instil into these young minds a love of God and their duties as Christians.

As a general rule they are docile and obedient, thus giving satisfaction.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoy very good health notwithstanding their weak constitutions.

All have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Fire Protection.—The waters of the lake and the supply continually kept in the house are our present protection against fire. In the near future we hope to have a pump in the house.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by several stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation.—There is a large yard just in front of the house where the children amuse themselves in the fine weather, playing games, swinging, &c. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks.—The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for fifteen pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER TIBURCE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—ATHABASCA DISTRICT,
WABISCOW LAKE (ST. JOHN'S MISSION) C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ATHABASCA LANDING P.O., ALTA., July 15, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I send, as requested by the department, the following report on the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The St. John's Mission boarding school is situated on Lake Wabiscow, and on the second lake of that name as you come in from Athabasca Landing, our nearest post office. Athabasca Landing is about one hundred and twenty miles south from the school. The school and little settlement are situated on the north bank of a large bay of the above named lake; the bay runs east and west, the lake itself running north and south. We are not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The land belonging to the school has never been surveyed or measured. It comprises a long narrow strip running back about three-quarters of a mile. It lies between the two trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and Johnston Brothers. There is perhaps in the claim about forty or forty-five acres, about twelve of which is

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

cleared. The land belongs to the Church Missionary Society of England, and was a claim bought from an Indian who had built two little houses on it and cleared about an acre. The land is very rich, has a nice slope to the south and is about thirty feet above the lake. Almost all kinds of vegetables do well, also grain, wheat, oats, barley and pease. We very rarely have late early frosts.

Buildings.—These consist of the following :—

(a) The mission-house, a log building, thirty feet square and two stories high, in this building, the missionary, his family, the staff, and children live.

(b) A church, the main part of which is 17 x 22 feet, with a chancel, 10 x 12 feet, which is used for Sunday or week-day services.

(c) A study or office, a log building, 12 x 14 feet, one story and a half high, used by the missionary as a study, and office to meet people in; the upper story is fitted up as a bed-room, for use if necessary.

(d) The storehouse, a building about 23 x 15 feet, attached to the mission-house.

(e) Cattle-shed, horse-stable, pig-house, dog-yard and poultry-yard, fish-house and three closets. These are all log buildings.

Logs are at present being hewed for a building for the missionary, so as to increase school accommodation. Also the logs for a widows' house are partly drawn to the site.

Accommodation.—We have accommodated the missionary and wife, two ladies and a young man ; also twelve girls and ten boys in the house.

Attendance.—The majority of the scholars being boarders, their attendance has been regular. The children of the traders have been very regular, but the attendance of Indian children living at home is very unsatisfactory.

Class-room Work.—The teaching ranges from the very beginning to about the fourth reader; the writing is very good; to the more advanced pupils, geography and grammar have been taught. They are nearly all children of parents who only speak Cree, but are learning English very fast.

Farm and Garden.—Farming or stock-raising has not been very successful here, for two reasons. During the last few years the water has been so high that hay was very scarce, there are hundreds of acres of grass-land here that in a wet season are under water and in a dry season are very hard to cut, being so rough in the bottom. Horses can winter out here and keep fat, as they have all this land to pasture on when the water freezes.

Another reason against stock-raising is, there have been every year, and especially during this last one, cattle—more particularly cows—poisoned by eating wild parsnips which grow up green as soon as the snow goes, and are scattered over all the wet low-lying land. Horses do not eat them, and cattle do not when the pasture becomes good.

As our lands are cleared up, we shall be able to remedy both these evils by growing food for our cows and being enabled to keep them fastened up till there is good pasture, when they will not eat these wild parsnips.

Gardening has been very successful and a great source of profit to us, enabling us to use vegetables for the needs of our large household. Potatoes grow very abundantly and are extra large and sound; carrots, turnips, and cabbages are also generally very fine.

Our garden is an object lesson to the children at the school, and also to the parents, of what can be done in that way.

Industries Taught.—There are no distinct industries taught here yet.

The girls are taught housework, sewing and knitting, while the boys take care of the horses, cattle and pigs and do the gardening, our object being to improve their condition, not change completely their mode of life.

