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The important task of reserving lands for the Chilcotin Bands was accomplished in July last, by the Reserve Commissioner.

The concentration of Anahem's Band upon a large reserve on the banks of the Chilcotin River which they wanted instead of having scattered small cultivable patches, is a wise action. It is greatly to be hoped that the Indians concerned are thoroughly satisfied with the award, and that there will be no future disturbing influence to agitate them.

Sufficient irrigation water appears to have been set aside by the Commissioner, but I am not aware that any of such reservations have been placed in the Provincial Government records, and, while this is not done, I do not see what is to prevent a settler from recording water which really belongs to a reserve. Indeed this has been done with a number of the water allotments made by the Joint Reserve Commission, and very serious trouble is likely to ensue in time, if this state of affairs be not corrected and put right.

For the year ended 30th June last, the various bands of the Agency owned: -

Ploughs	51
Harrows	41
Waggon	1
Fanning mills	5
Implements	124
Horses	2,588
Cows	186
Pigs	425
Young stock	50
They have raised of: -	
Wheat, bushels	9,000
Oats, bushels	2,000
Peas, bushels	200
Barley, bushels	300
Potatoes, bushels	8,000
Hay, tons	1,000
Their buildings and personal property are valued at -	

Buildings	\$16,450
Personal property	41,900

Mr. Meason closes his report with a favorable comment on the health of the Indians in his agency, and thinks that the population is not decreasing.

#### **KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY.**

This is one of the coast agencies, situated on the northern part of Vancouver and adjacent islands.

The report of Mr. Agent Pidcock is not, by any means, as favorable as one would like to see. The Indians however are the poorest and most degraded in the Province and no doubt much "up hill work" will have to be overcome by an energetic and hard working agent ere there will be marked change.

Some of the missionaries on the North-West Coast who have endeavored to prejudice the Indians against Indian agents, so that they might retain their own temporal influence among them, point to the Kwahkewlth Indians as an evidence of backwardness.

It must be remembered, however, that from a long time back various missionaries of different sects having from time to time settled among the Kwahkewlths with the intention of evangelizing them have given it up, and left them as incorrigible.

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The present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Hall of the Church Mission Society, is the only gentleman among his predecessors who has exhibited a perseverance worthy of the cause, and with his wife have made up their minds to remain and "Hold the Fort" in spite of the numerous obstacles and discouragements.

They have a school at Alert Bay and Mrs. Hall teaches a number of resident girls some of whom will no doubt carry the lessons and principles taught them into distant camps.

With commendable energy, Mr. Hall has imported and put up a good saw mill and upon the agreement, that Indians are to be supplied with lumber, at cost, the Department has appropriated from its funds substantial aid towards its erection.

The agent should be assisted, with a firm hand to put a stop to the assemblages for the purpose of holding medicine and potlach feasts, which prevent the adoption by them of more creditable and settled habits.

It is gratifying that a stop has been made to a great extent, to the large quantity of liquor which these Indians used to obtain in former years.

The Kwahkewlths, with the exception of a few potato patches cultivate no land, but their wealth in canoes and all sorts of fishing gear is considerable and they live altogether on the products of the sea.

#### **FRASER AGENCY.**

Mr. Agent McTiernan reports considerable loss of stock in the Douglas and Harrison districts owing to the unusually severe weather during the past winter and early spring. In fact, this is unfortunately the case with most of the interior tribes who like white settlers suffered much in losses of stock during the rigorous weather which prevailed both in the east and west during the months of February and March.

The failure of the salmon run the previous year obliged the Indians to leave their reserves and obtain work in the hop fields of Washington Territory, and they remained away so long, that they failed to cut enough hay for their stock, and, as many had to feed their cattle during the two months mentioned, the largest percentage of the stock thus unprovided for perished.

It is most creditable to the character of these Indians, that although 3,500 of them from various parts of the Province encamped on the lower Fraser during the lashing season, there was not a single case of theft or assault complained of and the arrangements made by Mr. McTiernan, for keeping the peace, seems to have been very satisfactory.

The reservation of some land at Semiahmoo, near the 49th parallel, in June last, was a most necessary proceeding, urgently required, as the Indians were being closely pushed by land seekers in all directions. The reserve is small, but it is all that could be obtained in this vicinity, and its allotment has pleased the band.

Mr. McTiernan is an energetic agent, who is most conscientious in the performance of his various duties.

