

hahts and Greshahts, I went to Victoria and made arrangements for building the agent's residence at Ucluelet. I was busy at Ucluelet from April till the end of July, when the house was finished. Although I worked myself as much as other duties would allow, owing to the high rate of labor and material and cost of transport from Victoria, the expenses were \$250 more than the estimate, without allowing anything for fencing and out-buildings.

I have since visited all the tribes along the coast. The Indians are well off this year as, although furs are still low in price, there has been an unusually large catch of fur seals.

There is a small increase in the population for the past year.

At Kyukhta, the Rev. Father Nicolaye has had trouble with the Indians. He, as a punishment, shut up two pupils for non-attendance at school, and some sixty of the tribe made forcible entry into his house, and three of them held him while others released the boys. When I reached Kyukaht, the ringleaders were away, with many others of the tribe, to the American side,—they, and their families, at this season of the year, making good wages by hop picking. It is very up-hill work trying to get the children to attend school, as the parents are indifferent, and are away with them at other stations for months during the year.

The Kyukahts are the largest and one of the most industrious tribes on the coast. They are giving up the old style of rancherie, and are now building frame houses, with shake roofs of cedar.

At Nootka Island I found the Rev. Father Brabant, of Heshquiaht, instructing the Indians. I appointed three policemen there, who, with the chief, Moquina, promised to stop gambling and other evils in the Mooachaht Tribe.

At Heshquiaht, Indian doctoring is a thing of the past, and the good effect is seen in the decrease of mortality among the children.

At Ahhoucaht I found some bottles of liquor had been brought from town; but the watchmen, through superstition, in fact, fear of witchcraft, would not apprehend the offenders, only interfering so far as to stop trouble or fighting. Now I am stationed at Ucluelet, I shall have a better opportunity of stopping this traffic, by searching canoes on the way up from Victoria, as it is a general stopping place for all tribes.

At Claoquaht, the chief, who last year set a bad example to his tribe, with regard to drink, and promised me last winter to give it up, has kept sober, and I have heard of no drunkenness in the village this summer. The police still have trouble in trying to stop gambling with cards.

In Barolay Sound I have only heard of one liquor case,—two bottles brought from town at sealing time by an east coast Indian, who was fined (in my absence) by the Indian police.

At Atinat, I am glad to say the policemen report that the liquor traffic is almost entirely stopped.

At Alberni, I spent two days on the Opitchesaht Reserve, in making out allotments of land. These Indians were thankful for the ploughing done for them last spring, having several acres of fine potatoes and turnips, and are very anxious to have a yoke of oxen and plough of their own. They will have about twenty-five acres of land fenced this fall. This tribe make little money outside; some of them, residing on the reserve all the year round, take interest in cultivating the ground, and can get a ready sale from other tribes for all they raise.

The seeds distributed last spring have been made good use of, although, except at Alberni, there is no land suitable for farming. At Ucluelet the Indians have some fine turnips, but necessarily in small patches, where the ground permits.

By permission of the Superintendent, I spent \$60 in clearing a village site for the Tseshahts, who were much dissatisfied at not being able to get a reserve near the mouth of the river at Alberni. They are still on the Mill Company's land, but have promised to move this fall. Two of the young men in the tribe have taken allotments on their reserve up the river.