For many years to come, there will be in this part of the country, fur-bearing animals, and so a chance for hunting. If they have cattle and garden produce to fall back on, it will often save them being short of food, as hunting is very precarious.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Moral and Religious Training.—Being a mission school, this side of the work is considered the most important; our desire being to bring the children into a personal knowledge of Jesus as their Saviour, and then to fit them to be loyal, useful citizens.

A portion of the Gospels and Epistles, is read at the breakfast table, before any one leaves, also morning prayer and the Lord's Prayer are said in English.

School opens with a hymn. On alternate mornings the Bible is read, the children reading in English, verse about with the missionary. After it is read again by the children in English, the missionary reads it, verse about, with them in Cree.

The next morning the psalms appointed for the following Sunday are read by all in English; after which the ten Commandments are carefully taught them in both English and Cree, and also when these are well known, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer are taught them. Our duty towards God, our duty towards our neighbour, are taught in English and Cree.

On Sunday afternoon we have Sunday school, where, during last winter, they were taught a general sketch of Old Testament history.

Each night prayers are read in Cree, also a portion of the New Testament in the same language, and as this is at the supper table, all are present.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has so far been very good. We lost a girl and a boy, the result in both cases of consumption. We try to take every legitimate precaution against disease, and during my residence in this part of the country—that is, for over eight years—I have not seen any disease like fever or measles among these people.

Sanitation is observed as far as possible. There is a good natural fall from the house, so that the drainage is good, and it is always dry around the school. The outbuildings, such as stables, are a sufficient distance away.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is defective, as we are dependent on the lake for our water. A well has been dug, but is not yet in working order. Of course the supply is abundant enough, but after a storm the lake is very muddy.

Fire Protection.—We have no regular system of fire-protection. On the second story of the mission-house a small supply of water is always kept, while on the lower floor one or two barrels are kept full. We have several ladders around the place.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by stoves on the lower floor, the pipes heating the upper story. These pipes all run into a solid mud chimney built in the centre of the house, resting on a cross-beam. The chimney is made of mud, worked up carefully with cut straw and built in between two boxes, the inside one being removed when the mud was set. The lighting is done with coal-oil lamps and candles.

Recreation.—We have swings, and the children play outside. During the warm weather a favourite game is making a little camp as nearly like the one their parents make as they can. In winter we teach them such games as 'snap' or some instructive game, such as 'spelling games.'

I have, &c.,

CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,

Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., August 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report for the year ended June 30, 1903, is respectfully submitted in accordance with your circular.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan; it is about two miles due south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office; it is built on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building is what was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, when he was the first Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings there is a reserve of five hundred and sixty-six acres, and one of three hundred and seventy-six acres three miles to the east of us. The former is where our only farming land is, but the greater portion of which is sandy and wooded; the wood is not yet large enough for fuel purposes. The latter reserve is a hay swamp where we get the hay for the stock. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the third meridian, and consists of parts of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, principal's residence, two cottages—one of which is used by married members of the staff, and the other, which we usually keep empty in case of being required for any cases of contagious disease that may necessitate isolation, is at present being used as a laundry; it was the only available building after our regular laundry building was destroyed by fire, with all its contents and fittings, on the 24th of last December. Although not well suited for this purpose, nor conveniently situated, it will have to continue in that use until such time as we get a proper laundry building put up. Then there are the carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, granary, and several small outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We have sufficient accommodation for the authorized number of pupils, and more; and for the requisite staff to look after them.

Attendance.—Admissions during the year, five; discharges, twelve, and one death. Average attendance for the year a fraction over eighty-six.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers—a male and a female teacher—each has a separate class-room. The course of studies ordered by the department is adhered to. Several of our graduates are now teaching school in connection with the Indian work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Athabasca.

Farm and Garden.—We have forty-one acres under cultivation, of which six acres is worked as a garden. Our oats last autumn went as high as ninety bushels to the acre, a first-class sample. This year we have what is said to be the best garden in the district.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, baking, some blacksmithing, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers with Scripture reading, on week-days, the regular services and Sunday school work on Sundays; special prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening, a circle of the 'King's Daughters'