#### **COWICHAN AGENCY.**


The Cowichan Agency embraces the southern portion of Vancouver Island, and like their kins-people on the Fraser, the Indians have similar industries both on sea and land, and speak the same language. They are the only Indians so far (with the exception of the Kincolith Indians on Nass River) who have taken advantage of the Advancement Act, and have a Municipal Council. They are progressing every year, extending the cultivable area of their fine reserve, which they accomplished with very little or no aid from the Government.

The younger members of the band obtain constant employment at the saw mills, canneries and hop fields of Washington Territory, and are very well off, as a glance at their houses, their stock and implements, all purchased by their own exertions fully prove. There is a slight falling off from the quantity of crops raised last year, but this is due to an exceptionally dry season.

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Value of personal property	\$130,869
Acres cultivated	891
Land newly broken up	80
Ploughs	52
Harrows	42
Waggons and carts	11
Fanning mills	5
Other implements	134
Horses	2,959
Cows	180
Pigs	465
Young stock	98
Wheat, bushels	6,445
Oats	bushels
300	Peas
bushels	965
Potatoes bushels	3,460
Hay, tons	445

**Kwahkewith Agency.**

The Indians of this agency have been considered the worst and least amenable to law and order of any in British Columbia.

Mr. Agent Pidcock states that the census returns of his district show a decrease although the sanitary condition of the Indians has been fairly good. He attributes this decrease to the scarcity of young woman amongst them, and the immoral lives they formerly led.

The only part of this agency where labor can be obtained is at Alert Bay, where there is a cannery and saw-mill, at both of which occasional employment can be found by any of the Indians who feel inclined to work.

The saw-mill worked by the Rev. Mr. Hall, was supplemented by a grant from the Government, and from it has been obtained most of the lumber used in the erection of the agency house at present being built.

The Rev. Mr. Hall assisted by Mrs. Hall has a school at this place, but from the impediments offered by the parents the attendance is irregular and by no means so satisfactory as could be wished.

The Indians of this agency are entirely a fishing race and the statistics furnished Mr. Pidcock do not show even a potato grown. The following amount of personal property, & c., will give an idea of the poverty of a race numbering nearly 2,000 souls.

Personal property	\$48,400
Furs	\$4,250
Oil	\$500
Horses	2

#### Fraser Agency.

Mr. McTiernan gives a very account of the Indians of his agency; several of the bands being mentioned as very industrious and moral, more particularly the Mission Indians of Burrard Inlet who have clean comfortable houses, a good church and their streets lighted with lamps. Although this band lost many children during the winter from measles, they are, Mr. McTiernan states, steadily increasing in number.


The Musqueim and Tsawasson Indians have completed good dykes by which a considerable Quantity of fresh land can be utilized.

Chief Casramere, of Langley, during last summer made application for a plough, mower and farm waggon for the use of his band. The application was kindly

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Only the most approved methods of teaching are adopted, and it is our aim to give, with special instruction, as much general knowledge of men and things as possible. With an increase in number to seventy, I hope we may be able to engage, as school mistress, some lady competent to teach the Kindergarten methods, which, I venture to think, would be suitable for our work.

The girls have taken part in every branch of domestic work, and have made good progress in sewing and knitting.

Making due allowance for the many disadvantages incidental to the opening of such an institution as this, we have every reason to feel encouraged by the results of our six months work.

It is also gratifying to all concerned to find a growing desire on the part of Indians in this superintendency to take advantage of the opportunities offered to the children here.

In conclusion, I desire to express my warmest thanks to Mr. E. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, and to Indian Agents Messrs. Muckle, Martineau and McKay, for their kind assistance in procuring pupils and carrying out the purposes which this school was designed to serve.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W.A. BURMAN,  
Principal.  
KWAWKEWLTH INDIAN AGENCY,  
W.A. BURMAN,  
27th August, 1890.*

The Honourable  
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement, with list of Government property in my charge on 30th June, 1890.

The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been generally good, but a number of old people died during the winter owing to the unusual severity of the weather and also to the epidemic of influenza which visited all the Indians here, and there has been a considerable diminution in their number in consequence.

I am sorry that I cannot report any improvement among these Indians: they seem to have given themselves up again to the "Potlach," which has absorbed the whole of their time and energies during the last ten months,

and in consequence they have earned very little money, though they could all have obtained remunerative employment at the different canneries had they chosen to work. I think, however that there is a desire for improvement among numbers of the young men and women, but circumstances have combined to encourage the older people in their attempts to prevent any progress being made. It has been a great disappointment, to many of the younger ones that the proposed industrial school has not yet been commenced. Several had applied for permission to build on the new reserve at Alert Bay in order that they might get away from the influence of the old people; but as I have received no definite instructions in regard to it, I could not comply with their request.

I have visited nearly all the different bands during, the last year.

At the oolachan fishery at the Ta-nak-teah village at the head of Knight Inlet, where formerly thousands of Indians used to congregate, I found only about fifty, besides the actual residents. They do not require so much oil as formerly and they find it easier to go and purchase it than to stop a long time and make it themselves though the fish are as numerous as ever: two of my men, who borrowed a net, nearly filled a good sized canoe in two hours.

Early in June, I visited the Lieu-kwilta Indians, all of whom I found assembled, with the Na-kwak-ta Band, at the We-wai-ai-kai village at Cape Mudge, for a "Pot-

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lach." They are the most reckless, but at the same time the most energetic Indians in the agency, and, if they could have more constant supervision and liquor could be kept from them, they would soon become greatly improved, as they have a splendid reserve and a few of them have built decent little houses and made an attempt at cultivation; this year, however, owing principally to the excessive price of potatoes they have not planted any. The logging camps in the neighbourhood, while affording employment, are a great snare. The camps at which the Indians obtain liquor are so far away that I am unable to do more than pay them a casual visit. With one exception the behaviour of the Indians in the agency has been fairly good, and this was caused by the introduction of a quantity Of liquor into the village here, but the offenders were subsequently brought to justice and fined.

I regret to say that three Indians in this agency have been arrested for the murder of a white man and of an Indian. Two were sentenced to five years penal servitude and the other to two years.

Altogether, this year has not been very encouraging to those who have either the spiritual or the temporal welfare of these Indians at heart, but if they could be induced to make a start in the right direction, I feel sure that their progress would be rapid as there is plenty of good material to work on. The mission saw-mill has afforded a good deal of employment, chiefly in getting logs, but, unfortunately, the demand for lumber has fallen off, so nothing is being done in this way now.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R.H. PIDCOCK,  
Indian Agent.  
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCIES,  
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 25th August, 1890.*

The Honourable  
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my report on the affairs of the Indians of the Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890.

In my report for the year 1888-89, I mentioned the great damage done to the grain crops in certain localities, by grasshoppers; these were more than usually destructive during the summer of 1889; their ravages fell most heavily on the grain fields and pasture lands of the Nikola Valley. The winter of 1889-90 was very cold, and lasted two months longer than does the ordinary winter in this country.


These disastrous events resulted in a heavy loss of live stock. The N-hlakapmuh, were great sufferers in this respect: nearly one-half of their old stock, and the whole of the previous season's increase, died of cold and starvation. The supply of seed oats and wheat furnished by the Department last spring helped the Indians, to

some extent, they put a fair proportion of their cultivated lands under grain, and have good prospects of securing an abundant harvest for 1890-91. A form of Influenza, popularly called "la grippe," was epidemic throughout these agencies during the winter. Medical advice and assistance were given to the Indians, whenever the services of a regular practitioner could be had. Seventy-nine of the Nhlá-kapmuh Indians died of this disease - the victims were old and decrepit men and women, and the very young and sickly infants. The Indians generally, of these agencies, have added to the value of the improvements on their land and excepting their losses in live stock, they have increased the value of their personal property and the value of their buildings; they have extended the areas of their cultivated lands, and having laid in a large supply of dried and salted salmon, they did not suffer from the want of food during the winter. So far from being discouraged by the casualties of the past year, they are endeavouring, with renewed vigour, to make better provision against future




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Buildings, & c. - The Indians of this agency are gradually putting up better dwellings and very great care is taken of both their own farming implements and those given them by the department, which are housed or put under sheds for the winter.

Kootenay Industrial-school. - The past year has been one of progress and this very useful institution continues to do good work under the care of the Rev. Principal Coccola, and the Rev. Sisters of Charity. There are at present at the school fifty-five pupils, whose moral and religious training is carefully looked after. For the first time in the history of the school, there are now attending it children from all the bands in the agency. The pupils speak English and most of them very correctly. The girls have been instructed in house-work, cooking, baking, laundry and dairy-work, mending and making clothes; and their school work is carefully looked after.

Besides the ordinary school-work, the boys have been taught carpentry, shoemaking, farming, gardening and care of stock. All the boots and shoes used at the school were made by the pupils under the trades instructor.

The educational work is under the care of the Reverend Sisters Bertha and Jacob, both trained teachers who understand the modern methods of instruction. The school is well equipped with globes, maps, blackboards, & c., and a good supply of text books is always on hand. Discipline and order are well maintained, and such a thing, as insubordination is unknown. The parents visit the school from there to time, and appear to take a great interest in the progress of their children.

Religion. - All the Indians of the agency belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They are very attentive to their religious duties and assemble regularly at St. Eugene's Mission for instruction.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to be able to bear testimony to the temperate habits of the several bands. Intemperance and immorality are almost unknown, which is in a great measure due to admirable Christian work done amongst them by the Reverend Fathers of the Oblate Order.

General Remarks. - In conclusion I may say that excellent work has been done at the industrial-school by the Rev. Sisters of Mercy. One and all have been painstaking, zealous and efficient in the discharge of their several duties, and the work done by them will, I am sure, have an influence for good in helping to build up the character of the pupils and those with whom they may associate or live amongst after leaving this admirably-managed institution.

*I have, & c.,  
R.L.T. GALBRAITH,  
Indian Agent.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,  
CAPE MUDGE, 3rd August, 1896.*

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.


SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge to the 30th June, 1896.

Agency. - This agency is known as the Kwawkewlth Agency, and contains fourteen Indian bands, who occupy villages at different points between Cape Mudge and Smith's Sound, and also on the west coast of Vancouver Island. To reach all the villages a distance of quite one thousand miles has to be traversed by water, and to inspect each reserve some four hundred miles must be added to this.






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Page Navigation (625 pages): << < 133 134 **135** > >>**KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, B.C.**

**Tribe or Nation.** - All of these Indians belong to what is known as the Kwawkewlth nation, with the exception of three bands, one at Cape Mudge, one at Salmon River, and one at Green Point, Thurlow Island, who are known as Liewkwiltahs, who till recently had no intercourse at all with the other bands, though speaking the same language.

**Area.** - These bands of Indians have about seventeen thousand acres of land allotted to them, a great part of which is unfit for cultivation.

**Vital Statistics.** - There are about one thousand seven hundred Indians - men, women and children - in this agency, but it is almost impossible to obtain an accurate census unless, one were intimately acquainted with each individual, which, under present circumstances, is impossible, as each Indian possesses several names, and often changes his place of abode in the village. None of these Indians emigrate, though some few remain in the towns for several years without returning to their homes, nor is there any immigration. There has been a steady decrease for the last ten years, owing to their immoral habits.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.** - The health of these Indians generally has been good, there having been no epidemic amongst them. Scrofula is the disease they suffer most from, and is often the cause of death amongst them. It is a most difficult matter to induce them to keep their houses and premises clean, though a great number of the younger members, both young men and women, are very clean in their persons. The elder people are very averse to vaccination, as it so often produces serious ulcers on their arms, which are a long time in getting well; but almost all have been vaccinated during the last seven years.

**Occupation.** - The Indians depend chiefly on fishing for a living, but a good many are hunters. During the summer months they nearly all go to the canneries, where generally they earn good wages; but this depends entirely on the run of salmon. A small trade is done in basket-making and in weaving mats from the cedar bark, and some few act as guides and canoe-men to tourists and other men prospecting for timber or minerals. No farming is at present done by these Indians, though in two bands a few cattle are kept, which, however, have to seek their own living in winter as well as summer.

**Buildings.** - The buildings in this rule are very poor, though there are a few small houses of lumber in each village, fairly well built and often neatly kept. There are no farming implements among them of any kind.

**Education.** - There are about two hundred children of an age to attend school. There are three Indian day-schools, one industrial-school and one home for girls. There is only one teacher in each school, and these have all received a fairly good education and in two or three cases a really good education. Reading, writing, geography and arithmetic are taught and religious instruction given, the books used being the same as those in the public schools. In the industrial-school carpentering is taught as well, and in the girls' home sewing and cooking. There are no girls at present in the industrial and day-schools at Alert Bay has been very good, owing, no doubt, to the regular attendance, but in the other day-schools the progress is not so marked, and here the attendance is more irregular. The schools are all well equipped with desks, forms and school material. Very few

of the parents, however, take any interest whatever in the education of their children, not nearly as much as the children do themselves.


Religion. - Most of the Indians in this agency belong nominally to the Church of England; a few are Methodists and a few Roman Catholics. There are five buildings used for divine service, but very little interest is shown in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress. - Indians as a rule are indolent, though they will work well for a short time when they have a motive. They are generally law-abiding when liquor is kept from them. These Indians so far have never attempted to save anything except in one case, and this Indian has about \$400 in the Government savings bank. Their customs hitherto have obliged them to dispense their property when a certain amount has been accumulated, and they are hopelessly in debt one to the other.






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